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Task force admiral prepares air blockade of islands

As ships of the British task force moved into Falklands waters its commander, Rear-Admiral John Woodward spoke of his plan to impose an air blockade of the islands to match the 200-mile sea warzone. Mrs Thatcher after the second Cabinet meeting this week, again declined to rule out the use of force; the Foreign Secretary, in Washington to discuss Britain's proposals for a peaceful settlement, gave warning that "real obstacles" remained. President Galtieri, on a flying visit to Port Stanley said: "I am convinced that the blue and white flag of Argentina will never come down from the Malvinas . . . We have warm hearts but what is needed now is cool heads."

Defence stations alert for fleet

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The prospect of an air exclusion zone being established over the Falkland Islands by the rapidly approaching British task force, dominated military debate over the crisis yesterday after an interview given by Rear Admiral John Woodward, the battle group's commander.

Admiral Woodward's statement to the Press Association that he planned to complement the present maritime exclusion zone with an air blockade — sealing off Argentine forces on the islands from supplies and reinforcements — was not immediately confirmed by the Ministry of Defence.

As the task force prepared for "defence stations", the high state of readiness to meet all contingencies in Falklands waters, a spokesman in London said that he was asking for a transcript of the interview.

But if Admiral Woodward has preempted his ministry, he was only confirming what most armchair strategists have been speculating on for the last two weeks — that an air exclusion zone would be the next step, or one of the next steps — in Britain's attempt to regain the islands.

How effective such a blockade could be at present is another matter, given that in the air Britain lacks the obvious superiority that it has at sea.

The Atlantic Conveyor container ship with a cargo of additional Sea Harriers for the task force is due to leave for the South Atlantic from Devonport today, while still more RAF G3 Harriers will go out later after the crews have had more training. Together, these will nearly double the Harrier strength with the task force to around 40.

Chinook helicopters recently bought for the RAF from Boeing, are also to be ferried to the area to provide a heavy lifting capacity for troops and their equipment, the ministry disclosed yesterday.

But is will take the container vessel at least two weeks to join the other ships so any air exclusion zone established within the next few days will have to be patrolled by the 20 or so Sea Harriers already there.

The Sea Harrier is a highly manouevrable fighter, equipped with radar to enable it to operate through bad weather and the Sidewinder heat-seeking air-to-air missile. Backing up the Harriers as they patrol the skies will be the Sea Dart area air defence long-range missiles on Invincible, Sheffield, Coventry and Glasgow.

This combination of fighters and missiles should be adequate to deter any encroaching transport aircraft from ferrying men and supplies into Port Stanley.

But they also have to take into account the Argentine Navy's own squadron of Skyhawks and probably up to half a dozen or so Super Etendards, the more modern French aircraft, which are gradually replacing them on the Argentine carrier 25th of May.

Then there are the Air Force's 60 or so A4 Skyhawks, the 19 French Mirage interceptors and the 26 Daggers, 2 Israeli-built Mirages which the Argentines bought cheaply from Israel several years ago. there are even nine British Canberras.

The Skyhawk fighter-bombers are old but still effective aircraft and capable of reaching the Falklands from bases like Rio Gallegos and Tierra del Fuego. So could the Mirage interceptors and the Dagger fighter-bombers, and the high-flying Caberras, However, most of these aircraft would probably not be able to spend much time in the area after their outward flight.

But the Argentines have at least two KC130 tankers for mid-flight refuelling, a limited capacity perhaps but one which could extend the range and payload of the Air Force's Skyhawks at least. The tankers could become high priority targets for Admiral Woodward and his force.

The Sea Dart's range is more than twice the published figure of 25 miles. But the Argentines have Sea Dart too, which makes their two Type-42 destroyers equaly high on the force's list of priorities, in order to protect its own Harriers.

This is not to say that the maintenance of an air exclusion zone would be beyond the capacity of the battle group. But it underlines the difficulties it could face.

Parliament, page 4
Falklands crisis, page 8
DavidWatt page 14
Leading article, letters, page 15

Thatcher will not rule out force

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Prime Minister told the Commons twice yesterday that the use of force could not be ruled out if negotiations to secure Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands failed.

She thus made clear in answering MP's questions the essential point which Mr Pym was afraid he might have obscured

When Mr Gordon Wilson, the Scottish National Party member for Dundee East, warned Mrs Thatcher that the Government's support would disappear if hostilities began before negotiation had been fully carried out, she replied with some impatience that of course the Government would do everthing possible for a peaceful settlement. But it was not easy seeking a settlement with people who said they would withdraw only if they obtained sovereignty as a price of withdrdawal.

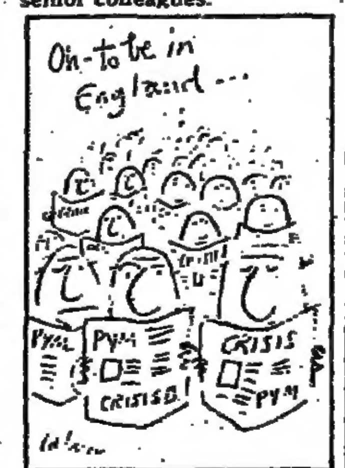
Members of the Cabinet yesterday had their second discussion this week of the prospects for the negotiations. Again they were given no assessment of the military options, which ministers are for the time being content to leave to the inner Cabinet of five, including the Prime Minister.

But they believe that the decision to mount an assault on the Falklands will have to be taken within about a week if there is no diplomatic success, and they will insist on the fullest discussion by the whole Cabinet before troops are committed.

It was learned yesterday that a message has been received in London from senior officers in command of some forward units of the Royal Navy task force seeking reassurance that ministers appreciate the potential dangers of a seaborne assault without guaranteed air superiority.

The officers asked that it should be impressed on ministers, through informal channels, that casualties might be unacceptably high if the assault force were to be asked, for political reasons, to show restraint and so become bogged down in prolonged fighting.

The assurance was yesterday given in reply that the officers' misgivings were fully appreciated by the Prime Minister and her senior colleagues.



Pym addresses private Senate committee

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 22

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, arrived here today to discuss with the Reagan Administration new British proposals for settling the Falkland Islands crisis.

On arrival Mr Pym said he would do everything he could to find a peaceful solution, but gave warning that "there are real difficulties and real obstacles".

British sources here said the gap between the British and Argentine positions remained "very wide" and described the Argentine proposals which Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, conveyed to Britain earlier this week as "horrendous".

The British proposals which Mr Pym will be discussing and which were transmitted to Mr Haig ahead of his arrival today are a response to the Argentine plan.

Mr Pym, who travelled to

Cont on back page, col 6

Benn urges stand against war

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn widened further the rift between himself and the Labour leadership over the Falklands crisis last night when he urged all who opposed war with Argentina to speak out clearly against it.

Mr Benn, speaking in Bristol, said that the "poison of nationalism and militarism" which had already been released in Britain would go on spreading, and added: "The time to mobilize against this is now, before the first shots are fired."

The Cabinet, after obtaining the support of the Security Council, had turned its back on the United Nations, and Britain would be isolated in the world community for making war instead of going through the United Nations, Mr Benn said.

But Mr Benn's interpretations on the speech and in a broadcast on Wednesday night of Britain's rights as a member of the United Nations is repudiated by both Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, and Mr Michael Foot.

The implication he has sought to make is that because Resolution 502 passed by the United Nations in the wake of the invasion urged an end to hostilities, military action by Britain to recover the islands would not be backed by the United Nations.

Mr Healey, who it was learnt last night is to meet Mr Alexander Haig during his visit to Washington this weekend, said yesterday that Mr Benn had got it wrong, explaining that Britain had the right of self-defence under the United Nations charter. Mr Foot too, is known to regard Mr Benn's interpretation as totally amiss.

Mr Healey and Mr Foot are adamant that the former's visit to America will not undermine Mr Pym's efforts: Mr Healey, interviewed on BBC radio, said he would echoing strongly many of the things Mr Pym would be saying.

☐ Conservative MPs have been flying to America this week to drum up support for Britain in the Falklands crisis. They include Mr Mark Carlisle, Mr Cyril Townsend, Mr William Hopper, Mr Keith Best, Mr John Wilkinson, Sir Peter Emery and Michael Shore. Altogether nearly 50 members of the Bow Group have gone out.

Dock peace as board yields

A national strike by 18,000 dockers, set to start on Monday, may be averted. The National Dock Labour Board has withdrawn planned reforms in the dockers' employment system to which the Transport and General Workers' Union had objected.

De Lorean cars may be saved

The De Lorean sports car plant in West Belfast may be saved. Receivers said yesterday that proposals received from Mr John De Lorean made a basis for refinancing the company, which could lead to an agreement **Page 21**

Concert night for sale

The London Philharmonic Orchestra is looking for 10 firms to sponsor it for £30,000 each. In return they will be able to "buy" a concert night at the Festival Hall, in London, and receive substantial publicity **Page 6**

Record rise in farm prices

EEC farm ministers have all but agreed a record increase in earnings for the Community's eight million farmers. Standing in the way of a final settlement is the question of how much Britain should pay into the Budget **Page 10**

Brezhnev back



President Brezhnev reappeared in public yesterday after an absence of 27 days. Looking reasonably fit and showing no obvious signs of fatigue, he took part in a televised Kremlin ceremony commemorating Lenin's birth **Page 7**

Law change call

Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor, and Sir David Napley, former president of the Law Society, said that they favoured reform of the appeals procedure to cope with cases of apparent miscarriage of justice

Williams plea, page 3
Leading article, page 15

Villa in trouble

Aston Villa's success in reaching the European Cup final may be marred if UEFA penalize the club for the violence of some British supporters in Brussels on Wednesday night **Page 27**

School quangos

The Government has decided to abolish the Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations and replace it by two quangos to advise on examinations and curriculum development **Page 2**

Leader page, 15
Letters: On South Atlantic strategy, from Mr J. W. Matthew, and others; Australia's constitution, from Mr Jonathan Brown
Leading articles: Mr Pym's mission; world economy; miscarriages of justice
Features, page 14
Simon Jenkins on the wrong way to bury the Green Giant by the Thames; the chances of another Arab-Israeli war.
Obituary, page 16
Dr Janet Aitken; Vice-Admiral Avelino Teixeira da Mota
Pensions, pages 17-19
A Special Report on the economic realities facing a £50,000m industry
Law Society results, page 12

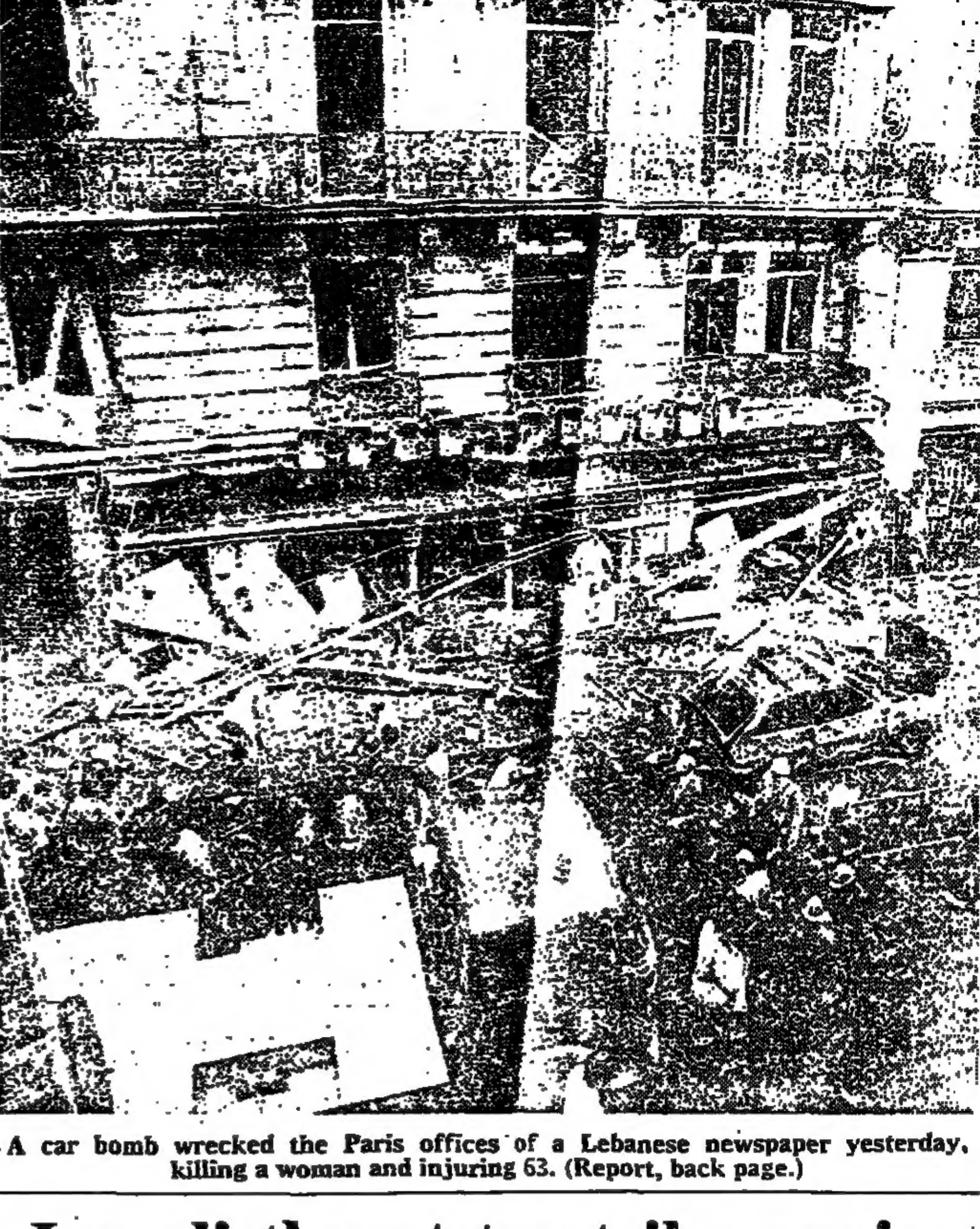
Preview

Cycling can be economical commuting, freewheeling recreation, or jogging without the jarring. Today's *Preview*, the 16-page entertainments guide published each Friday with *The Times*, tells you how to get started.

Tomorrow's Times

Tony Emerson, our special correspondent in Buenos Aires who revealed the miscalculations over the Falklands made by the General Galtieri's junta, explains tomorrow what the British subjects living in Argentina feel about the crisis.

Home	2,3,6	Law Report	12
Overseas	7-10	Motoring	29
Apts	16	Parliament	4
Arts	13	Sport	27-29
Business	20-26	TV & Radio	31
Court	16	Theatres, etc	31
Crossword	32	Weather	32
Diary	14	Wills	16



A car bomb wrecked the Paris offices of a Lebanese newspaper yesterday, killing a woman and injuring 63. (Report, back page.)

Israeli threat to strike again if Palestinians retaliate

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, April 22

A new American diplomatic initiative designed to preserve the threatened ceasefire along Israel's northern border got under way today when Mr Walter Stoessel, deputy Secretary of State, met Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister.

The 60-minute meeting had originally been planned to discuss the remaining differences between Israel and Egypt over the new international border due to come into effect when the Sinai is returned on Sunday. But the subject was switched to the aftermath of yesterday's air raids into Lebanon.

The fact that the United States was not informed in advance about the bombings — which were carried out with aircraft supplied by the United States — and the timing of the attack have caused considerable anger and embarrassment among American officials.

It is understood that Mr Begin assured the American Government that yesterday's raids were intended as a warning to the Palestinians, and that Israel was not planning any further retaliation if there were no more Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire.

Secracy surrounded Mr Stoessel's discussions, but later he told reporters that in his talks it had been agreed that both sides had every interest in ensuring that the situation remained calm and that the ceasefire was observed.

After the talks, a senior Israeli official made no secret that in case of any Palestinian retaliation in Israel or against Jews abroad, the Israelis will respond — possibly with a more extensive operation than that launched yesterday. "We will not tolerate any further provocations," he said. "If there are any, we will hit and we will hit strongly".

There is renewed speculation that Israel is still contemplating a full-scale land, sea and air invasion of southern Lebanon. This option is known to be favoured by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, and a number of senior military commanders.

☐ New York: The United Nations Security Council *today began consultations on* yesterday's Israeli raid as efforts were being made to prevent military retaliation by the Palestine Liberation Organization. (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

Diplomatic sources said the *United States* was exerting pressure on council members against convening a formal meeting, and was advocating behind-the-scenes diplomatic activity,

The Americans are worried that a PLO counter-offensive may give Israel an excuse to renege on its pledge to hand over the remaining portion of the Sinai to Egypt on Sunday.

Arafat plea, page 7

Weeping soldiers clear Yamit

From Christopher Walker, Yamit, April 22

The closing stages of the bizarre military operation to clear the Sinai of Jewish militants protesting against its impending transfer to Egypt were marked today by some of the most violent clashes yet seen between *Israeli soldiers and Jewish* civilians.

The violence erupted when helmeted troops using foam and sea water cannon, grappling irons, scaling ladders, and giant cages suspended from cranes moved in to remove some 300 protestors — mostly religious students — from the rooftops of buildings in the main urban settlement of Yamit.

The squatters fought back with burning tyres, fistfuls of sand, poles, bottles and rocks. Those activists who resisted removal were wrestled to the ground by unarmed soldiers and their hands tied with cord. Many were carried away in the cages.

Although there were no serious casualties during the day, the eviction was the cause of frequent emotional scenes, with some of the men and women soldiers going about their task with tears streaming down their faces. A senior general on the spot said that none of the soldiers had asked to be relieved of their duty. "They have been crying and doing their job," he explained.

The general claimed that the operation had been a success and praised the great restraint shown by the 20,000 Israeli troops involved in carrying it out. From the outset, the have had to put up with continual abuse hurled at them by the protesters — who included many children and pregnant women.

Today a public address system was used by the anti-withdrawal diehards to broadcast their appeals. "Soldiers, how can you do this?" the loudspeakers blared as the evictions continued. "The whole of Zionism is going up in flames."

The high emotion of the occasion for many Israelis has been portrayed in the reports broadcast from the area on Israel radio as hundreds of houses in the Mediterranean town, once intended as a planner's dream, were bulldozed relentlessly into th sand. Tomorrow the remaining air raid shelters will be blown up with high explosive.

In a briefing for the Knesset's foreign affairs committee, Mr. Ariel Sharon, said today that the plan to raize the town and return the area to its 1967 state had been made with Egypt's approval. He claimed that President Mabarak had expressed concern at Jewish militants attempts to infiltrate across the border and into demilitarized areas if it remained intact.

Mr. Sharon told deputies that the final states of "Operation Red Dove" would be completed tomorrow before the onset of the Jewish sabbath. Israeli settlement in the Sinai had largely been erased and most of the 2,000 protesters shipped out in fleets of buses.

Only two main pockets of resistance remained, involving a few dozen young militants still holding out against the evacuation. Eleven protesters led by the son of Mrs Gula Cohen, a well known Israeli politician, remained barricaded at the top of the futuristic concrete war memorial to the soldiers lost in the 1967 war.

Continued on back page, col 4

Forecast of better times to come

By David Blake Economics Editor

The world's economies will start to pick up this summer and better times are likely next year, according to new forecasts from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Growth, especially in the United States and West Germany, is expected to rise for next 18 months and inflation is expected to fall. Britain will share in the world boom, but the OCED forecasts only a slow recovery which it says will falter by the middle of next year.

The confidential forecasts, which are still provisional, will be discussed by top economic officials from the OCED countries at a meeting in Paris next week. they will give a brighter than expected background to the meeting of OCED ministers scheduled for next month and the world economic summit set for Versailles in France in early June.

The big question mark hanging over the forecasts is whether high interest rates in the United States will block the recovery. The OECD hopes that a package can be worked out in Washington to allow lower interest rates. The forecast says that after falling sharply in the forst half of this year, the United States' output should rise at an annual rate of 2.1 per cent in the second half fo this year, 2.5 per cent in the first half of 1983, and 3.7 per cent on the second half of next year.

Britain's recovery is expected to be gentier, with 1.3 per cent a year growth in the second half of next year tailing away to 1.3 per cent annual growth in the second half. This may not be enough to reduce unemployment. West Germany's output is expected to rise by 3.3 per cent next year, (0.9 per cent in 1982) and the world as a whole will grow by about 2.8 per cent next year compared with only 0.3 per cent this year.

Next year inflation is expected to fall in many countries — down from 9.8 per cent this year to 7.9 per cent in Britain, to 6.2 per cent in the United States and only 3 per cent in West Germany.

Britain is expected to go on running a big payments surplus, set at $6,200m (3,502m) next year after $8,000m (£4,519m) this year.

The prize for the biggest surplus goes to Japan, which is expected to earn a $22,000m surplus in 1983, but West Germany is also expected to be in heavy surplus at $11,000m next year. The United States will be in balance.

Leading article, page 15

Edinburgh BBC centre to go ahead

The BBC is to go ahead with plans for a new broadcasting centre in Edinburgh, which had been deferred because of lack of funds (a Staff Reporter writes). The centre will cost between £8m and £9m, the first £250,000 to be spent in 1984-85 and the rest in 1985 to 1987.

The BBC owns land at Leith Walk, in the Scottish capital, bought as the site for a new centre in 1976. Subsequent financial difficulty caused the project to be shelved soon afterwards. The centre may still be built there, but two other sites are also being examined.

Pensioner faces damage charge

A pensioner aged 71 was among 29 people who were remanded on bail until May 23 by magistrates at Chelmsford, Essex, yesterday, accused of conspiracy to cause damage at an animal research centre. Miss Louise Woodcock, of Winchmore Hill, north London, was charged with 11 other women and 17 men aged between 17 and 59.

The charges arose from an incident at the Laboratory, at Stock, near Chelmsford, on February 14, when dozens of demonstrators freed a number of animals.

Search for crash victims fails

A search by Sea King and Wessex helicopters and the assault ship Intrepid, failed yesterday to find any survivors of a Cessna 172 aircraft which crashed into the sea between the Isle of Wight and the Dorset coast on Wednesday.

A couple and their daughter, aged 11, from Paris, together with a male friend, were on board the plane, flying from Cherbourg to Southampton.

Pipe smoker dies after fire

A man who was badly burnt 11 days ago after dozing in his locked car while smoking his pipe has died in hospital in Sheffield.

Mr Malcolm Pearce, aged 45, a butcher, of Herbert Street, Kimberworth, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, suffered severe burns when the car burst into flames in the car park of a public house at Misterton, near Doncaster.

Andersson is beaten

Lajos Portisch, the Hungarian Grand Master, increased his hold on the lead in the Phillips and Drew Kings Tournament at County Hall, London, yesterday (Harry Golombek writes).

He beat Ulf Andersson in the seventh round. It was Andersson's first loss in the tournament. Anatole Karpov, the world champion, adjourned his game against Timman in a winning position.

Correction

The *LAG Bulletin*, published by the Legal Action Group, which was described in "Horizons" on April 15 as "a student magazine for trainee solicitors", is a monthly journal for practising lawyers and advice workers.

Labour puts its heart into sexual equality

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Labour plan to create sex equality units in every Government department is being considered for inclusion in the 200-page party programme, the so-called rolling manifesto, which is to be put to this year's conference in Blackpool.

Staff at party headquarters in London are drawing together documentation for this overall policy document, which is to be ratified by a special meeting of the national executive committee on May 19.

A paper on women's rights drafted for the executive's home policy committee suggests that a Labour government will incllude a senior woman minister, of Cabinet rank, who will coordinate a campaign against sexual decrimination.

It says: "She will receive baking from the creation of specialized sex equality units in all the government departments. These units will act as the focal point within the departments for consideratrion of matters related to sexual inequality."

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, last year indicated a move in that direction when he appointed Miss Joan Lestor, a member of the executive, as frontbench Commons spokesperson on woman's rights and welfare.

The policy paper says: "Our aim is to create a very different society, in which women are no longer oppressed as members of a socially inferior gender and a much more radical and equitable citizenship is achieved for men, women and children."

The document advocates a code of practice to control sexism in the media and in advertising; more child-care facilities; a review of divorce and maintenance; a programme to challenge job discrimination; and an overall offensive against pay discrimination, which would include the principle of pay comparability for women.

It states: "Women play many roles, but the ones assigned to them by society are narrow stereotypes. They are venerated as wives and mothers, exploited as sex objectas or viewd with suspicion as temptresses, but rarely esteemed for their true worth. Those that are recognized as 'successful' are dismissed as exceptions — a man's mind in a woman's body.

"We are concerned about the superficial, misleading representation of women in the mass media and in advertising, which, through constant and insidious conditioning, has a powerful impact.

"Even more disturbing is the spread of sex shops and pornographic literature and films which create a climate in which violence against women is likely to increase."

More than half the population were women, and yet they earned less than three-quarters of the average man's wage, and because most of them were employed in the service sector, many part-time, they had been hit hardest by Government cuts in spending. "The number of women registered as unemployed has more than doubled since the Tories came to power", it it stated.

Women had been designated as unpaid domestic labourers, barred from active trade union involvement, forced into economic dependency on men, and deprived of the opportunity to exploit their full potential.

An expansion of child-care would be necessary, as well as a reorganization of paid employment, to free women from looking after young children; barring them from equality of opportunity.

Positive action would help women to train and apply for better paid, more skilled employment. "The newt Labour government will ensure that the Civil Service and government contractors implement positive action programmes, and will also require local authorities, employers, training and educational bodies to follow our lead."

The final element of the campaign would be an offensive against low pay and the establishment of a principle of pay comparability, enhanced by amendments to the Sex Discrimination Act; barring direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of family status, shifting the burden of proof in discrimination cases from the complainant to the alleged discriminator, and repealing the small firms exemption.

The paper also states that the assumption of female dependency must be eradicated from the welfare state. "The next Labour government will, therefore, outlaw discrimination against women in all spheres, including the tax and social security system."

This same principle of equality would also apply to marriage. "In the case of breakdown, the real issue should be the maintenance of children, not spouses. Women should be encouraged to be independent."

Well drilled: Mr Keith Phillips using 32 drills to bore out string holes in a squash racquet at Grays of Cambridge, who have been employing a design consultant to help them to fight back against cheap imports from Taiwan and Japan.

Dispute in AUEW over automation

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent, Eastbourne

A struggle between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' manual and white collar sections started yesterday over the control of automated machine tools, now being widely introduced in manufacturing industry.

The AUEW engineering section at a conference in Eastbourne committed itself to a sexies of factory-level battles against white collar unions over who should represent staff using new technology in engineering companies.

The division in likely to wider the split between the right-wing-led engineering section and the Communist-led white collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs' section (AUEW Tass), which is loosely federated to it.

Tass, which is already locked in a legal battle over the future structure of the four-section AUEW, has been in the forefront of a recruitment conflict with the engineering section over who should represent technicians on the factory floor.

Yesterday's decision, carried by 55 votes to 35 against strong left-wing opposition is likely to prove the most significant taken on new technology by the AUEW manual section, which fears that its skilled members could be squeezed aside by the expanding use of computer numerically controlled (cnc) machines.

The union's policy-making national committee also endorsed a resolution calling on the executive to ensure that when tool systems are introduced "our craftsmen will be responsible for the complete control of the machines and control systems". The resolution further insisted that the union should maintain "full negotiating rights for the members" and that craftsmen should be given training in the new systems and the programming of computer tapes.

A demand for retirement at 60 and a progressively reduced working week on full pay for employees aged over 55 was adopted at the conference.

☐ The AUEW, two of whose shop stewards were criticized in a Commission for Racial Equality report last year, is to incorporate anti-racialism material in its standard courses for the 700 senior work place representatives it trains each year.

The CRE served anti-discrimination notices on the stewards at British Leyland's Castle Bromwich plant after a case in 1979 in which an all-white fitters' section refused to work with a black recruit.

Unions fight rail shop closures

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Rail yesterday announced its intention to close two workshops, at Horwich, Greater Manchester, and Shildon, Co Durham, under plans to make 5,000 engineering employees redundant over the next year.

The management asked the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) and the Confederation of shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) to co-operate in the slimming down of its engineering division, but the unions' first response was that they would fight the closures.

Apart from the closure of the two plants, job cutbacks are scheduled at other works because of over-capacity in wagon, carriage and locomotive maintenance departments. A partial rundown of the Swindon works, once the pride of the railway system, is also in prospect.

British Rail cited a fall-off of business in the export market for wagons and a drastic reduction in the United Kingdom wagon fleet from 132,000 to 75,000 over the past two years as the cause for the redundancies.

Employment at the Derby carriage works has been secured by recently announced orders for new coaching stock for Irish and Kenyan railways worth a total of £50m

A spokesman for the NUR said last night: "We have a policy of no works closures and no compulsory redundancies. If the British Railways board wants to go down this line it will be in a direct confrontation with the National Union of Railwaymen". He accused the board of wanting to shed assets to raise cash for the day-to-day running of the railways.

The workshops job cutbacks come at a time when the NUR leadership is under increasingly pressure from a new rank-and-file "National Broad Left" movement. Its spokesman said yesterday: "The axe is poised yet again to slice up the industry".

Alliance threat to Westminster Tories

By David Walker

For the first time since the reorganization of London local government in the eaarly 1960s, the Borough of Westminster's Conservatives are harbouring doubts about the loyalty of the matrons of Knightsbridge and the citizens of Mayfair.

Not lingering doubts, just a flicker that crosses the minds of Tories when they see the canvassers of the Social Democratic Party invading genteel doorsteps.

Westminster council is solid Tory. The Labour Party, which holds 19 of the 60 council seats, might hope in the very best of years to add ten or so to that total — not enough for control.

The Social democrats and their Liberal allies are a novel element; they are putting up 58 candidates and running one of the most elaborate Alliance campaigns in London; they pose the threat of uncertainty.

To take control, the Alliance candidates would need success in the Conservative heartlands of Knightsbridge, Belgravia and Hyde Park. On present evidence that does not seem likely. "Unthinkable" is the standard Tory reaction. None the less, canvassers with true blue rosettes are cultivating their friendly territory with unusual zeal.

Westminster stretches from Millbank to Covent Garden and from Regent's Park to Kensal Rise. Characteristically, its Tory leaders have been careful spenders of the area's remarkably high ratable income. They have also shown paternalist concern for the borough's poor and black neighbourhoods, most of them in north Paddington. Above all they have been cautious.

In recent years, the Tory ranks have gained several young Turks who have pressed for a more active and sometimes more ideological approach. At their head is Mrs Shirley Porter, chairman of the council's highways, works and cleansing committee.

She favours a "go-go" campaign to chime with her own adventurous policies for sharpening efficiency. Mrs Porter is responsible for such schemes as the sponsorship of central London litter bins by private firms.

Her abrasive enthusiasm is not universally admired, but, depending on where the Tories make the few losses they expect, the May elections could leave her poised to become the leader of the council when the present long-serving incumbent, Mr David Cobbold, steps down.

For Labour, a big issue in Westminster will always be housing. Rachmanism is still a folk memory in Paddington. The core of the party's strength are the 25 per cent or so of electors who are tenants of the council, concentrated in Queen's Park, Lisson Grove, Paddington and Harrow Road.

Mr Joe Hegarty, leader of the Labour group on the council, reported that meetings in March called by his party on bus and Tube fares were well attended. "London transport fares are a vote-winning issue for us".

Whether the same can be said of Paddington's GLC representative, Mr Ken Livingstone, is not clear. The Social Democrats charged, at a press conference earlier this week, that the Labour Party has recently become left-wing. In fact in most wards its candidates are not extreme: only four out of 60 are aligned with the "London Labour Briefing" group of left-wingers.

For a new party, the SNP in Westmininster has had the borough election in its sights for a surprisingly long time. Canvassing began months ago, causing some of the old hands of the other parties to wonder about the Alliance's knowledge of electoral expenses law.

Relations with the local Liberals, who have not previously been a force, have gone smoothly. Voluminous policy statements have been drafted, concentrated on housing.

According to Mr Guy Halliwell, a former Liberal, who has coordinated the establishment of the SNP in borough, "it is control of the council we are aiming at and our canvass returns indicated that this is a strong possibility.

Socially, the SDP considers its support will come from disaffected council tenants who consider Labour has no chance of gaining control and who despair of the Labour Party's leftward drift; from bed-sitter and other private tenants; and from middle-class residents who have been taken for granted and ignored by the Tories.

Plastic bullet boy buried amid rioting

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Blast bombs were thrown at the police and vehicles burnt after being hijacked in Londonderry yesterday as a boy aged 11 who died on Monday, three days after being struck by a plastic bullet, was being buried.

Rioting has taken place in the city since Steven McConomy's death and two men were injured after a nail bomb exploded in the city centre shortly before midnight on Wednesday. One of the men, aged 67, was seriously ill in hospital last night.

In the Bogside district a car belonging to a woman who has condemned all forms of violence was gutted by fire after youths attacked it for the second night running. Mrs Eileen Semple, aged 54, a widow with seven children, is chairwoman of the Bogside and Creggan Christian Mothers' Association. She has been the target of abuse since Steven McConomy's death, when she alleged that recent rioting in the city was part of an orchestrated campaign of violence.

☐ In Brussel's yesterday, political manouevering prevented the debate in the European Parliament on a resolution demanding that the use of plastic bullets be banned in all EEC member states.

It had been thought that the resolution, proposed by Mr Neil Blaney, independent European MP from the Irish Republic, would be heard yesterday, but when it was decided in which order to discuss items the issue of plastic bullets was near the end.

Three people died as a result of being hit by rubber bullets between 1972-73 and a further 11, including six children, have died after being hit by plastic bullets since 1975. Seven died during the period of last year's hunger strike, including three children. Hundreds have suffered injuries, including fractured skulls.

☐ A call for an end to the use of plastics bullets came yesterday from the National Council for Civil Liberties after a report by Lord Gifford, QC, on the death of Paul Whitters, aged 15, in Londonderry a year ago (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

☐ The trial in Dublin of Gerard Tuite, who once topped Scotland Yard's "most wanted" list will begin on June 21 (the Press Association reports).

The date was fixed yesterday at Dublin's Special Criminal Court. Mr Tuite, aged 27, from Cavan, is accused of causing explosions in England between January, 1978 and March, 1979.

Abolition of Schools Council deplored

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government's decision to abolish the Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations and replace it by two smaller government-appointed quangos was condemned yesterday by opposition MPs, local authorities and teachers organizations as another dangerous step toward greater central control.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said that the decision "could change the whole direction of the British education system".

The schools council is a charitable trust which was set up by the Government and local authorities 18 years ago to carry out research into curriculum development, teaching methods and examinations in schools.

It comprises a permanent secretariat of 131 staff and three main committees consisting of nominees of a wide variety of groups with an interest in education, including teacher unions, local authority associations, trade unions, employers, universities, examination boards, independent schools, and parents.

Its budget this year, which is shared by the Government and the local authorities, is £3.5m.

Announcing the Government's decision in the Commons yesterday, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that he and the Secretary of State for Wales had concluded that "a single body, constituted as an elaborate network of committees on the lines of the school council, is not well placed to carry out both functions (for examiations and curriculum development)".

The Government nevertheless felt the need for independent authoritative advice on how examination might best serve national aims for education. It therefore proposed the establishment of a small examinations council, appointed and funded by the Government.

It also believed there should be a small national curriculum development body with the limited task of identifying gaps, helping to fill them, and assisting with the dissemination of curricular innovation.

It therefore proposed to discuss with the local authority associations the establishment of a school curriculum development council, most of whose members would be teachers, but who would be appointed by the Government after consultation. It would be financed jointly by the Government and the local authorities.

Mrs Nicole Harrison, chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Associations' education committee, said that they deplored the Government's decision to abolish the schools council, and viewed his proposals with disquiet.

However, Mr Alistair Lawton, chairman of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, said the proposals were interesting and added that they looked forward to seeing how they would be worked out.

Mr Peter Andrews, acting chairman of the schools council and the new president of the Secondary Heads Association, said the decision "to replace one quango by two new quangos" showed that the work of the schools council was essential. But he regarded it as a political move.

Most of the teacher unions echoed Mr Andrews' views, but in more forthright terms.

☐ Mr William Stubbs, director of education (schools) for the Inner London Education Authority since 1979, has been selected as the authority's next education officer in succession to Mr Peter Newsam, who leaves this autumn to become chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality. Mr Stubbs, aged 44, will be in control of an annual budget of about £800m.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Nurses to be balloted on 6% pay offer

By Jeanette Mitchell

The Royal College of Nursing, the only nursing union which forbids strike action, is to ballot it members on the Government's 6.4 per cent pay offer.

The college's 195,000 nurses will be asked to accept or reject an offer which will give student nurses now taking home £45.5 a week, a further £1.31 and staff nurses, taking home £59.06 after three years' training, a further £1.77.

Although the college continues to insist that the offer is inadequate and says it will not be recommending to its membvers which way to vote, the decision to hold a ballot will be widely seen as a tacit acceptance of the offer. No previous pay offer that has been put to a ballot in the royal college has been rejected by the membership.

Dame Catherine Hall, general secretary of the college, said yesterday: "We want to make it very clear that we are not retracting from our firmly held view that our 12 per cent claim was very reasonable, but we feel we have come to the end of the constitutional road".

The TUC-affiliated health service unions had hoped the college would hold out longer, but say t ballot decision will make no difference to their plans for industrial action.

When the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) begins its industrial action on Monday, members of the royal college have been instructed not to do the work of striking colleagues except when patients are at risk.

If in the ballot, which will cost about £50,000 and take between four anf five weeks to complete, the pay offer is rejected, the nurses' campaign to influence the public and MPs will be continued.

'Van did not slow down'

From Athur Osman, Mold, Clwyd

A police van driver told senior officers after a disabled man had died from injuries received when hit by the vehicle during the disorders at Toxteth, Liverpool, last July: "At no time did I drive at anybody", Mold Crown Court, was told yesterday.

Two Merseyside police officers pleaded not guilty to unlawful killing.

The jury were also told by prosecution counsel that earlier, on a "confused and hectic night", a senior officer had briefed his men that they did not have general permission to use vehicles as tactical weapons.

The court heard how the bedford Transit van, which was being used as a personnel carrier, drove on to waste land off Upper Parliament Street. It and officers had come under attack from between one and two hundred rioters throwing petrol bombs and other missiles. The van was "gunned" at very high engine revolutions across the ground to disperse the rioters.

Constable James Keenan, aged 30, of Grassmere Avenue, the driver, and Sergeant Keith Andrew Wilkinson, aged 34, of Buttermere Close, Maghull, said to be in charge of the vehicle, are accused of the manslaughter of David Andrew Moore, Aged 23, of Avondale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, who died on July 29 last.

Mr William Macpherson, QC, for the prosecution said that Mr Moore in company with Mr John Flynn, his brother-in-law had been crossing wasteland in the area of Upper Husskison Street when they encountered a group of rioters running from the police van. They could not go against the tide and turned and started to go with it.

Mr Moore, partially disabled, was hopping and attempting to run, and got on to a footpath. The van came along towards him with its headlights on, two wheels on the path and two on the waste ground.

Witnesses saw Mr Moore illuminated in the headlights and thenhe was struck by the vehicle, probably on its front left side. There was no slackening of its speed of about 20 mph and no brakes were applied, Mr Mcpherson said. A journalist who was at the scene recorded the time as 10.51 pm on July 28.

There was no doubt that the van ran down Mr Moore, as a result of which he died, Mr Mcpherson said.

He continued: "If the driver and the sergeant failed altogether to see Mr Moore, then that speed and lack of observation were factors that caused such a failure which amounted to negligence of the highest and most blameworthy degree".

Later they told an inspector at Huyton police station that from what they might have had an accident without knowing about it because their vehicle had been in the area at the time, Mr Macpherson said.

Asked if they could have run over anybody without their knowing, the reply had been; "No, I do not think so, but we were bouncing all over the place — it was very rough".

Constable Keenan had allegedly told senior officers when asked if he had driven at a crowd of people: "At no time did I drive at anybody. I did not see a person come nearer to me than three yards".

The hearing continues today.

Abolition of Schools Council deplored

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Mrs Williams calls for inquiry on Cleeland case

By Frances Gibb

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP MP for Crosby, is to ask Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, if he will order either an inquiry into or a retrial of the case of Paul Cleeland, a Stevenage decrorator serving a 20-year prison sentence for murder.

An investigation by *The Times* published on Wednesday raised serious doubts about the conviction of Cleeland for the murder of Terry Clarke, a scaffolder, and added strength to the repeated requests by Mrs Williams and others for the Home Office to publish its own confidential report on the case. Yesterday Mrs Williams, who was formerly Paul Cleeland's MP, said there were sufficient doubts to justify a further examination of the case. "Obviously one cannot be 100 per cent certain that Paul Cleeland is innocent, but there is a high probability that he is, and a right course of action would now be to investigate the possibility of an inquiry being set up".

Her own efforts on behalf of Paul Cleeland eventually led to a Home Office inquiry under Mr E. J. Boothby, assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, after the discovery of an extraordinary sequence of errors in Mr Cleeland's prison record.

"It was only after numerous attempts that we eventually got these records put right," Mrs Williams said. "We got nowehere by going through normal proceses with the Home office. It was only eventually on the instructions of Roy Jenkins as Home Secretary that those records were ordered to be put right."

Yet the Home Office report still remains secret. Both Mrs Williams and Mr Bowen Wells, Mr Cleeland's present MP, have repeatedly asked to see it but have been refused.

"We have always been turned down on every possible plea and attempt," Mrs Williams said. "I then asked to see the report in my capacity as a Privy Councillor and was refused that as well."

The Boothby report was a detailed investigation both into the errors in the prison records and the inconsistencies in police evidence which led to Cleeland's conviction. Cleeland himself maintained the errors in the record were deliberate and that the evidence on which he was found guilty was false.

The Director of Public Prosecutions to whom the report was referred, advised in November, 1979, however, that there was insufficient evidence to justify proceedings against any person or police officer.

Since then Cleeland has unsuccessfully resorted to private prosecutions. In July last year he applied for summonses to be served on three police officers associated with the case and on a member of the DPP's office but his application was dismissed.

He is now making a similar application to Newport magistrates (he is held in Parkhurst Prison, on the Isle of Wight), to bring a private prosecution against local police officers who he feels have not fully assisted in investigating his allegations about his case.

☐ Mr George Lindo, and unemployed textile worker, has lost his £100,000 claim against the Government for spending a year in prison for a crime he did not commit. He was jailed for two years after a robbery at a Bradford betting shop in 1977.

Yesterday Mr Lindo, aged 30, announced that with regret he was accepting £24,275 from the Home Office and he has signed away his right to take further action. His wife, aged 29, a mother of two, is to carry on the fight for another £80,000

Mr Lindo, of Carrington Street, Bradford, who was born in the West Indies, said yesterday that he was accepting the Home Office offer

Trust will tighten land rules

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Leaders of the National Trust have decided privately to take a stricter line with public bodies that want to build on its property. Embarassment about its decision to allow the Ministry of Defence to build an underground bunker on a trust farm has convinced the leaders that there is too much risk in such cases of political entanglement.

The decision to allow the ministry a lease to build on about a hundredth of the 1,100-acre Bradenham estate, near High Wycombe, has aroused two criticisms of the trust's council of 52 members. One is that it is dangerous to allow development of land given on condition that it would be protected against sale by the trust's power to declare propery inalienable.

The other comes from peace groups who opposed the building on trust land of a key military installation which will house command headquarters for United Kingdom air defence and Nato air forces

The council faces further controversy when opponents of the leasing decision discover that it will be almost impossible to reverse quickly by constitutional means.

Opponents are trying to obtain the 500 signatures of trust members needed for a special general meeting to be called. But such a meeting could not instruct the council to revoke the lease.

The constitution of the trust is backed by a succession of statutes, of which the latest says that acts of the council will be "deemed valid in all respects" as long as half of its members have been elected. About a third of the elected members come up for reelection at each annual meeting

The 26 non-elected members are appointed from a list of organizations such as the trustees of the British Museum and the Ramblers Association. The list is reviewed every six years, and the next change for members to change it by vote will be at the annual meeting in November.



Catherine Bailey, aged two, seemed more interested in the Lord Mayor's chain than a storybook when Sir Christopher Leaver and the Lady Mayoress visited the new Barbican library yesterday.

Pollution threat by reservoir critics

By Craig Seton

A group opposed to the siting of a new reservoir in farmig land in the Roadford Valley, in west Devon, is threatening deliberately to pollute the river Tamar if the scheme goes ahead.

The threat was made at the end of a third public inquiry this week into the proposed size of the reservoir, whose sitihng on 730 acres of the valley has already been accepted by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The scheme has for years run into intense opposition from the National Farmer' Union, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, more than a dozen farmers who will be affected, and other residents in the valley.

They are still fighting the choice of site and although that decision has already been made, and insist that the reservoir should be on Dartmoor and not on agricultural land.

Mrs Rosemary Cook, the wife of a farmer whose land at Broadwoodwidger, near Liston, is not effected by the scheme, said yesterday that her 12-member Roadford Valley Defence Committee would contaminate the Tamar, which runs between Devon and Cornwall, if the valley was flooded.

She said the Tamar was visited by tens of thousands of people a year and the plan to pollute it would be accompanied by an intensive publicity campaign to draw the public's attention to the "dammed stupid" plan for the reservoir.

"There is an enormous amount of waste land on the moor near by, but they are going to flood good, prifitable farm land which produces enormous amounts of beef, sheep and corn. We hope it will not come to it, but if they flood the Roadford Valley we will carry out our threat", she said.

Mrs Gook, aged 38, who refused to identify the other members of the defence committee, accused Mr Heseltine and the South West Water Authority of agreeing to the Roadford site rather than one on moorland near by because of the strength of the Dartmoor Preservation Society, which she said was violently opposed to the use of any more land for the reservoir.

The water authority has found that the Roadford scheme has become its most difficult plan since it was put forward eight years ago.

Three public inquiries have been held into the scheme. The first led to a recommendation from the inquiry inspector that Roadford should be the site. A second was held into the possible effect earth movements could have on the reservoir's dam, which is to be a quarter of a mile long.

The third inquiry was held over two days this week on the directions of Mr Heseltine, who wanted the water authority to reconsider the reservoir's size. The water authority is insisting that the size should remain as planned.

The water authority has spent up to £1m buying up farming land and property

It said yesterday that it did not take Mrs Cook's threat too seriously, but if people acted illegally it would call in the full force of the law.

A decision on the size of the reservoir by the new public inquiry is not expected for several months.

Silicon Glen lures £400m investment

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

"Silicon Glen" used to be a catch phrase employed by public relations men to attract microchip business to Scotland. The cliché has now come true.

According to the Scottish Development Agency, the Central Lowlands are the best place in Europe for investment by the booming companies involved in such pursuits as artificial intelligence, opto-electronics and VLSI (very large scale integration).

The agency unveiled a report yesterday to publicize Scotland's electronic achievements and attract further investment in computer graphics, robots, data matrics and video display units.

Agency officials noted that even the Japanese wanted to invest in Silicon Flen. Americans were eager to make electonic wafers near Dollar, and the French and the Germans showed interest too.

About £400m has been invested in Silicon Glen over the past five years. Already 4,000 lowland Scots are employed by mor tha 200 electonics firms. That puts Scotland in the world class, the report says.

A key factor has been the great reserve of expertise on Scottish higher education. The country's eight universities and 55 technical collegecs help new and established companies to design machines which remove the need for skilled and unskilled labour alike.

Defence and space electronics are a forte of such Scottish-based companies as Ferranti.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, the Scottish Minister for Industry., was present to give the proceedings the seal of approval and to applaud the plans of the agency's new electronics division, which has a budget of £10m.

Mr Fletcher radiated optimism abokut the new industry, as well he might. His job, at least, is too complicated to be taken over by the robots.

New boot does not wear out mountains

By Ronald Faux

Mr Kenneth Ledward is a noted climbing equipment specialist whose concern for mountains has led him to design a boot that does not wear out. The scars plainly visible ona number of popular hills in the Lake District, Snowdonia and Scotland are caused by the pressure of feet that are often too stoutly shod.

Accordin to Mr Ledward, average mountain boots have a brutal impact on theterrain they happen to be stading on; they are heavy, the edges are sharply angled and act like a chisel on the ground, and the narrowly space cleats on the rubber sole pick up chunks of pathway.

"By the time a few hundred thousand walkers have tramped up the same path it is not surprising that quite a lot of it in no longer there."

The Ken Ledward Equipment Testing Service (Kleats) has investigated a range of climbing equipment from thermal underwear to non-waterproof waterproofs, but nothing as basic as a boot. He showed me a well battered example of his design in which he had walked 1,540 miles across the mountains.

"There is still plenty of life in them. They are designed basically to be safe and to give a better grip on mixed ground. The edges are more ronded and the whole boot much lighter and more flexible than average", he said.

The sole had broadly spaced cleats and round studs of rubber that did not pick up the pathway. The boot is marketed by Karrimor, a British company, but has been manufactured in Italy. "No British company would come up with the goods at a reasnable price", he said.

Mr Ledward argued that most walkers and backpackers were "overbooted", shod for the Alps when something much lighter and easier on both feet and the countryside would do.

He conducted a survey among students of outdoor education and discovered that for general use most preferred gym shoes or a training shoe. He also noted that people in lighter footwear moved faster, were more agile and suffered less from sore feet.

CB RESCUE PLEA

The Langdale and Ambleside Mountain Rescue Team has appealed to walkers and climbers in the Lake District who need emergency help to summon it by telephone instead of, or in addition to, CB radio. The team says that use of CB radio by itself could result in complications and delays.

The stress of flying west

By Felicity Jones

Over a two-year period nearly 200 people were admitted into a psychiatric hospital straight from Heathrow airport suffering from mental illness. It was often related to the rapid time-zone changes experienced by air travellers.

Research by two consultant psychiatrists who investigated admissions to St Bernard's Hospital in Southall, between 1976 and 1978, discovered that depression was found significantly more frequently in passengers travelling from east to west.

Any person assessed as suffering from mental illness at the airport is taken to the hospital for treatment. Of 186 admitted, 93 were diagnosed as a schizophrenic and of those, 24 were found "aimlessly wandering" at the airport.

The admissions from Heathrow airport accounted for 22 per cent of all schizophrenic patients admitted to the hospital according to a report in the *British Journal of Psychiatrists.*

Depression was significantly triggered by flights from east to west and the researchers add that the data support a proposal that "time zone changes precipitate affective illness in predisposed individuals". Conditions brought about by alcohol withdrawal and drugs were relatively rare and in the cases of schizophrenia men outnumbered women.

Body could be woman who escaped

From our Correspondent
York

A CID chief revealed yesterday that the naked remains of an unidentified woman could be those of a convicted killer who escaped from prison three years ago.

Det Chief Supt Strickland Carter, who has led an eight-month investigation to identify the skeletal remains discovered in a North Yorkshire beauty spot, said yesterday he believes the woman could be, Geraldine Elizabeth Crawley, a mother of two, who was 31 when she absconded from Askham Grange women's open prison, near York, in September, 1979. She had served only four months of a three-year sentence for killing an old woman in Liverpool.

The petite Irish brunette, who had lived in Toxteth, where the killing took place, walked out of the prison gates after finishing gardening duties in the grounds. She has never been seen since.

She left behind two young sons and a man with whom she lived. Her sons, both aged under 10, are living with foster parents in the Liverpool area and know nothing of their mother's past.

Two years after Crawley escaped detectives acting on anonymous telephone information found the remains of a woman in her thirties in thick undergrowth at Sutton Bank, about 30 miles from Askham Grange prison.

Police scientists established that the remains had lain undisturbed only yards from a busy road for at least 12 months, and possibly up to two years.

Crawley's dental records matched those in the remains, complete with top denture, evidence suggested that the dead woman had been a heavy smoker and that she had grown up in an area with a high fluoride content in its water, such as her birthplace in Dublin.

The date of Crawley's escape from prison, her height, bone structure and the fact that she had borne children all fitted with evidence that forensic scientists gleaned from examining the skeleton.

But yesterday Mr Carter added a new dimension to the mystery with the news that after she escaped, Crawley's sister in Australia told interpol that she had received a letter posted in Yorkshire from Geraldine, and later spoke to her by telephone.

Yesterday, Mr Carter, who has supervised the combing of well over 100 missing person files since the investigation began last August, appealed for Crawley to get in touch with him if she was still alive.

"If she is still alive it may be that she has started a new life with a fresh identity," he said. Even a single thumb print on a piece of white paper would prove that she was still alive and could be ruled out of his investigation.

Power prices 'raised by nuclear costs'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The reason for the price of electricity rising much faster than the rate of inflation over the past few years lies in the high costs to the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) of its nuclear energy programme, Mr Colin Sweet, director of the Centre for Energy Studies in London, said yesterday.

That assertion was made when he introduced *The Costs of Nuclear Power*, an analysis prepared at the centre. It is published by the Anti Nuclear Campaign as part of its build-up of opposition to plans to build 10 of the American designed pressurized water reactors, (PWRs), in Britain in the 10 years from 1984.

Mr Sweet says the price of coal sold to the generating board has been held in line with inflation, and even the high price of oil since 1979 cannot be blamed for the rising price of electricity. Hence his argument that the effect of the high capital spending on nuclear stations is coming home to roost.

But it is on the implication for future prices of electricity that his analysis focuses attention, if the proposed vast expansion with PWRs goes ahead. Mr Sweet is adamant that none of the available evidence substantiates the repeated allegation by the electricity industry, the Atomic Energy Authority and the Department of Energy that nuclear power is a cheap energy option.

He argues that the CEGB is doing itself and the consumer a disservice by concentrating on building a group of very large and very expensive nuclear stations. Mr Sweet says: "The matter of nuclear costs is not only unsubstantiated, it is one of the key propositions which must need to be proved at the public inquiry into plans for the first PWR at Sizewell, in Suffollk".

The Department of Energy estimate for the PWR nuclear power programme is £15,000m. Mr Sweet's analysis produces an estimate of more than £35,000m, a sum which exceeds the investment missile system.

Past experience of the gap between original estimate and the eventual cost, time and performance of almost every project in the civil nuclear programme forms an important ingredient in the analysis.

Mr Sweet says the price of electricity, is supposed to reflect the real costs undertaken in its production (which he says the CEGB figures do not), and the price is comparable to another. Again, he says, that is not possible with available CEGB information.

He lists other data affecting the price of electricity where, in his view, the board fails to meet basic requirements.

These are that the board never includes the largest costs for research and development; does not usually include the full capital cost; has not always included interest charges during construction or interest charges on stored fuel; bases its data on notional operating costs, which are always an overstatement of the actual operating costs of nuclear stations, and consistently underestimates nuclear fuel costs relative to coal.

Indian to appeal on language bar to benefit

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

An Indian woman who has been refused supplementary benefit because she cannot speak English is to appeal to the Social Security Commissioners in London.

Mrs Fatamah Varachia, aged 48, who lives with her son in High Street, Tredworth, Gloucester, was refused benefit last year because social security officials said that by failing to learn the language she had disqualified herself from getting a job.

'Pandora's box' in broadcast changes

By Kenneth Gosling

New broadcasting developments by satellites, cables, tapes and discs were bound to throw off balance traditions of control and regulation built up by countries over the years when opportunities for broadcasting were scarce, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said yesterday. He made his comments to *The Times* after this week's debate on broadcasting.

The locks seemed to have been removed, Lord Thomson said, from a Pandora's box stuffed with problems for politicians and the public to resolve.

But as well as satellites and cable, Lord Thomson pointed out that significant, unregulated broadcasting innovation was already here, and in a big way. Through video recording, on tape or disc, the public, he said, was now able still further to extend its freedom of choice.

Lord Thomson said he believed that many people would want to question whether the kind of uninhibited approach to broadcasting that exists in the United States had served the interests of the public as well as the British tradition of public service broadcasting built on the Reithian foundations of control and regulation in the service of broad social purposes.

"Might not therefore some consideration of social purposes in respect of these new technologies be valuable as a guide to the future? he asked.

On whether the state should accept a responsibility for these new services, Lord Thomson said that cable and satellites were likely to provide services that could be received unselectively, like the existing services.

"They go into the family sitting-room available to children on touching the button. They are distinctly different from the act of choice in buying a video cassette or a theatre ticket

If the present close degree of regulation became inappropriate and, in any case, impractical, Lord Thomson asked whether there were any half-way houses short of the total deregulation some people were advocating.

He said he foresaw a further area of public concern as being over political balance, and wondered whether it would be said that the kind of balance imposed on British broadcasters was to be given up.

"Do we take it for granted that, with cable and satellite services privately owned, some kind of balance will emerge overall?" he said. "I can only register as a fact that the public control of broadcasting has preserved a healthier balance and done a great deal more to create an informed and sceptical democracy than the private ownership of the press."

☐ The Irish Supreme court has ruled that Irish cable relay companies who diffuse Brtish radio and television broadcasts require the permission of the owners of the copyright in the musical works used in those broadcasts.

The court fully upheld the decision of the High Court in an action brought by the Performing Rights Society against Marlin Communal Aerials Ltd (now Dublin Cablesystems Ltd). The Society succeeded in a claim for copyright infringement by reason of the cabling of independent television broadcasts containing copyright musical works.

PARLIAMENT April 22 1982

Thatcher: I cannot rule out use of force

FALKLANDS

"I cannot rule out the use of force", Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, declared during question time exchanges in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands crisis. She pointed out that Britain had the right of self defence in respect of Islands that had been invaded, under the charter of the United Nations.

Of course (she went on) I prefer and will do everything possible to seek a peaceful solution. But it is not easy, particularly if you are seeking a settlement with someone, some of whose people will say they will only withdraw if they succeed in obtaining sovereignty as the price of that withdrawal.

You have to be prepared to defend the things in which you believe and be prepared to use force if that is the only way to secure the future of liberty and self-determination.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) in opening the exchange, asked: Despite her strong action and the Government's proper desire for a diplomatic solution, both of which have full support, has the Prime Minister noticed reports that General Galtieri is on his way to the Falkland Islands. This provocative move will not help towards a peaceful settlement.

Mrs Thatcher: We strive for a diplomatic and a peaceful solution. Nothing General Galtieri can do about visiting the islands today alters the fact of their British sovereignty. Neither invasion nor visit do that.

The best thing would be for them to implement UN resolution 502 for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, which was passed nearly three weeks ago.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: Did the Cabinet this morning decide to defer the defence White Paper. If so, will it be rewritten to reverse the rundown of naval manpower?

Mrs Thatcher: Preparations for the White Paper are complete, but the White Paper is not complete. I do not know when it will be published, but not next week.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): While we all hope that the Argentines will comply with Resolution 502 and with the wishes of this House, if they do not, will Mrs Thatcher consider going to the Security Council and asking for economic sanctions, to see who is prepared to stand up and be counted against the aggressors by all posssible means short of miliary force?

Mrs Thatcher: We are concentrating on nogotiations through the good office of Mr Haig. If they fail, we shall consider what other action should be taken.

The history of economic sanctions and their effectiveness has not been good.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Will the Prime Minister confirm that South Georgia is a direct dependency and is only administered by the Falkland Islands governor, and that no government would be prepared to countenance any change in its position with the major British interests in Antarctica.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes. I confirm what he has said. It was administered, as a matter of convenience, through the Falklands. Our title there is quite different. It is extremely important, among other reasons, for those that Dr Owen gave.

Mr James Marshall (Leicester, South, Lab): Is Mrs Thatcher prepared to give an undertaking that no force will be used against east or west Falklands until all avenues of diplomacy including the United Nations have been fully explored and exhausted? (Some Conservative protests).

Mrs Thatcher: I prefer what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday. While we are making every effort to secure a peaceful settlement, the use of force cannot be ruled out.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (East Thanet, C): Will Mrs Thatcher find time to examine the record of the Argentine junta in failing to honour certain important international agreements, and in particular, take note that in recent months it has dishonoured its international agreement to uphold the authority of the Pope as mediator in its dispute with Chile.

Against that background, what evidence is there that any agreement with the junta is worth the paper it is written on?

Mrs Thatcher: I am well aware of what happened in the dispute to which Mr Aitken refers. Another meeting called by the Pope is taking place in the coming two days.

Because of the reasons he adduces we have to watch carefully the task force and its presence until withdrawal of the troops is complete.

Mr Edward Gardiner (South Fylde, C): Those of us who have just returned from the spring meeting of the IPU in Lagos found that delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth recognized the justice of our case and expressed firm and unequivocal support for what the Government is doing now to deal with the crisis in the Argentine.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to him. Nations almost everywhere recognize the unprovoked aggression must not be seen to succeed and if it does it will not only be impossible for the people of the Falkland Islands but for many, many other peoples across the globe.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab): Since the Argentine Government are still defying Resolution 502 of the United Nations, does not this put a greater oligation on the Security Council and on all those members of the United Nations who have condemned Argentine aggression?

Can Mrs Thatcher assure the House that the policy and the action of the Government will be to retain the support of all those countries who have condemned the Argentine aggression but who may have other views about wider aspects of the matter?

Mrs Thatcher: It is certainly true that some countries may have their own views about the actual sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, but most of them condemn the unprovoked aggression and would support us in securing the withdrawal of the Argentine forces and also recognize that we, too, have rights of self-defence under article 51 of the United Nations charter.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat): In relation to the Argentine, does the Prime Minister not realize that if the Government engages in hostilities before the processes of negotiation have been fully and adequately carried out, a lot of the support that she has received in this House and at home and abroad will disappear like snow off a dyke on a hot spring day?

In pursuit of negotiations for a peaceful settlement, will she consider the transfer of sovereignty to the United Nations — (Conservative shouts of "No") — so that the people of the Falkland Islands will be able to have their sovereignty guaranteed by an international body.

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot rule out the use of force. The process of negotiation could go on endlessly. There is a maritime exclusion zone. We must also accept we have the right of self-defence for islands that have been invaded under article 51 of the charter.

Of course we would all prefer and will do everything possible to seek a peaceful settlement. It is not easy, particularly if you are seeking a settlement with someone, some of whose people will say they will only withdraw if they succeed in obtaining sovereignty as a price of that withdrawal.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C): Will she dissociate herself from those who suggest that the British flag is just another piece of cloth and those who consider it might be convenient to have it fluttering side by side with the Argentine flag?

Would she stress once again the importance of the symbolism of the British flag?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, of course. To us all here, and in particular in the Falklands, the flag is a great symbol of pride and allegiance to the Crown, and no-one will quarrel for one moment with that statement.

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange, Lab): Will Mrs Thatcher now offer her resignation, in view of the revelation that her Government has recently been supplying arms to Argentina which may be used against the Falklanders and British forces. Is this not tantamount to treasonable conduct?

Mrs Thatcher: If he looks at the history of supplying arms to Argentina, he will see a number of contracts were negotiated during the lifetime of the Labour Government.

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, Tooting, Lab): In view of her attitude towards the fascist junta in the Argentine as compared with the lack of action by her Government on another fascist junta in Turkey, which is still occupying part of a Commonwealth country, namely Cyprus, what is her attitude to that occupation, what action is she taking to ge these troops removed and what will she do if the generals in Ankara refuse to remove these troops?

Mrs Thatcher: I understand that the military government in Turkey has said it intends to return to democratic government as soon as possible and has indicated to the European Community the timetable for doing that which it hopes to achieve.

Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): If a democracy is not willing to defend its own territory or people against conventional armed attack after, and only after, all peaceful negotiations have been exhausted, it may well find its credibility seriously damaged when it joins with other democracies in an organization such at Nato.

Mrs Thatcher: I wholly agree with him. You have to be prepared to defend the things in which you believe, and be prepared to use force if that is the only way to secure the future of liberty and self-determination.

☐ During exchanges about the business for next week, Mr Michael Foot, leader of the opposition asked Mr John Biffen, Lord President of the Council and leader of the House, if he could clear up the mystery of the disappearing White Paper on defence about which the Prime Minister had given no information.



Spearing: Retain support

Wilson: Transfer to UN

Could Mr Biffen tell us (he asked) whether we are likely to have a defence White Paper this year and can he give us the foggiest idea of what is likely to be in it.

Mr Biffen: I am sure that the House will welcome the enthusiasm that the Leader of the Opposition now shows for defence White Papers.

Preparation of the annual statement on the defence estimates is substantially completed, but the Secretary of State (Mr John Nott) is however considering whether in the light of present circumstances we should produce an addendum. (Laughter) I am sure the House will think that this is a measured and prudent reaction.

Mr Foot: Will he give an absolute assurance that the addendum to the White Paper will be even longer than the White Paper itself, or is it to be subsumed in a total errata? (Renewed laughter)

Mr Biffen: The Leader of the Opposition is more perceptive with his humour than his military judgment and the Secretary of State for Defence will earn the respect and endorsement of the House be taking account of recent events before producing his White Paper.

Force covered by charter

☐ The sending of the British task force to the Falkland Islands was fully covered by Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, insisted during questions in the House of Lords.

Lord Molloy (Lab) had asked if the Government had any statement to make on the situation in the Falkland Islands.

Lord Belstead: The Government will continue to keep Parliament informed.

Lord Molloy: In view of what the minister has said, we ought to leave it at that for the time being. (Conservative cheers)

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab): Not all of us are content to leave it at that for the time being (Conservative protests). United Nations resolution 502, which the Government claims as its licence for action, calls on Great Britain and the Argentine to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region of the Falkland Islands.

Are not both the task force and the maritime exclusion zone in breach of that resolution?

Lord Belstead: The sending of the British task force is fully covered by Article 51 of the UN Charter. The Foreign and Commonwealthe Secretary's journey to Washington and all the efforts of the British Government are designed to secure a peaceful settlement.

Lord Brockway (Lab): In reference to Resolution 502, is not the first demand the cessation of hostilities? (Conservative shouts of: "They have not started"). In that situation, would it not be good to secure sucha cessation so that a truce could be made while negotiations are going on?

Would the Government support the idea of a UN presence in the Falklands with a pace-keeping force to replace the Argentine occupation.

Lord Belstead: At the present time it would not be for the convenience of the House to pursue these matters. (Further Conservative cheers).

New examinations council

EDUCATION

The Schools Council is to be replaced by an Examinations Council and a School Curriculum Development Council, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in a statement.

He said that he and Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, has considered the matter in the light of Mrs Trenaman's report published last October, and the comments on it. The review had prompted fresh thought on the two functions of the Schools Council and the best ways of performing them.

These functions concern the system of examination at 16 plus and 18 plus (he said) and the development of the school curriculum.

We have concluded that a single body, constituted as an elaborate network of committees on the lines of the Schools Council, is not well placed to carry out both functions.

On examinations, radical changes are required. Greater attention needs to be given to the co-ordination and supervision of examinations at 16 plus and 18 plus. Ministers need independent authoritative advice on how these examinations might best serve national aims for education. We shall soon need advice on the national criteria now being developed for the 16 plus examinations.

The Schools Council is a large body constituted from the nominees of many interest groups. We need a small body comprising persons nominated by the Secretaries of State for their fitness for this particular important responsibility.

We shall accordingly discuss with the local authority associations the establishment of an Examinations Council, appointed and funded by the Secretaries of State.

Curriculum development is a practical and professional activity which goes on continually throughout the education system. This activity needs to be reinforced by a national body with the limited task of identifying gaps, helping to fill them and assisting with the dissemination of curricular innovation.

Such a body — a School Curriculum Development Council — needs to reflect the many interests concerned, particularly the teachers. Its constitution should promote the sensible ordering of priorities, and efficient operation.

We shall discuss with the local authority associations the establishment of such a body. We envisage that it would be appointed by the Secretaries of State after consultation, that it would be financed jointly by local and central government, but on a more modest scale than the Schools Council, and that most of its members would be teachers.

We shall also discuss with the local authority associations interim financial support for completing the necessary existing work of the Schools Council. As the new bodies come into operation, we would bring to an end our financial support of the council. We hope that many of the expert staff of the council will be ready to join the new bodies.

We are ready to discuss our proposals with the teacher's organizations and the other bodies who nominate members to the council's committee. We hope that everyone will co-operate with the local authorities and ourselves in the new arrangements we propose. Our aim is to improve the quality of the examinations system and to promote the effective development of the school curriculum.

Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Bedwelty, Lab): We, too, agree with the wish to see improvement in the quality of the examination system and to develope the quality of the schools curriculum. But will the proposals brought before us today achieve these objectives?

The Goverment has rewarded Mr Trenaman by rejecting her two most salient recommendations that the Schools Council should remain and be slight reduced in size, and that there should be reorganization of its committiee structure.

In this rejection of her recommendations, which enjoyed widespread concensus throughout the educational world, because the Government did not get its way in the endorsement of its hope-for centralization policy and it overruled her recommendations to get its own way?

His proposals for the examination council do not involve any joint partnership with the local authorities and will be comprised of people that conform to his criteria of what he calls "fitness" for this particulary important responsibility.

Who will be on the examination council and what kind of qualities will he be looking for? What we have before us is a document that can change the whole direction of British education system.

In his statement he talks about examinations for 16 plus and 18 plus but what has happened to the 17 plus and what is his attitude to other examinations in the further education system? Can he give us a definition of national aims that is considerably less vague than the phrase he has used.



Holland: Two quangos for price of one

Sir Keith Joseph: The Government has no intention of centralizing but by a decision of Parliament it is my name on the examination certificates to children that pass them and the Government does have a responsibility to a large extent for examining policy and for examinations. Therefore I make no apology for seeking authoritative advice on examination coordination and supervision.

On the examination council, we will seek people who are in good standing and reflect the views of the local education authorities, of parents, of employers and teachers and examination boards.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L): It is worrying that membership should be so much in his hands, since he could surround himself with people of only one opinion.

Sir Keith Joseph: I am not convinced that it is retrogression that members of government should make nominations to bodies instead of nominations by, for example, trade unions.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab): If he wants these two new quangos to cooperate with each other, why create two rather then leaving the existing one?

Sir Keith Joseph: The Schools Council would readily accept that they did not succeed in integrating the work of their two different functions.

Mr Philip Holland (Carlton, C): If he insists on creating two quangos for the price of one, how many additonal ministerially-appointed quangaroos will be required to run the two quangos above those required to run one and what will be the additional cost to public funds?

Sir Keith Joseph: We believe that the numbers of people employed will be significantly less in the two smaller bodies than the one larger body and that the cost to public funds, after the transition, during which some redundancy payments will have to be made, will be significantly less.

Mr Tom McNally (Stockport, South, SDP): What is the scale and nature of consultation he plans with the unions involved in education?

Sir Keith Joseph: We shall welcome opportunities to talk to the unions if they so wish on the curriculum development council.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C): On teachers appointed to the new councils, will he assure us that he will appoint full-time teachers, and not accept nominations from unions who are often cardboard teachers not involved at all in the day-to-day running of the schools?

Sir Keith Joseph: We shall seek people whose contribution will really help.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): As an ex-member of the Schools Council for some years — an elected member — the teachers were not cardboard members; they had gone through the process of election and were all practising teachers.

For years the Conservative Party has waged a vendetta against the Schools Council because it was not carrying out what they wanted.

Sir Keith Joseph: It was Conservative ministers who gave birth to the Schools Council in the first place.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): On this side of the House there are many who would wish to have seen the Schools Council abolished lock, stock and barrel.

If any remnants are to be in existence, it would be much better an examinations body rather than some sort of nonsensical curriculum development council.

Sir Keith Joseph: We are intending to bring to an end Government funding of the Schools Council and to bring into existence two bodies which will be smaller, with much more specific remits.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockoport North, Lab): From when does he expect the two bodies to operate?

Sir Keith Joseph: I hope the examinations body will come into existence very soon, and the curriculum development body — with help from the local education authorities association — by about the turn of the year.

Government to act on rate precepts

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government proposed to bring forward amendments to clarify the position of ration and precepting authorities and of ratepayers in the light of the complicated rating issues raised by the Lords' ruling in the GLC/Bromley case, Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in moving the second reading of the Local Government Finance (No. 2) Bill, which has passed the Commons. He said there should be no sorrow over the demise of supplementary rates, for which the Bill provided. The power to levy supplementary rates had existed for a long time in England and Wales, but there had never been a similar power in Scotland. In England and Wales successive generations of local authorities had taken the view that supplementary and unexpected rate demands halfway through the year were thoroughly undesirable.

Unbudgeted unexpected supplementary demands could onlyl cause quite unreasonable confusion and financial difficulties, especially for those on low incomes.

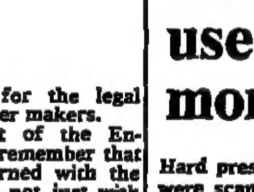
The Government might find it necessary to untroduce further amendment, during the committee stage not so that it could change the proposals it had already made, but to make sure that the safeguards it had already built in at the request of the local authority associations did not prevent it from carrying out its existing policy, i particular the exclusion of certain categories of expenditure from the calculation of performance against target.

Lady Birk (Lab), for the Opposition, said the Bill was the latest Government attempt to shackle local authorities to its monetarist policy of reducing public expenditure. It was a rather less disastrous attack on local government than the Government's earlier efforts, but it was still a highly unpalatable piece of legislation.

It would be better if the Government were to drop the whole idea of trying to set targets for individual local authorities. Each time they tried they stepped into a legal minefield of their own creation. Local government finance seemed to be providing a growth industry for the legal profession and paper makers.

The Department of the Environment should remember that it was also concerned with the quality of life and not just with this financial miasma which brought only complications

The grip of more and more central control over local government was reaching strangulation point. Authorities were becoming, more and more, impotent agents of central government. This was demoralizing. One way to erode local government to the point of feebleness was to discourage people of high quality from joining it. These people did not want to be puppets.



Bellwin: Unexpected rate demands undesirable

Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said the Secretary of State seemed to want to reduce local government into local agency.

The district audit service was independent and did a first class job, but the Secretary of State would now be able to give the proposed audit commission directions which it must obey.

Lady Stedman (SDP) said local authorities would build a cushion into their budgets to allow for unforseen circumstances so ratepayers would have to pay much more.

Authorities should have power to borrow without the Secretary of State's consent when the need arose from circumstances outside their control or, at least, when it arose from the actions of central government.

The new commission would be the Secretary of State's lapdog. Mr Heseltine seemed to spend all his years on attack or assault, causing actual and grievous bodily harm to local government.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: Further progress in committee on the Finance Bill.

Wednesday: Motion to take note of the White Paper on Northern Ireland: *A Framework for Devolution*.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Bill, report; Cinematograph Bill, report; and Firearms Bill, report.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Town and Country Planning (Amedment) Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC competition practice. Debate on A320 airbus.

Tuesday: Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, first day.

Wednesday: Debates on the situation in the prisons; on youth unemployment and the development of new technology; and on the United Kingdom orchestras.

Thursday: Administration of Justice Bill, report. Debate on agricultural trade policy.

'Immoral use of GLC money'

Hard pressed London ratepayers were scandalized because of the Greater London Council's continuing policy of giving grants to all sorts of questionable organizations and publications, Lord Belhaven and Stenton (Scot Nat) said in the House of Lords.

He said ratepayers saw their money being used for openly immoral purposes. This was a matter which must concern people all over the country, too.

He asked the Goverment to use its powers under section 137 (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to lower the ceiling of 2p on the rate which local authorities were permitted to raise for charitable and public service purposes.

He said that in the case of Greater London this already permitted the raising of £40m and he wanted to know if the Government considered that subsidies to such publications as *Lesbian Line* and *London Gay Teenage Group* fell within the purposes of section 137 of the Act.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for Environment, told him: The Secretary of State for Environment (Mr Michael Heseltine) does not propose to reduce the present limit of a 2p rate product on expenditure by local authorities. This section provides a useful flexibility for authorities.

I accept that this flexibility may on occasions lead to use of public funds for purposes which many may consider undesirable or even deplorable, and that is a matter on which the authority concerned will be answerable to its electorate.

Ministers have no authority to rule whether particular subsidies are within the law but I would stress that if the district auditor considers expenditure illegal or unreasonable he may initiate action at any time.

Lord Bellwin added later that he knew of the concern felt, not least by people on all sides of local government.

Lady Birk (Lab), from the Opposition Front Bench, said they were pleased to hear that the ceiling was not to be reduced. The questioner did not seem to know that most of the money spent by the GLC under this section went to industry and commerce.

Much of the other money went to organizations such as St John's Ambulance Brigade, tenants organizations and local resource centres. Some went to servicing police and other committees. Local authorities must have discretion with the money that was left.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Children's Homes Bill, third reading. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, report.

Labour move to raise tax allowances

FINANCE BILL

The Government had been increasing the tax allowances for the wealthy to an extent that Labour MPs considered indefensible and unjustified, Mr Robert Sheldon, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said when the committee stage of the Finance Bill opened.

He moved an amendment to increase the married personal tax relief from the £2,445 proposed in the Bill to £2,755. His proposal was considered along with a group of other Labour and Liberal amendments to improve the personal tax allowances.

Mr Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyme, Lab) said the Government believed in the market economy although those who preached the market economy he would not trust to go into Sainsbury's with a shopping list, let alone venture into Petticoat Market.

The Government had in mind the need to look after the rich on the principle that it was the rich who provided the jobs and the wealth of the country. The policy was that they should let the rich make even more money and they would spend their time creating new jobs in industry, investing in the economy, and improving the efficiency of the enterprise for which they were responsible.

Even although the rich had been magnificently encouraged by the Government, there was no sign of that industrial investment expanding in the way that had been suggested: there was a decline in investmesnt. Tax havens flourished as they had never flourished before.

The Government had reduced the amount of money taken in tax from the rich in order to improve the economy but had increased the amount of money taken from ordinary people in order to pay for the running of the economy.

It had divided the people into two parts — the rich who were made richer to encourage them and for whom two meant a diminishing burden, and the ordinary people for whom taxation was increasing.

The Government had in various Budgets eroded the principle that tax should be raised from those most able to bear it. It was a clear departure and had been taken for reasons which the Opposition found unconvincing.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury: The cost of the amendment Mr Sheldon is discussing is £2,000m in a full year. Would he like to indicate how he thinks that ought to be financed? (Conservative cheers)

Mr Sheldon: We increase the borrowing. (Laughter)

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C) said that the raising of the tax thresholds had been a move in the right direction; the thresholds had been far too low.

He advised the Government that it must go a lot further along that road in future. They had to recognize that the problem of low tax thresholds was causing substantial hardship and was a great disincentive to everyone in work. Hardship was caused by tax demands on widows and pensioners.



Sheldon: Tax havens flourishing

Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West, SDP) said he would regard it as a major priority of an Alliance government to raise the thresholds. He had always been disappointed that a Conservative Government seemed to regard cutting standard rate as more important. However, he could not support the Labour amendment. The irresponsibility of that was shown by the cost — £2,000m.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said that but for their promises over income tax, the country was likely not to have had a Conservative Government now. Even if they had been able to reduce tax as they intended, it would not have helped most people, and certainly not those in low incomes.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said there was grave disapproval of the appallingly low level of these tax thresholds. Britain's partners in the Common Market, with the exception of Italy, did not tolerate thresholds anything like as low as those in Britain, and those proposed in this Finance Bill.

A series of Liberal amendments embodied an additional 3 per cent of the previous thresholds to acknowledge part of the failure to index the previous year. Last year's damage would have to be recovered by instalments.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said the Government's taxation policy was a disaster. The miserly tax concessions that had been made had all been overtaken, cast aside and rendered negligible introduced at the time of this last Budget, so much so that they had clearly damaged the interests of the lower paid.

The result was that the poverty trap had deepened and a family with two children today was now required to pay tax on an income £23 a week below the official poverty line. Tax was now bening paid on poverty line. Tax was now being paid on poverty scale incomes.

Expenditure White Paper approved

The White Paper on Government expenditure for 1982-83 to 1984-85 was approved on Wednesday night by 292 votes to283 — Government majority, 54.

Telephone taps against crime

HOME OFFICE

Successive governments had always taken the view that matters of national security and in the fight against serious crime were not discussed in the House, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said during questions in the Commons about bugging and telephone tapping. He believed that was right.

He replied "No" when asked by Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) to publish future Diplock reviews of telephone tapping.

Mr Cryer asked why the White Paper of 1981 on this subject made no reference to the specific bugging and tapping that had been undertaken under secret police guidelines and revealed 12 months later in *The Guardian*.

This Government and successive Governments (he said) have and obsessive craze for secrecy which means that questions are blocked in Parliament.

Mr James Marshall (Leicester, South, Lab): Why did he not reveal in his White Paper of 1981 the extent of tapping and bugging undertaken without warrant? We have to find out the extent in a *Guardian* article 12 months later. More important, and more sinister, there were secret guidelines covering the tapping and bugging.

Mr Whitelaw: I think he is confusing surveillance and interception — two very different things.

He added that as to publishing any consultative document that came out of the review into the guidelines on surveillance techniques, he had said he would publish the guidelines when it was concluded, and he would.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) asked whether the proliferation of bugging devices at exchanges could have an adverse effect on the efficiency of the telephone service.

He added: Almost every other call one makes at the House of Commons is either a crossed line or an unconnected call. (Laughter)

Mr Whitelaw: As Home Secretary I am responsible for many things but, thank goodness, not for the efficiency of the telephone service.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): On the question of intelligence collecting, how is that when so much money is spent on telephone tapping and collecting information about people in the trade union movement, etc, when it comes to finding out an invasion 11 days before in the Argentine it seems that the intelligence collecting service has broken down. (Laughter)

Mr Whitelaw: On the question of telephone interceptions I have said before, and will say again, that they are in the main connected with dealing with very serious crimes and that is something which I should have thought this country would want to see done. (Conservative cheers)

Personal data on Government computers

Government proposals for legislation to protect personal data processed automatically will exclude manual records and nonpersonal data and there will be exemption for certain categories of information in accordance with the provisions of the Council of Europe convention on data protection Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State Home Office, said.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) who had asked what categories of information would be excluded, then asked: Which categories of police information will be within the White Paper provisions and which will be excluded?

Does the Home Office agree with the present situation in which the security services computer can tap into all personal information of other Government computers?

Is he really saying the White Paper is making no proposals whatsoever to protect the privacy of the individual in this area?

Mr Raison: It is our aim that as far as possible police records will be brought within the scheme but as he knows there are exemptions to cover state security and the suppression of criminal offences. As for security, he knows it is not the practice to comment on this in the House.

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C): Many of us wish to see the most modern methods used to detect and combat crime. Going with that must be recognition of the responsibility to those whose lives are covered by this. The White Paper is a disappointment to many of us.

Mr Raison: We are looking for an effective but not over bureaucratic system. We believe what we have will meet this and will take advantage of modern advances.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): Can we be assured that computerised information held in domestic Gaernent departmens is held is held particular to those departments and is not made available outside them under any circumstances?

Mr Raison: Information held in Government departments, unless covered by exemptions, will be registered with the registrar and the contributions under which they are used will be made clear.

Later, **Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab)** said that the replies given by the Government on the subject of information kept in police computerized and other filing systems still meant that, in reality, to a large extent police files would be left completely independent and exclusive of any kind of inspection system on behalf of the public.

Will the Government (he asked) have a look at the suggestion which has been made by myself and others that if public access cannot be permitted into these files — and there are good reasons for that — then some kind of independent inspection on behalf of the public can be undertaken?

Mr Raison: In our view it would be inappropriate to give the registrar and his staff access to security information which is anyway covered by internal safeguards. The registrar could not take public action if he did have to investigate them.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield West, C): Since he and I recently have been active in data protection on the floor of this House (Laughter) it is perhaps more than a little coincidental that both he and I have been victims of clumsy burglaries on our homes.

Is it at all possible that M15, etc, are taking keen interest in us both? (Laughter.)

Mr Raison: I really would think that one place where data cannot possibly be protected is on the floor of this House. I would rather incline to the view that what happens to us at home should be a matter of privacy. (Laughter.)

Firm police action praised

The operation conducted by the police in Notting Hill this week was an example of what was needed, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said at question time.

He went on: It is very necessary if this House wants to see riots controlled properly that a very firm and clear action is taken at the first opportunity. That was done at Notting Hill. It was most successful. (Conservative cheers)

The Severn-Trent Water Authority Bill was read a second time in the Commons.

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Expenditure White Paper approved

Firm police action praised

Heffer thinks Labour will fight Euro-elections

From George Clark, Strasbourg

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour's front bench spokesman on European affairs, who was in Strasbourg yesterday to meet members of the socialist group of the European Parliament, said he believed that although there was pressure from some sections of the party to boycott the next direct elections to the Strasbourg parliament, the party would decide to fight.

He agreed with Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the Labour group of MEP, that even with the election of a Labour government committed to taking Britain out of the EEC it would be an advantage to have Labour MEP elected in June, 1948, to use the Strasbourg Parliament as a platform for explaining Labour's policy and trying to get the help of sister socialist parties in facilitating Britain's withdrawal.

Mr Heffer said he did not think there would be a change in the attitude of he trade unions to Labour's official policy on withdrawal, but at union conferences this summer there could be a move towards backing a referendum in advance of a final decision to get the electorate's views on the issue of coming out.

Mrs Castle thought the party would reject that. The election manifesto would be specific, and would in effect be a referendum in the issue. If there was another referendum all the resources of pro-European parties and big business would be thrown behind the campaign for remaining in the EEC.

But a confidential document in the hands of members of the national executive points out that through being committed to coming out of the EEC institutions, including the Parliament, British Labour Party may not get a subvention from European funds in running the European election campaign.

Prepared by the Labour Party research department for the NEC European Liaison committee and the international and organization subcommittees, the document states: "In 1979 the party spent just under £280,000 in the campaign, a sum which was reimbursed from funds provided by the European Assembly to the socialist group and by them to the Confederation of EEC Socialist

"The fact that we are unlikely to be able to agree a framework manifesto with other members of the Confederation of Socalist Parties means there is a strong possibility that any money due to the Labour Party would be withheld", the document states.

"Furthermore, the acceptance of any such monies, if they were available, would be seen as dishonest and would be electorally very damaging".

Giving the case against contesting the European elections, it argues that it is impossible to represent the interests of the working people in the Parliament because, with the whole of the EEC apparatus, "it is designed to suppress the interests of working people in favour of the interests of capitalism and that is, after all, one of the main reasons we are seeking to leave the community".

Secondly, by fighting the elections the party would be giving the Parliament, and the EEC as a whole a credibility which they did not warrant; and thirdly, there would be a drain on party resources and workers would be diverted from their main task of returning Labour to power at Westminster.

Giving the counter-argument, the document states that if the party did not fight, others, notably the Social Democratic Party, would undoubtedly step into the void they would have created, arguing that they represented the interests of working people.

It could be argued that if Labour fought the elections it would have in the EEC a powerful group of representatives putting Britain's case for withdrawal from within one of the Community's most important institutions.

"If we should lose the next general election then there will be no early hope of withdrawing from the EEC and we would not want therefore to be unrepresented for five years from the assembly", the report says. "Against that it must be said that if we fight the Euro elections the public will by confused and will not understand our reasons, and thus our case for withdrawal would be severely undermined".

Pro-Marketeers in the Labour group at Strasbourg last night said the document was pessimistic and confused. The bias was clearly against participation in the elections. Its main argument, that the institutions of the EEC merely served capitalism and suppressed the working class, was a piece of "punk" Marxism, they said.

Orchestra offers concerts for sale

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The London Philharmonic Orchestra, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year, is launching an ambitious campaign to attract sponsorship for its jubilee by offering companies a deal in which they can buy the orchestra for a concert.

An advertising programme accompanying the project will link the concerts directly to the sponsors with such slogans as "Catch the 1812, courtesy of British Rail" "Pictures at an exhibition provided by Kodak", and "Pastoral Symphony presented by Cow and Gate".

The orchestra's new approach to sponsorship involves companies buying a "share" in its fiftieth anniversary season. It is seeking 10 companies prepared to buy a share for £30,000 each. For that there will be an LPO concert at the Festival Hall in their name, prominent advertising and publicity and 40 seats and a reception with members of the orchestra on the evening of the concert.

However, the sponsors will not be allowed to choose the programme. They will have the choice of the LPO's programme for the 1982-83 season, which has already been drawn up. But the orchestra does not rule out the possibility of special "clients" asking for particular works, and when it gives concerts sponsored by Mars Ltd in Slough later this year the LPO will by request include Holst's suite, *The Planets*, in the programme.

It is intended that each of the 10 £30,000 shares will provide the orchestra with £10,000 of direct income. The remaining £20,000 will go to the orchestra's publicity campaign. To help to promote the package, the LPO, a self-governing body owned by its players, has appointed an advertising agency. The project was launched on Wednesday at a special concert in the main acution room at Christie's, where the music was suitably wide-ranging, from Mozart to *Oklahoma*.

It is believed that no other arts organization has attempted a sponsorship drive on such a scale and Mis Rosalind Freeborn, the orchestra's publicity manager, explained yesterday that the time had come for the LPO to be more innovative.

"We should not expect companies to give on an altruistic basis, we must provide a tagible return for their investment. The LPO can give companies first-class advertising exposure and the best possible publicity coverage. We want to work more closely with sponsors to further both their aims and ours," she said.

It will be an importnat boost to the orchestra if it can raise £300,000 in the share scheme. Sponsorship runs at present at about £100,000 a year. The annual turnover of the LPO is £1.75m, and the average cost of putting on a concert is between £16,000 and £17,000 with box office takings amounting to about £10,000.



Mr Gerry Branch kissing the hand of the Queen Mother during her tour of Smithfield market.

Smithfield welcomes the Queen Mother

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who is an honorary member of the Butchers' Company was greeted with kisses, flowers and Cockney humour when she visited Smithfield Market, in London yesterday.

As she arrived at the market she was greeted with the refrain, "Maybe it's because she's a Londoner", and she hardly stepped inside before a Mr Gerry Branch, a cutter, had planted two kisses on her hand.

"You look very lovely today", Mr Branch said "You met me in 1968, do you remember me." The Queen Mother looked bemused, so Mr Branch added: "Of course I'm a lot better looking nowadays".

Later the Queen Mother could not fail to notice Mr Sean Burnage, aged 32, who was flag draped and wearing a red, white and blue hat. "You look very patriotic", she remarked.

The Queen Mother, dressed in pale-blue, took up the challenge from Mr Ronald Wise, who reminded her that the Prince of Wales pushed a barrow when he visited the market two years ago. "I'll push one when I come back next year", she said.

Mr Jimmy Ellis and Mr Eddie Kanter had brought children, helped by the Variety Club of Great Britain, to see the Queen Mother and it was they who started the singing. Others took up the refrain: "We'll be loving her, always", and as she left, more than half an hour late, the market workers burst into "Rule Britannia".

During her visit the Queen Mother was presented with 120lb of beef from a beast raised by Mr Dennis Cowe, an Aberdeenshire farmer.

The visit marked the centenary of the first shipment of New Zealand meat to Britain and the Queen Mother was also presented with two New Zealand lambs

Countryside remains popular

Suburban countryside had failed to divert family outings from remote beauty spots, Mr Adrian Phillips, director general of the Coutryside Commission, said yesterday (our Environment Correspondent writes).

He was speaking at a London conference about research which showed that the attraction of the "urban fringe" had failed to protect more desirable countryside from tourist pressures.

The quarter of England's countryside which is considered "urban fringe" was seen in the early 1970s as a tourist conduit that would protect important conservation areas deep in the countryside from crowds of sightseers and picnic parties.

Mr Phillips said that surveys of countryside on the edge of London showed that it was being used as an alternative to city parks and not to remote rural areas. Very few families in the urban fringe had travelled more than three miles to it.

17,000 animals used in tests

Seventeen thousand animals were used in experiments at the Government's secret Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, last year. About a quarter died.

The total, which includes mice, rats, guinea pigs, dogs, sheep, rabbits, pigs, and marmosets, is lower than in previous years, reflecting more tissue culture experiments which do not involve living animals.

The figures were released before an animal rights demonstration at Porton tomorrow by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

Lords uphold police in cannabis case

The police were fully justified in prosecuting a youth for possessing minute traces of cannabis, the House of Lords ruled today. In a decision of importance to prosecuting authorities, five Law Lords unanimously allowed an appeal by Cambridgeshire police against a Court of Appeal ruling that Peregrine Boyesen, aged 18, was not guilty of possessing the drug.

The Court of Appeal had quashed the Cambridge Crown Court convicted against Boyesen, a leather cutter, of Wothorpe, Lincolnshire, on the grounds that the quantity of cannabis resin found on him could not be regarded as "usable".

The Court of Appeal judges criticized the prosecution as "offensive" and said it was wrong to bring the "whole machinery of the law" into play to prosecute a man who had only five milligrammes of cannabis resin. One milligram would cover a pinhead.

But Lord Scarman said yesterday that the "usability" test adopted by the Court of Appeal was incorrect in law.

The judge's criticism of the prosecuting authority and the trial judge, Judge Wild, was not justified, he said. The Chief Constable of Cambridge, who authorized the prosecution, was fully justified in doing so.

Lord Scarman said the prosecution had to show that there was some recognizable quantity of the drug in the accused's possession. If not, there was no offence. "But the view that possession is only serious enough if the quantity is capable of being misused is a highly dubious one", he said.

Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich agreed in allowing the police appeal and restoring Boyesen's conviction by a jury.

Boyesen's lawyers said it was not known whether he would have to pay the £25 fine and £150 costs order made against him in the Crown Court.

Law Report, page 12

Doctor objects to drugs 'consent' law

By Lucy Hodges

Strong objections to the proposed legislation on mental health, which says that drugs should be given to patients only with their consent, came yesterday from Dr Edgar Udwin, medical director of Broadmoor, the special hospital for mentally abnormal offenders.

He told the Commons standing committee on the Mental Health (Amended) Bill that the proposal that a second medical opinion should be given when a patient refused drugs could hinder the patient's treatment.

At Broadmoor that would mean bringing in an independent doctor to agree a course of treatment about twice a day where the patient did not consent. "It is my hope that Clause 41 will be amended to the point where it is possible to give one's patient at all times a tranquilizer or an asprin", he said.

"The anti-depressants and the 'tranquilizers' bear the same relationship to psychiatry as the chemotherapeutic agents and the antibiotics do to physical medicine.

"It has been the experience of all of us that the resentment caused by the imposition of treatment at an early stage of mental illness is followed by assent and even gratitude when the treatment is successful, as it is in so many cases."

Dr Udwin said he agreed with the other safeguards in the Bill in consent to treatment for brain surgery, electric shocks and hormone therapy. But he thought medication was in a different category and that patients' complaints about drugs could be referred to the proposed new Mental Health Act Commission.

He also defended Secton 141 of the Mental Health Act, which says that patients cannot sue staff over detention, brutality or indeed anything unless they show that the person acted in bad faith or without reasonable care and unless they can get the permission of a Hgh Court judge.

MIND, th Mental Health charity, is trying to have that changed, ultimately through two cases now before the European Commission of Human Rights. But Dr Udwin said the secton should stay to protect nurses from vexatious law suits.

He also called for the law on censorship of patients' correspondence to remain. Letters in and out of special hospitals can be stopped. Under the new law such hospitals will be able to scrutinize only incoming mail.

Dr Udwin said that could cause "terrible distress" to the victims of such letters, who could be the subject of death threats.

Earlier in the session Sir Wilfred Bourne, permanent secretary in the Lord Chancellor's Department, announced that the government had decided to extend aid by way of representation to patients appearing before mental health review tribunals. It has been under strong pressure to do that for a long time. Sir Wilfred said the change would apply in late summer or early in the autumn.

Brezhnev ... in pul...

Winning pools stake stolen

A schoolgirl collector who stole football stake money was found out when a syndicate of woman factory workers submitted a claim thinking they had won nearly £136,000, magistrates at Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, heard yesterday.

Helen Williams, of Pencoed, Bridgend, a Girl Guide patrol leader, who at an earlier hearing admitted putting the syndicate's £3.30 weekly into her own bank account six times, was fined £80 for theft and ordered to pay £20 costs and £19.80 compensation.

Widen lorry bans councils told

The Government has told local councils in a circular to do more to keep heavy lorries out of towns and villages by imposing more lorry bans, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

The circular comes at a time when the Government is preparing to announce its decision on the future maximum size of heavy lorries. It is widely expected that Mr Howell will come down in favour of a 40-ton limit, against the existing 32 tons.

Muggers injure woman aged 65

Mrs Irene Richardson, aged 65, was in hospital yesterday after two schoolboy muggers snatched her handbag containing £300 holiday money as she was walking home after a bingo session.

Mrs Richardson, of Oak Hill Flats, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, suffered a broken hip when the youths pushed her to the ground and dragged her as she tried to hold on to the bag.

Fan aged 13 dies in bus stoning

Alexander Linton, aged 13, a football supporter, of Easterhouse, Glasgow, died on the top-deck of a bus on Wednesday night after a gang of youths buried stones at the bus and hit him. Police yesterday launched a murder inquiry.

The incident happened at the junction of Hallhill Road and Edinburgh Road, after the game between Celtic and Dundee United.

New location for murder trial

The trial of a man accused of three murders was adjourned at Leeds Crown Court yesterday so that it can be heard outside Yorkshire. Andrew Mark Watson, aged 20, a labourer, of Wakefield Road, Garforth, West Yorkshire, has pleaded not guilty to all three murder charges and not guilty to three charges of conspiracy to prevent the burial of three bodies.

Paul Anthony Hobson, aged 26, a yard foreman, of Wakefield Road, Garforth, has pleaded guilty to the same charges. Sentence has been postponed until after Mr Watson's trial. The application for the trial to be switched from Leeds was made by Mr Watson's counsel.

Heritage trust fund dreads a big claim

By A Staff Reporter

The honeymoon period enjoyed by watchdogs of the nation's heritage, which saw the rescue of historic houses such as Canons Ashby and of endangered species such as the greater horseshoe bat, may about to end. Today, St George's Day, it is two years since Mr Norman St John-Stevas, then arts minister announced at a private party the birth of the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Set up in the aftermath of the furore over Mentmore, the home of Lord Rosebery, which the government refused to buy, the fund's purpose was to act as a safety net against the loss of works of art, stretches of land and other items of the national heritage.

So far its trustees, who include university professors, peers and a trade union leader, have been extremely successful.

But how long can it last? In the next 12 months there will be a question mark over some five outstanding estates, each of which could bring a claim of £3m on the funds' total capital of £15m.

Last week it was disclosed that North Yorkshire County Council wanted to sell the twelfth-century ruins of Fountains Abbey and its estates. Shortly before that the proposed sale of Hever Castle was announced and other owners are equally hard pressed. The fund is facing the possibility of Lord Scarsdale's Kedleston Hall, Lord Bradford's Weston Park and Lord Exeter's Burghley House coming on to the market.

"If these came up, the total could clean us out", Mr Brian Lang, the fund's secretary, said. "The Government is supposed to give help if there is a disproportionate claim for money, but that seems highly unlikely in the present circumstances.

"We are in a double bind. If we spend all our capital we can no longer operate as an emergency fund, yet if we do not, the Government can accuse us of not using our resources."

Lord Charteris of Amifield, the trustees' chairman, foresaw the problem in his first annual report. He wrote: "Our great fear is that we may be faced with a sudden decision to dispose of an entire house and its contents like Mentmore. Our resources could not cope with such a sale." The National Heritage was undergoing continual erosion, he said.

"The National Trusts cannot be expected to accept the burden of any more houses and we cannot be expected regularly to endow such houses as Canons Ashby."

He said the trustees were worried by continuing pressure on owners of important heritage items to dispose of them to meet tax demands or to cope with recession and provide for the future.

The trustees do not want the fund to exist solely for the big items. So far they have steered a skilful balance, earning criticism both for "frittering their money on small items" and for spending too much on national institutions, a sure sign of a middle course.



Spectacular success: Mr Bill Black, of South Shields, with some of the thousands of spectacles which he and members of the Harton Rotary Club have collected to send to Third World countries.

Merger for Whitehall waste unit

By David Nicholson-Lord

The unit investigating Whitehall efficiency under the direction of Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on eliminating waste, is to be merged with the newly created management department of the Civil Service, it was announced yesterday.

The Rayner unit, at present based in the Cabinet Office, is being integrated early next month into the Management and Personnel Office, which hived off the efficiency function when the Civil Service Department was disbanded last November. The MPO then took over broad responsibility for personnel management and the Treasury for pay.

The move, which seems certain to be viewed as a potential blunting of the unit's cutting edge, will mean that Mr Clive Priestley, its head, will report to Mr John Cassels, Second Permanent Secretary at the MPO, and not to Sir Derek. Sir Derek vice-chairman of Marks and Spencer, will continue to advise Mrs Margaret Thatcher on efficiency.

The change coincides with the announcement by the MPO of an "action plan" for the coming year in which it promises a joint initiative with the Treasury to improve financial management in the Civil Service, and a special review of staff selection and training.

Emphasis will be put on broadening the experience of potential "high-fliers" and securing more job interchange with industry and the private sectors; the latter is an aim that has proved noticeably difficult to achieve.

Lady Young, Lord Privy Seal, the minister in charge of the MPO, said yesterday that for the Rayner approach to continue it must become a permanent and accepted part of Civil Service work. Integrating the Rayner unit within the MPO would help to achieve that.



Iranian student says he faces execution

Hassan Nooroli, an Iranian student aged 21, has gone into hiding in Britain because he fears his life is in danger. He said yesterday that he faced possible deportation by the Home Office but "certain" death if he returned to Iran.

His visa has expired, making his continued presence in Britain illegal, because the Iranian Embassy is blocking his attempt to renew it.

Mr Noorali claims he is penniless as "fanatical" supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime in the embassy have cut off funds from his family. He has also been expelled from the Bolton Institute of Technology, were he owes £2,500 in fees.

Mr Noorali said at an undisclosed address in Liverpool that he has copies of secret documents showing that Iranian Embassy staff in London are under orders to refuse renewal of passports of "counter-revolutionaries, especially so-called students".

He said: "I am now an illegal entrant to this country. But if the Home Office depors me I shall be picked up at Tehran airport and executed. I face certain death if I am deported.

A Home Office spokesman said: "He is an illegal entrant and as such he could be deported. But, if he fears returning to Iran he can ask for refugee status".

Move to end 'cowboy' security firms

By Richard Evans

Codes of conduct and ethics for private security firms aimed at stamping out "cowboy" operators were launched in London yesterday.

Their publication by the International Professional Security Association comes after growing concern about the lack of control over such firms, which has allowed people with criminal records to set up in the security business. The Home Office has repeatedly rejected calls for statutory regulations and has advocated self-regulation within the industry.

Mr Patrick Rabbitts, secretary of the association said: "The aim of the codes is to improve the industry and keep it at standards acceptable to industry and commerce and get out the unscrupulous characters. The cowboys are only a minority, but like the rotten apple in the barrel, it spreads.

"When members of industry and commerce pick up the telephone and ask for a security service, they can land up with a cowboy. If they ask if the firm is a member of the association it will be something which gives them insurance."

The association, which claims to be the leading British security organization, has 25,000 members and 15 regional councils in the United Kingdom, which check in the members.

Tapping rules queried

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was accused yesterday by the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL) of "slipping out" an important change in the law on telephone tapping through a written answer to a parliamentary question.

The Home Office said last night that the change, which extends the types of crime for which interception of telephone calls or mail are allowable, was already in operation.

Interception is permissible for crimes classed as "really serious", although it may also be authorized in two categories of less serious offences.

Those are when either a large number of people are involved or violence is expected. Otherwise, "really serious" means a crime for which a man with no previous record could be expected to get three years' imprisonment.

To the less serious category Mr Whitelaw has now added, without debate or public discussion, crimes in which financial rewards are "very large". No sum is given.

Therapist jobs unfilled

By Jeanette Mitchell

The health and social services are so short of occupational therapists that half of the posts are vacant, the British Association of Occupational Therapists says.

Britain's 3,000 occupational therapists help people who have been in hospital, particularly the elderly, to lead a normal life again. With the elderly population increasing at the rate of 2 per cent a year and government policy centred on community rather than residential care, occupational therapists are considered to have an increasingly important role.

Air Vice-Marshal David Dick, secretary of the association, said yesterday: "Some consultants are no longer referring patients for therapy because the waiting lists are so long".

The shortage, because of a lack of trained staff, has been made worse, the association says, by government cuts in grants to occupational therapy students.

Last year 34 of 551 places in training schools were not filled because of a reduction in the number of grants given by the Department of Health and Social Security. This year the association fears that fewer places will be available.

Moro tr... threat t... 'tell trut...

From Peter N... Rome, Apri...

Restraint plea by Arafat after Israeli air raids

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 22

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation organization chairman, has persuaded most of the extremist Palestinian leaders in Beirut not to respond to yesterday's Israeli bombing raid on Lebanon by restarting the conflict in southern Lebanon.

But the Palestinian-Israeli ceasefire — as malignant a truce as any arranged in Lebanon — remains both tentative and dangerous, with at least one PLO faction claiming that it no longer exists.

Mr Arafat's efforts came after an indirect message from the American Government — reportedly to have been conveyed to him by a Saudi diplomat and Mr Chaffic Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister — warning him that any Palestinian attacks on the *Kibbutzim* of Northern Galilee would provide an excuse for the Israelis to stage a full-scale invasion of Lebanon.

It was primarily for this reason that the PLO responded to the air raids by claiming that it would "retaliate where and when it sees fit" — a formula that clearly implies a Palestinian attack against Israel from Jordan or from inside the West Bank.

The PLO'S more intransigent factions did their best to cloak their restraint with bellicose words, but they found it difficult to conceal their intention of maintaining a truce — unilaterally, if necessary — in southern Lebanon.

The popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, for instance, announced that it is "going to strike against Israel from inside Israel and from outside Israel and not necessarily from southern Lebanon."

This does not mean, however, that every PLO group will obey Mr Arafat's instructions. The pro-Moscow Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has over the last few weeks developed the habit of claiming responsibility for attacks on Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza. One more such claim in the next few days could be used by Israel as a pretext for further air attacks upon Lebanon.

In Southern Lebanon, officers of the PLO's Fatah guerrilla movement promised to follow Mr Arafat's order, claiming that the Israelis were trying to appease the Jewish settlers refusing to leave the *Sinai* town of Yamit.

However, Iraeli Aircraft could be seen all day in the skies of southern Lebanon, watched by Palestinian anti-aircraft gunners on the coastal highway around Tyre. During the morning, two Israeli jets made their regular photo-reconnaissance run over Beirut, drawing the usual fire from the Palestinian camps.

The PLO permitted journalists to enter their base at Mazboud, 19 miles from Beirut, which was one of yesterday's bombing tagets. Three hesavy artillery pieces, several Katyusha rocket launchers and a number of cars had been destroyed in the raid. The Lebanese authorities now put the number of dead at 23.

In Damascus today, the Syrian government denounced yesterday's raids as "a barbaric attack", and Syrian state radio asserted that Syria would "confront any new Israeli move in Lebanon".

In the familiar rhetoric it uses on such occasions, the broadcast claimed that "Arab skies will not be open for enemy arrogance irrespective of costs, sacrifices or whatever it takes."

This was scarcely proved yesterday when two Syrian jets were shot down over the Bekaa Valley by Israeli aircraft.

The machines — both Mig 23s — were destroyed, altough the pilots baled out by parachute, landing rather inconveniently in territory controlled by the right-wing Phalange movement, who bear no love for Syria.

But the Phalangist leader, Mr Beshir Gemayel, handed them over to the Lebanese authorities in Beirut last night with much pomp and publicity. It was the first time that the Syrians had put their Mig 23 fighter aircraft into combat over Lebanon. Previously, they have confronted the Israelis there only with veteran Mig 21 jets.



'World doctor' awarded Onassis prize

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 22

Dr Bernard Kouchner, the French Physician who founded Doctors of the World, a society of volunteers who offered medical relief in distressed areas, and Professor Manolis Andronikos, the Greek archaeologist who discovered the royal tombs of Macedon at Verghina. Today received the Alexander Onassis prize for 1981 presented by President Karamanus.

The prizes carry a cash award of $100,000 (£55,000): Dr Kouchner, who received the Athenai prize for promoting "The rapprochement of peoples and upholding the dignity of man," said the money would go, symbolically, to El Salvador and Afghanistan.

Doctors of the World consists of volunteers, nurses and physicians who devote a few months of their lives to work without pay in places hit by disasters. They have worked in South-East Asia, Central America, Africa, Afghanistan and Poland.

Dr Kouchner said: "For us oppression of the right and of the left is identical.

Professor Andronikos received the Olympia prize awarded for contributions to the safeguarding of man's cultural heritage.

Ecevit men face death on plotting charges

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara, April 22

Two former deputies from Mr Bulent Ecevit's former Republican People's Party appeared in a military court in Erzincan, eastern Turkey, today on capital charges of forcefully attempting to overthrow the constitutional order.

Mr Ertulrul Gunay and Mr Temel Ates, were detained in 1980 on charges of assisting the underground "Dev-Yol" (Revolutionary Path) organization in building up "liberated zones" in their constituency. They were released after 14 months in detention only to be re-arrested recently at the request of the Erzincan court.

Mr Ecevit himself, detained earlier in the month over an alleged statement to a Norwegian newspaper, remains in custody here. Mr Mustafa Ustundag, the former secretary-general of the party, and a number of leading party deputies are undergoing investigation

So far, ot the original 587 leaders, militants and sympathisers of the extreme right-wing Nationalist Action Party indicted at the current mass trial of the rightists, 187 have been released.

Mr Ecevit is also the subject of an investigation, along with 132 of his former deputies, over alleged support to the Marxist-oriented Progressive Trade Unions Confederation (Disk)

Brezhnev reappears in public looking fit

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, April 22

President Brezhnev reappeared in public today after an absence of almost a month, looking reasonably fit and showing no obvious signs of fatigue. Together with other Politburo members, he took part in a televised Kremlin ceremony commemorating the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

The Soviet leader dropped out of public view on March 26, after a tiring trip to Central Asia, and Soviet sources suggested he was taken to hospital in Moscow suffering from exhaustion immediately he returned from Tashkent.

As speculation on the state of his health mounted, no official word was given, although a Foreign Ministry official said that Mr Brezhnev was taking a routine winter holiday.

During his absence, a stream of official telegrams and decrees continued to be issued in his name, and last week the Soviet leader replied to President Reagan's suggestion of a summit meeting in New York in June with a proposal for a summit in October.

His proposal, suggesting the Soviet leader has no intention of retiring in the summer as has been rumoured, was read out on television in advance of publication in *Pravada* to quash rumours circulating here last weekend that he was seriously ill or even dead.

Mr Brezhnev did not speak during the Kremlin meeting, and Soviet television, adept at turning its cameras away so as not to show any slowness of difficulty in his movements, did not show the Soviet leader rising or sitting down after the national anthem. But he appeared relaxed and attentive.

Mr Konstantin Chernenko, a Brezhnev aide who has risen swiftly in recent months, sat beside Mr Brezhnev, indicating he is now considered second in the Politburo hierarchy.

Mr Andrei Kirilenko, aged 75, the longest-serving member of the Politburo apart from Mr Brezhnev, who has not taken part in *party* functions for two months, was again absent today. Mr Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB security police, delivered the keynote speech at the rally.

In recent months Soviet officials have indicated growing irritation with the spate of rumours that now sweep Moscow with monotonous regularity as to the state of Mr Brezhnev's health. It is a matter on which they refuse to comment, and a Western diplomat, who asked about Mr Brezhnev's health at a meeting in the Soviet Foreign Ministry recently, was met with an icy silence.

Most rumours start in the West, and those of Mr Brezhnev'ss demise appear to begin in Western stock exchanges.

Moro trial threat to 'tell truth'

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 22

Terrorist suspects on trial in Rome on charges of the kidnapping and murder of Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader, four years ago, today threatened the court that they might actually tell the truth.

The unchallenged leader of the 63 defendants, Mario Moretti, told reporters from his cage in the improvized courtroom: "Write that we have a lot to say about Moro and we shall say it at the right moment".

This was the third day of hearings in the case which is concerned also with some 12 other murders. Signor Moretti, who is accused of having interrogated Signor Moro and then to have given the order to shoot him, insisted today that the defendants wanted to determin themselves in which cage they were to sit while following proceedings.

The court had laid down that the defendants should be subdivided according to sex and political connotation within the Red Brigades movement, from advocates of armed action to members of the more political wing of the movement, and those who had agreed to give evidence to the investigators.

The defendants accused the court of wanting to keep them out of the proceedings. Signor Moretti said that the court, on the orders of the Government, "is doing all it can not to have us here. He went on: "But we want to be present because we have a lot to say. This is the reason why the judges want to have the trial without us."

Having made their protest, the defendants abandoned proceedings, but not without a threat to the press: "Be careful what you write becuase we are tired of jokes."

Poles show hope in face of woe

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, April 22

Senior Polish officials today delivered a comprehensive account of the country's economic woes in speeches that were distinguished for their faith, hope and charity, the greatest of these being hope. Mr Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the economy, said that Poland wanted to pay back its debts to the West but needed short-term credits to do so.

Mr Obodowski was speaking at the start of a two-day meeting of the plenary session of the Communist Party's central committee. He said that industrial production lagged far behind that of last year but a slight improvement was being registered from month-to-month.

The number of employed had dropped by 5 per cent in the first quarter of the year had but productivity had increased by 6 per cent.

Hope tinged with resentment was the keynote. Economic reform — giving enterprises more initiative — would consolidate the gradual improvements, but the recovery would take much longer than expected because of financial and trade sanctions against Poland by the west. Mr Marian Wozniak, an alternative Politburo member, estimated that it could be as much as two years more. If the west wanted the Poland to sort out its debts it had to help.

Meanwhile it is understood that the Senate of Warsaw University has now approved four deputy rectors. Professor Fanciszek Grucza, Professor Bartoszewicz, Professor Kaluzynski, all linguists, and Professor Szaflik, Dean of History, will be officially nominated on April 27. Students are planning a protest against the appointments of the regime-oriented professors.



Church and state: Mgr Bonamin, Armed Forces chaplain, leaving Buenos Aires with President Galtieri

Galtieri waves the flag in Stanley

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 22

President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina flew to the Falkland Islands today to review preparations for a British blockade or counter-attack. Already a huge stock-pile of ammunition and food appears to have been built up.

Standing smiling before the television cameras, he said: "I am convinced that the blue and white flag of Argentina will never come down from the Malvinas. We really want a peaceful settlement.

"We have warm hearts but what is needed now is cool heads. The British may defeat us; but they cannot break our spirits. Our material things may be destroyed but our spirits cannot be broken."

Above him hung the Argentine flag in the capital, Port Stanley, which has been renamed yet again Puerto Argentino.

It was previously called Puerto Rivera after a local historical hero and Puerto Stanley. But official decree No 757 seems to have settled the matter. The Government said the English name was "foreign to the tradition and history of our nation".

General Galtieri did a swift tour and judging from the television pictures he did not have much to say to any of the town's 1,100 residents. He then began the two-hour flight back to Argentina to inspect military preparations at the southern ports of Rio Gallegos and Comodoro Rivadavia.

The official news-agency Telan said General Galtieri visited the Falklands in his dual capacity as head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Despite being confronted by crowds of reporters when he left the airport at Buenos Aires he maintained the almost total public silence he has adopted in the past week.

Earlier this week the islands were visited by the other two members of the ruling junta, Brigadier-General Basilio Lami Bozo and Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, respectively Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force and the Navy.

Government sources confirmed today that Señor Costa Mendez, the Foreign Minister, will fly to Washington on Saturday and will be present at the opening of a debate by the Organization of American States on the Falklands crisis on Monday.

There was no indication whom Señor Costa Mendez, regarded as one of the least influential members of the Cabinet, intended to meet during his stay.

Argentine newspapers today carried a picture of the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo which is said to be "cruising the South Atlantic towards the Malvinas grounds"; but there was no reliable indication tonight that the Navy was preparing to enter the 200 mile British military exclusion zone around the Falklands.

One report suggested that two cargo vessels ferrying supplies to the 9,000 occupation forces had broken the blickade and arrived at Port Stanley. There were suggestions tonight that Comodoro Rivadavia which served as the bridgehead for the Falklands invasion would soon be formally declared a "theatre of war".

That would mean that Rear-Admiral Juan José Lombardo, Commander of the Southern Atlantic Operations, would become military commander of the city.

Eyewitnesses say that nine Hurcules 3130 are making between five and six trips daily between the city and the islands.

Invincible clears decks for battle

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible, Southern Atlantic, April 22

The crew of the 19,500-ton carrier Invincible is heightening its readiness for war. From tomorrow the entire crew goes on a rota of defence watches, and peacetime routines are more or less abandoned. This State Two, as it is called, means half the ship's crew will be at stations and the rest off-duty.

Preparations for conflict will be further refined with the harsh klaxton-calling the crew to action stations. Crew are to wear overalls or combat clothing, even when asleep, although they can take off their shoes.

They also have to carry their lifejackets, respirators, protective suits and anti-flash clothing to prevent burns. Nylon clothing, which can melt against the skin in a flash fire, is forbidden. Those working on the flight deck or in exposed places will also wear helmets.

While the invincible resounds to the scream of Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters, the carrier is being stripped to its bare essentials to keep damage to a minimum in the event of conflict.

Cushions, pictures, mirrors and posters have been removed from cabins and wardrooms and every loose item has been stowed away. "Remember that whip action can turn unsecured articles into lethal missiles", a notice warns. These instructions also abound with such understatements as "rapid flooding can be an extremely serious situation."

The lights are no longer dimmed in the officers' wardroom in the evening and many appear still dressed in flying overalls and navy blue battledress. Glass cabinets have been covered in brown paper and the bar has removed all bottles, presenting an image more akin to the Falls Road of Belfast.

A programme was broadcast on the ships closed-circuit television this evening in which the crew were shown life-raft drill, survival in the freezing waters of the South Atlantic, and the rights of prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention. Extracts from the article of war were read to remind crew of their duties and the penalties for not fulfilling them during action.

Despite the underlying seriousness of the orders, there is still a note of levity. Details of prayers are described as kneeling orders under State Two. One of the instructions states: "Time in the showers should be limited to two minutes and the time undressed should be kept to the barest minimum." It adds, however, that all undressing and dressing will take place only in bathrooms at a date yet to be decided.

All these preparations for war, with their emphasis on being ready for the worst eventualities, have led to a change in mood. Hopes of a negotiated settlement have faded and with them the optimism that the crisis can be settled peacefully.

Foreign debts

Bond issue indicates increasing pressure

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Argentina is to pay some of its foreign debts with a special issue of government bonds. A presidential decree, issued on Wednesday in Buenos Aires said that a $1,000m (£561m) bond issue would be used to cover debts arising from profit remittances, royalties and technical assistance.

The move is a further sign of the growing economic pressure on Argentina and the shortage of foreign currency in the country. Restrictions on buying foreign currency were introduced recently because of the Falkands crisis. Purchases can be made only for imports or for repaying interest on external loans.

Dr Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, was quoted by the official Telam news agency as saying the bond issue was a temporary arrangment which had been used by Argentina before. The Argentine Government issued dollar denominated bonds for similar purposes in 1975 and 1976 when there were foreign exchange shortages.

Although Argentina has made strong efforts to continue to meet its financial obligations and has been making payments on loans to Western banks except for British ones, there are signs in London of payments falling behind.

Some payments are coming through as much as seven days late, according to one London banking source. There are also moves afoot by British banks, such as Lloyds Bank to recover a pro-rata share of the interest payments on syndicated loans as they are entitled to under the loan agreement.

The London insuance market, has issued further instructions to its members not to extend, renew or accept any insurance business with Argentine interests, Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's speaking in Sydney, also advised members to cancel in possible all policies held by interests in Argentina.

☐ Washington: U.S. banks are becoming increasingly worried about Argentina's ability to pay off its foreign debt if the Falklands crisis is prolonged and trade sanctions by the European comminity continue (Bailey Morris writes).

Some bankers fear that even a three-month delay in settling the Falklands confrontation could push Argentina into default on part of its estimated debt of $34,600m (£19,450m).

Several large New York banks have schedeled special meetings this week to make contingency plans in case diplomatic negotiations break down.

"Even with the Common Market embargo against Argentine goods, we think they can meet their foreign financial commitments for the next two months or so but beyond that, there are definite uncertainties", one New York banker said.

Because of close hemispheric ties, American banks are by far the most exposed in Argentina, holding nearly 40 per cent or more than $9,000m of the total unpaid debt.

LOANS TO UK BANKS: WHAT ARGENTINA HAS TO REPAY

	US $m.
Less than six months	2,498
Six months to one year	487
One to two years	485
Two to three years	258
Three to five years	712
More than five years	1,177
Total indebtedness	5,822

Source Bank of England Bulletin December 1981

Total payments of interest and principal due US banks

	US $m
Less than one year	5,000
One to five years	1,900
More than five years	600

Banks holding Argentine debt

	US $m
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co	1,100
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co	700
Bankers Trust Co	350
Chemical Bank	300
Citibank	300

Islanders fear being caught in crossfire

By David Hewson

Falkland islanders are growing increasingly worried that they will find themselves in the middle of a military confrontation, sources among exiled islanders said last night.

A group of 30 islanders arrived at Gatwick airport yesterday after leaving the Falklands on Tuesday. They included Angus MacCaskill, aged 12, whose parents have sent him to stay with relatives in Britain for the duration of the crisis while they remain in the Falklands.

Also in the party were Mr William Ford, aged 64, and his wife Dolly, aged 62, who have never left the Falklands in their lives. Mr Ford worked as a butcher in Port Stanley and both he and his wife are well known in the Falklands community.

Their daughter Mrs Jill Henrickson, who now lives in Oban, said yesterday that she had never expected them to leave the islands "But we just do not know what they have had to deal with. All we have had from them since the invasion are two short letters".

Mrs Henrickson and her husband Robin, who is also from the Falklands, met Mr and Mrs Ford at the airport. Mr Henrickson confirmed that many islanders were worried about the island's water supply, which is now being rationed. "It has never been over-adequate. This extra influx of people must be putting too much of a strain on it".

Mr Rex Hunt, the exiled Falklands governor, met the party at Gatwick and was greeted warmly by the islanders.

Profile of South Georgia

Buenos Aires
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Maritime Exclusion Zone
Falkland Islands
South Georgia
500 miles
South Sandwich Islands
NORTH
Leith Harbour
CUMBERLAND BAY
Stromness
Husvik
Grytviken
ST ANDREWS BAY
ROYAL BAY
2 Women television film makers 3 British scientists
MT SPAAMAN 6867
4 British scientists in hut on Lyell Glacier
MT PAGET 9565
MT CARSE 7695
2 British scientists
4 British scientists
BIRD ISLAND
SCHLEIPER BAY
ANNENKOV ISLAND
20 miles

Holiday resort for the birds

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The island of South Georgia has been well-used for more than a century and a half; first by whalers and seal fur traders, and more recntly by scientists who have developed one of the main Antarctic research centres there, and by crews of Soviet and other fishing vessels who take on fresh water supplies at Grytviken.

Just over two years ago a task force of 15 Royal Engineers completed reconstruction of the jetty at Grytvilen for the benefit largely of the British Antarctic Survey vessels.

Scientists who have worked a summer season at one of the field stations on the island, which is about 120 miles long and 25 miles wide, describe it in terms more suited to a holiday resort. For it has many pristine sandy beaches and the glaciated mountain range in the centre of the island has peaks up to 10,000 ft rising fdrom the surrounding plateau.

But conditions in winter are severe, and as the colder weather develops the team of 13 scientists and two women television film-makers still on the island are probably experiencing far from comfortable surroundings.

The annual records suggest that temperatures will already be dropping to below -15°C to -6°C for much of the 24 hours. Snow will almost certainly be falling. Winds will be gusting at up to 70 knots on blustery days and at about 20 knots as a matter of routine.

In normal circumstances most of the scientists and the film-makers would have left the island at the end of the summer season. Two groups would have been left manning the two permanent stations, one at Grytviken and the other recently converted from a temporary summer station to a full-time one at Bird Island.

These two sites are fully equipped for winter-living. But only Bird Island is occupied by a group of four scientists, who were at work when the Argentines invaded.

Three of those at Grytviken joined the film-makers at St Andrews Bay, four others moved to a small shelter called Lyell Hut, which is a building 8 ft square, and the remaining two stayed at their field station in Schlieper Bay.

Although there is apparently no shortage of food or fuel at any of these places, an official at the Cambridge headquarters of the British Antarctic Survey said yesterday that the position must be one of acute discomfort for those in the summer field stations.

Research at South Georgia divides between the biological sciences, atmospheric sciences and geophysics, and oceanography. Work on Bird Island had been increased recently and it represents an area in which scientists of the British Antarctic Survey have been at the forefront of research. Over the past decade scientists have made a steady investment for long-term studies by using methods of tagging populations of seals and birds with rings and bands containing microelectronic monitors.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: The Task Force would provide itself with a deep water anchorage by first taking South Georgia, and should have little difficulty in doing so. At some point Britain would need to regain control and the force might as well do the easier things first.

But as a forward operating base it has distinct drawbacks. It is a long way (800 miles) from Port Stanley. There is no airstrip. A revictualling base of some kind could be established, but the advantage would be marginal as the fleet is expert at replenishing at sea.

Politically there are arguments for and against making the recapture of South Georgia the first priority. It would put pressure on Argentina by convincing the Buenos Aires government that Britain means what is says. But it would involve some force, if not much, which could jeopardize the negotiations and — by so doing — displease the Americans.

Water supply

Rationing to cope with extra use

By Our Foreign Staff

Water is being rationed in the Falklands, according to the latest group of people allowed to leave the islands.

In the past, Port Stanley, where more than half the population lives in normal times, had a more than adequate supply. Water surplus to requirements was sold to vessels such as those of the big Polish fishing fleet operating in the South Atlantic.

That there was plenty of water for the local people in the capital was shown by the amount lost through holes in the pipes. The Falkland Islands Government, had, however, been considering spending more money on the system.

That was before thousands of Argentine troops arrived on Port Stanley. Even with the departure of many people from the Camp, as the outlying areas are known, supplies in Port Stanley are clearly insufficient to meet the needs of the invading forces.

Water for Port Stanley is treated at a filtration plant at Moody Brook. Natural springs are the source of water piped into the farms.

The most recent reports or the Falkland Islands Government on water supplies have not been released. The Economic Survey of the Falklands under the chairmanship of Lord Shackelton, which published a report in 1976, said that there was ample water for Port Stanley's existing population needs and industrial demands.

The filtration plant could conceivably deal with a doubling of demand, the Shackleton report said. One implication is that Port Stanley's service could cope with as many as 2,000 people.

It is believed in some quarters however, that comments on water supplies in the Shackelton and other assessments of the 1970s are out of date. Water in the Falklands is now being treated as a subject militarily sensitive that Whitehall will not comment on the situation

The Argentine troops have been askng the islanders for water and food.

Contrary to their image, the Falklands are not particularly wet. Average rainfall in Port Stanley is about 26in but is down to 15in in West Falkland. The recent summer has been dry by local standards.

The last official British Government report on the Falklands, published in 1976, said: "For Stanley, water is supplied from the 6,000 gallons per hour capacity filtration plant at Moody Brook to a reservoir and a high level tank with a combined capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Strasbourg vote for withdrawal

From George Clark, Strasbourg, April 22

With representatives of the Falkland Islanders watching from the diplomats' gallery, the European Parliament today approved by 203 votes to 28 a resolution condemning the Argentine invasion of the islands and backing the United Nations demand for the withdrawal of all Argentine forces.

It praised th quick action taken by the ten EEC member states to impose an embargo on imports from Argentina and recommended the EEC Commission and the Council of Ministers to review the possibility of taking further measures.

The dispute between the British Conservative and Labour MEPS over a clause referring the the prerequisites for a peaceful settlement was partly resolved after the Parliament had rejected a form of words submitted by the 124-strong Socialist group.

This said that the withdrawal of all Argentine forces and the halting of British naval operations would enable a peaceful solution to be reached. The Conservatives, Christian Democrats and Liberals opposed this on the grounds that it appeared to put the aggressor and the victim of aggression on an equal footing.

The object of the Liberal draft, backed by the Conservatives, which was approved by the parliament, made the first requirement compliance by the Argentines with the United Nations Resolution 502 calling for the withdrawal of its forces. It stated that "this would lead the the halting of United Kingdom naval operations and so to the negotiation of a peaceful agreement".

When the amended solution was put to the vote, the Socialists appeared to split three ways. Some were among the ten abstainers, some voted with the Conservatives and other parties, and the rest, including Mr Alfred Lomas, MEP for London North East and Mr Roland Boyes, MEP for Durham, voted against. Mr Lomas had already told the Parliament that he wanted the British fleet to be brought back now.

Mr William Luxton, a sheep farmer and member of the Falklands Executive Council, whose family has lived on the island since 1863, and Mr Richard Baker, Deputy Governor of the islands since 1979, answered questions from MEPs and journalists at a briefing session.

Reporters may be freed soon

Ushuaia, April 22. — Three British journalists held in Ushuaia on charges of spying against Argentina are expected to be given "benefit of the doubt" and released soon, police sources said here today.

The three, Mr Simon Winchester, of *The Sunday Times*, and Mr Ian Mather and Mr Tony Prime, both of *The Observer*, spoke to members of the Argentine press inside their Ushuaia jail today after appearing before a civil judge.

Judge Carlos Sagatume apparently concluded that "ambiguity and doubt" prevailed in the journalists' case as "there was little difference between information and intelligence".

Police sources said that the judge's statement indicate the three men were likely "to be freed very soon, perhaps on Friday".

Mr Winchester told Argentine colleagues that the three Britons were "absolutely innocent". He added that they had been "well treated".

While Mr Prime refused to make any comment, Mr Mather said that the judge had been "very kind" although there had been "stressful periods of isolation, especially duing legal procedures". The cells were small, but otherwise the treatment and food were good.

Mr Winchester said the three had been held in a variety of places before being brought to Ushuaia, but "everyone has been correct and kind to us". He added: "This is something of a sideshow. We would like to get back to covering the main story."

Agentine reporters said the three were "in good condition physically" and "in good spirits". AFP and AP.

Pro-British mood grows on Capitol Hill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 22

Pressure is rapidly building up on Capitol Hill for the United States openly to side with Britain in its dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the influential Democrat from New York and former United States representative at the United Nations, yesterday introduced a Senate resolution calling on President Reagan to join European countries in imposing economic sanctions on Argentina.

Using exceptionaly tough language Senator Moynihan declared that the United States could not remain neutral "between an ally without equivalent in the world and a hostile, neo-fascist and antisemitic military regime".

He added that American policy of mediation had failed and was bound to fail because the United States had tried to interpose itself between an aggressor and a victim of aggression.

Later in the afternoon Senator Alan Cranston from California, assistant Senate minority leader, gave warning that the Falklands crisis highlighted the danger of Argentina acquiring nuclear weapons.

"An isolated country ruled by generals and admirals, which has already shown its contempt for international norms by occupying territory in violation of the United Nations charter, might well choose to exploit its carefully maintained nuclear option if pushed to the wall", he told the Senate.

Their action comes after another resolution introduced earlier this week by Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, calling on the United States to condemn the invasion of the Falklands, urge the prompt withdrawal of Argentine forces and support British efforts to reclaim the islands.

Other congressmen who have spoken up for Britain include Senator Gary Hart (Democrat, Colorado), Senator Charles Mathias (Republican, Maryland).

Two former presidents, Mr Gerald Ford and Mr Jimmy Carter, have also called for an Argentine withdrawal and expressed general support for Britain's position.

One of the few congressmen to speak against Britain has been Senator Jesse Helms, a powerful Republican right-winger from North Carolina. Citing the 1823 Monroe Doctrine, he told the Senate foreign relations committee that Britain should not use force to reclaim a colonial outpost 8,000 miles away from London.

Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, has been partly responsible for the surge of enthusiasm for Britain's cause.

Since the crisis began he has been busily tramping around the corridors of Capital Hill to encourage Britain's friends to speak up

But it is also evident that many of those who are now supporting Britain are doing so because they are concerned at the Administration's failure, in the words of Senator Moynihan, "to denounce violence and the use of violence by the aggressor party, the Argentine Government".

Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, said at dinner in Orange County, California: "If it becomes necessary to chose between friends — a very hard choice — there is question that the United States would and should, in my opinion, without question, support the British position".

CIA deputy director resigns

Washington. — Admiral Robert Inman is to resign as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House announced. He is expected to leave in the middle of the year and to enter private business (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Admiral Inman, one of America's foremost intelligence experts, is the first senior national security official to resign voluntarily from the Reagan Administration for reasons which are partly related to policy disagreements. He was frequently at loggerheads with Mr William Casey, the CIA director, and with staff members of the National Security Council.

China restores presidency

Peking. — China announced it planned to reintroduce the post of state President, more than a decade after Liu Shaoqi, the last incumbent, died in prison during the Maoist Cultural Revolution. It was one of the main changes in a revised draft constitution submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament.

The other important innovation in the text was the establishment of a Central Military Council to lead the country's armed forces.

Mauroy in talks with Trudeau

Ottawa — Mr Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister arrived here for two days of talks with Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister which are expected to centre on Franco-Canadian trade relationships and industrial cooperation.

The two countries' maritime boundary dispute, involving the French islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, on Canada's east coast, was also scheduled to be discussed although no breakthrough appeared in sight. Mr Mauroy is on a five-day Canadian visit and goes on to Toronto.

Arab university reopened

Tel Aviv — Bir Zeit University near Jerusalem, the largest Arab institution of higher learning in Israeli-occupied territory, resumed classes this week after a two-week suspension by the Israeli military government (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The closure of the school, regarded by Israelis as a hotbed of radical Palestinian nationalism, was the second in the current academic year. Classes were held for only six weeks between the start of the latest suspension and the end of the previous one.

Gambian leader dies in crash

Banjul.—Mr A. B. Njie, the former Gambian Vice-President, was killed and President Sir Dawda Jawara was slightly injured when a helicopter carrying them on an electioneering tour crashed at Brikama, about 200 miles east of here, according to a well-informed source.

The source said that the President suffered bruises but had been allowed home from hospital (Godfrey Morrison writes).

Cheaper by air — if you're Irish

British Euro MPs who pay £197 to fly from London to Strasbourg and back have been irritated to learn that their Irish colleagues pay only £143 return from Dublin on the same aircraft, the so-called "champagne special" provided by the Mayor of Strasbourg.

Britons who thought they could solve the problem by booking a return to Dublin and getting off in London unfortunately discovered that their luggage would continue on to the Irish capital.

Volcanic cloud over Pacific

San Francisco.—A vast cloud of volcanic debris, which could affect weather conditions, has been detected by American reconniassance aircraft over the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Scientists say that the cloud, stretching from Mexico to Saudi Arabia, was caused by the eruption on March 29 of the Mexican volcano Chichonal.

All systems go

Delhi.— Space Scientists successfully freed the jammed C-band antenna of India's domestic operational Insat-1A satellite. It had been feared that the jamming wuld jeopardize the working life of the satellite.

Lawyer cleared

San Francisco. — Mr Lee Bailey, the defence lawyer, whose clients included Patrica Hearst, the kidnapped heiress, scored one of his biggest court victories here. He was acquitted of drunken driving after a two week trial.



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Southern Africa in grip of drought

From Stephen Taylor
Harare (formerly Salisbury) April 22

Drought is afflicting an enormous tract of land straddling the border between Zimbabwe and Botswana. The condition is not uncommon in the region but its effects are being felt with particular acuteness in both countries.

In Zimbabwe as many as 250,000 cattle will have to be moved east to better pasture or be slaughtered out of hand. Children in the affected area are having to receive supplementary food and the peasant maize crop has been devastated.

In Botswana the situation is even more serious. President Quett Masire has officially declared most of his country drought stricken and has appealed for international aid.

About 75 per cent of the 1981/82 crops, predominantly maize, has been lost, and the cattle which are the foundation of Botswana's meat-based economy face death in large numbers.

The drought comes at a particularly bad time for Botswana as foreign exchange has been depleted by a slump in prices for diamonds, nickel and copper, its other main exports.

The situation in other black states of southern Africa is understood to be less serious. Zambia will probably have to import maize but it has done so for some years; in Mozambique there has been a profusion of rain but it is not expected to result in any extreme of surplus or shortage; in Swaziland crops of sugar, cotton and maize will be reduced.

The affected area includes the provinces of North and South Matabeleland as well as the southern part of Victoria province in Zimbabwe. In Botswana it embraces the relatively-heavily populated East, including the Francistown area, and the extreme North-West.

While peasant farmers in the West of Zimbabwe are sorely afflicted, much of the country, including the best farming land in the centre and North, has missed the drought and the country will still have a surplus of maize for export.

The total crop is likely to be just over 1.6 million tonnes compared with almost three million tonnes produced by last year's bumper harvest.

Much of last year's crop is still being held at depots around the country and of more concern is the sharp drop in the forecasts for the cotton (down by 27 per cent) and sova bean harvests.

☐ Johannesburg: South Africa's maize crop is likely to be cut by nearly half this year, to eight million tons from 14.6 million tons last year because of the drought that has hit the so-called maize triangle of the Southern Transvaal and the Orange Free State provinces (Ray Kennedy writes).

There is still enough maize in the silos to supply South Africa's needs but the anticipation of a poor harvest this year means that farmers will demand a higher basic price from the Government which must accede because the farming vote is vital to the political survival of the ruling National Party.

Schmidt conjures up party harmony

From Patricia Clough
Munich,

Herr Helmut Schmidt and his fellow Social Democrats end their party congress tomorrow if not united, at least in harmony. The big question is, can they keep it up?

Despite emotional appeals by pacifist delegates, the congress was expected to back the Chancellor's stand on nuclear missiles and to reject a freeze on their deployment during the United States-Soviet negotiations in Geneva.

The congress had obligingly complied with his pressing request not to approve a two-year moratorium on the building of nuclear power stations, while the Chancellor raised no protest as they called for tax increases which he knows he will never be able to push through.

The differences between the Chancellor and his left wing, and between the party leadership and much of the rank and file, remain but became muted in a general atmosphere of goodwill. The bitterness of the past month evaporated as everyone bent over backwards to avoid personal attacks.

Both sides refrained from blaming each other for the party's bad public image and dramatic loss of popularity.

Herr Schmidt and Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, had set the tone with conciliatory opening speeches. They followed it up with demonstrative body language — Herr Schmidt pointedly went and sat among provincial delegates to hear Herr Brandt's speech; Herr Brandt spent hours moving among the tables back-slapping and shaking hands as though no shadow had fallen over the party.



Flower power: Herr Brandt responds as he is reelected chairman of the Social Democratic Party

An important moment was an attempt at reconciliation, between the Chancellor and his arch opponent, Herr Erhard Eppler, the SPD pacifist and ecological *guru* for whom he is said to feel nothing short of hatred.

Herr Eppler held out the olive branch by saying the Chancellor's speech had helped take the poison out of the atmosphere and the Chancellor replied with appreciative noises about Herr Eppler's political fairness.

Herr Brandt had started off by calling for a new beginning, but four days later it was no clearer how the party should go about it. After nearly 13 years in power SPD were unable to produce any new visions or ideas — certainly not ones which could be put into practice.

Both Herr Brandt and Herr Schmidt proposed, and the congress seemed placidly to agree, that the government and party should play two different roles. The party should not expect that the government put into practice all its ideals while the government should concede that the party has aims way ahead of its own policies.

This was particularly evident when the congress called for tax increases and public investment to create more jobs, knowing quite well this was unacceptable to their Free Democratic coalition partners and to the Chancellor. Clearly few delegates imagined that it could be achieved, but the move was badly needed to improve the party's image as the champion of the workers.

In the lively missile debate, Herr Eppler's role as star of the pacifist wing was taken over by Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the SPD leader in the Saarland, with a highly emotional harangue against the stationing of Nato's Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

Herr Lafontaine was rewarded by the most enthusiastic applause awarded to any delegate and by election, along with Herr Eppler, to the party executive.

The atmosphere in the missiles debate was intense as speaker after speaker delivered passionate variations of all the arguments which everybody had heard innumerable times before. Cleary everyone had made up their minds already how they would vote but felt the need to let off steam on this highly controversial issue.

US tampon company liable for death

From Our Correspondent
New York, April 22

The Procter and Gamble international conglomerate has been ordered to pay for the first time damages to a victim of toxic shock, caused by use of their Rely tampons.

A jury in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, found that the company was liable for the death of Mrs Particia Kehm in 1980, and ordered it to pay her husband Michael $300,000 (£166,000).

The company took some comfort from the fact that it was not ordered to pay punitive damages, saying it confirmed its position "that the company has acted responsibly throughout the toxic shock syndrome controversy". But it added that it was considering an appeal because "we are confident that our product did not cause this women's tragic illness".

The company now faces 400 other suits which have been awaiting the outcome of Mr Kehm's case. They could prove to be extremely expensive.

Mr Kehm's attorney claimed that Proctor and Gamble knew that the disease had been linked with tampon use, but rather than issue a warning, the company chose to continue marketing its Rely tampons as agressively as ever. The tampons were withdrawn on September 22 two weeks after Mrs Kehm's death.

Supergiant star to explode 'any day'

From Michael Hamlyn
New York, April 22

A Blue supergiant — the largest star in our galaxy — is due to explode into a supernova any day now, cosmologically speaking. The giant is Eta Carinae and the expected explosion will be so bright that it will be visible in daylight.

Such a phenomenon has not been seen from earth since 1604. But because cosmic time is so long "any day now" could mean either next week or 10,000 years hence. In fact, as Eta Carinae is 9,000 light-years away, the explosion could already have happened.

A blue supergiant is one of the most luminous stars. They are far larger than other stars — like the Sun — and they burn up their hydrogen at a far faster rate. Their expected lifespan is two or three million years.

When their fuel is exhausted, they suddenly swell to huge size and explode, with a resultant glow that lasts for weeks.

Dr Kris Davidson, of the University of Minnesota, said that the explosion of Eta Carinae could give off more light than the combined brilliance of all the other stars.

Dr Davidson, together with Dr Nolan Walborn, and Dr Theodore Gull, of the Goddard Space Centre in Maryland, have been observing the star from the Cerro Tololo Inter-American observatory in Chile.

Bonn Nato stand draws Soviet fire

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 22

The Russians have launched a strong attack on Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, for his defence of Nato plans to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe, accusing him of "rude and unseemly attacks" on the Soviet Union and far-fetched evaluations of Soviet military strength.

A Tass report on his speech to the Social Democratic Party congress accused him of repeating the "groundless western propaganda" that the Russians had been engaged in a one-sided arms build up for the past six years. He had reduced the question of security in Europe to the renunciation of medium-range missiles by the Russians and Americans, but ignored American air and sea-launched missiles and those controlled by Britain and France.

Tass accused him of trying to preach from a position of strength by advocating the deployment of new American arms to put pressure on the Soviet Union and induce greater concessions. It said this contradicited his statements about renouncing the use of force and building a security partnership with the Soviet Union.

The attack, the strongest on Her Schmidt for a year and the first since President Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November, indicates Soviet anger at the Chancellor's tough defence of the Nato decision.

OAU talks aim to end Sahara deadlock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, April 22

Representatives of eight African states met here today in a new effort to solve the deadlock over the recent admission of the self-styled Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) as a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The deadlock has brought the work of the OAU to a virtual standstill, with half the members supporting the SADR's admission and the others boycotting meetings where its representatives are present.

The eight states make up the OAU's bureau, but they have no power to either confirm of cancel the admission of the SADR. Only a full summit conference can do that, and a special summit can be summoned only on a two-thirds vote of member states. With the OAU divided over the SADR issue, neither camp commands a two-thirds vote.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, the OAU chairman, emphasizes the seriousness of the crisis when he opened today's meeting. It was, he said, the most serious challenge yet to the survival of the 19-year-old organization.

President Nyerere of Tanzania and Presidnet Obote of Uganda are taking part in the meeting, together with ministers from The Congo, Gambia, Lesotho, Upper Volta, Libya and Botswana.

The SADR has no seat at the bureau meeting, but its representatives now in Nairobi say the bureau has no power to change the situation.

Mr Saad Eddine Taib, the Moroccan ambassador here, said today that only a special summit conference could solve the deadlock.

Morocco claim that the OAU Bureau, most of whose members are socialist countries, are unlikely to be sympathetic to Morocco.

The Western Sahara was a Spanish colony until 1975, when Spain withdrew leaving the territory divided between Morocco and Mauritania.

Mauritania later withdrew, and Morocco claimed the whole area. But Morocco's claim is opposed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front which has been fighting a guerilla war against the Moroccan forces.

The Polisario Front has formed the Saharwi Arbab Democratic Republic, and has been lobbying hard for political support among OAU members.

1,500 leave homes in fire

Anaheim, California. — A state of emergency has been declared after a fire which forced 1,500 people out of their homes. Eight people were injured.

The fire was swept along by 60 mph winds and caused £38m in damage in the worst fire in Orange Countys history. The fire was started by an electric spark from a fallen power line.

Reagan aide goes home

Washington. — Mr James Brady, the White House press secretary, has returned home after spending three weeks in George Washington University Hospital for treatment of thrombophlebitis.

Mr Brady was wounded in the head by a bullet during the attempted assassination of President Reagan in March, 1981.

EEC farm prices accord paves way for budget

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 22

A record increase in earnings for Europe's eight million farmers has all but been agreed by EEC agriculture ministers meeting here. What still stands in the way of a final settlement is the question of how much Britain should pay into the Community budget, and this is next due to be discussed by foreign ministers meeting here next Tuesday.

Given the facts that Britain will not agree a package until the budget issue is settled, the agriculture ministers today suspended their meeting provisionally until next Wednesday to await the outcome of these parallel negotiations.


Mr Buchanan-Smith: Soft line from Britain.

It is already clear, however, that Britain has abandoned its hard-line position on a number of agricultural issues and this may well make it easier for it to achieve a budget deal that would be satisfactory.

During the past three days of the meeting the question of prices has not even been discussed in the open sessions. Nevertheless, Mr Paul de Keersmaeker, the *Belgian* President of the Council, made soundings among all the delegations. He was able to report afterwards that "with some minor changes" Commission proposals for increases averaging 10.5 per cent were universally acceptable.

This would be the highest single price rise ever agreed for the EEC's farmers. It is significantly above the 5 to 6 per cent increase the British Government had privately hoped could be agreed and it calls into question the idea Britain so strongly backed of creating a prudent price policy for agriculture.

Commission estimates given to delegations at the meeting show that their proposals would add about £377m to agricultural spending. Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, handling the negotiations, backed Herr Josef Ertl, the West German Minister, in questioning the commission intensely on this point.

"We think their assumptions in many cases are far too optimstic", Mr Buchanan-Smith said afterwards.

British experts are to spend the time until the next meeting investigating just how realistic the commissions estimates are. Even so, Britain has accepted assurances from the Commission that *spending* can still, be contained within the community's own resources, up to the per cent value-added tax ceiling.

Nor did he disagree with the Belgian Minister's view that a solution was in sight to the vexed problem of helping small dairy farmers.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said everybody now accepted that something had to be done for these small farmers and what was needed was agreement on how best that help should be given. This is in marked contrast to the outright refusal by Britain earlier this year to accept any scheme which would encourage small farmers to add to the milk surplus.

The other outstanding problems identified by Mr de Keersmaeker were adjustment of the green currency rates, marketing of Mediterranean produce including wine, and possible special measures to help Greece contend with its high inflation rate.

It is to be left to Mr de Keersmaeker, who as Belgium's joint agriculture and European Affairs minister, will be present at the budget discussions next week, to take a final decision on when to resume the meeting.



India's roadside justice

Anarchy on the roads is an enduring nightmare in India. But something is being done at last. Mobile courts, as seen above, are being set up as part of a novel concept: strict enforcement of the traffic laws (Trevor Fishlock writes from Delhi).

India's roads are among the most dangerous and frightening in the world. Drivers are reckless and fatalist, and pay scant attention to other road users, laws and road conditions.

The behaviour of bus drivers, for example, is an acknowledged national scandal. Bus crashes with large death tolls are commonplace. Many drivers are untrained, unlicensed and inexperienced. Lorry drivers, too, strike fear into other road users. Many of them, as they hurtle towards another vehicle, make it a point of pride to swerve only at the last instant. Wrecked lorries litter the country's highways.

People often drive the wrong way around a roundabout or against the traffic flow. For many, it seems, traffic lights are purely decorative. Pedestrians and cyclists are given little consideration.

In Delhi the new chief of the police traffic department, Superintendent Kiran Bedi, is determined to put some order into the chaos. She calls Delhi's traffic "totally undisciplined" and is seeing that the law is more rigorously enforced. Hence the courts set up on the capital's roadsides. Magistrates can impose fines of up to 1,000 rupees (£58).

Guns before butter

Pacifism is a dirty word in Russia

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, April 22

Almost every day Soviet newspapers report with approval the growing strength of western peace movements. Television shows *demonstrations* against nuclear weapons and carries interviews with disarmament campaigners. "There is in western Europe virtually no place free from anti-militarist sentiments", *Iuestia* said recently.

But any such sentiment is quickly and firmly suppressed at home. Indeed the Russians make it clear that they will not tolerate any questioning of their own nuclear arsenal, and have recently stepped up the campaign to inculcate a sense of "patriotic duty" in young people. As in East Germany, officials have expressed fears that anti-militarist propaganda is beginning to backfire. There is no place for pacifism in the Soviet Union. The product is strictly for export to the West.

The authorities do all they can to prevent Russians equating military preparations at home and abroad. The language used is different: whereas western policies are "militarist", "aggressive", and "expansionist". Soviet defence is invariably linked with patriotism, the strengthening of peace and repelling imperialist aggression.

Detailed descriptions are given of the West's nuclear might, its power to obliterate mankind and its debates on strategy and survival. No word is ever allowed out about Soviet strategy, military preparedness or nuclear arsenal.

The press acknowledges only "sufficient" weapons to give any adversary a "resolute rebuff". The soviet leadership, after long hesitation, recently authorized release of the number of—nuclear missiles it admitted to deploying, but such is military secrecy that these were referred to only by their Nato-given names—SS4, SS5 and SS20.

Any film of western pacifist movements is carefully edited to show protests only against western weapons. Nuclear disarmers who arrive in Moscow are unable to speak in public of Soviet weapons, or display banners calling on the Kremlin to dismantle its missiles.

Pacifism has long been condemned by party propagandists. The 1978 edition of the *Soviet Military Encyclopaedia* describes it as "as unscientific now as it was at the time of its inception in the 1830s".

There is of course a large peace movement in the Soviet Union, but it is a fully-organized government body which lobbies for Soviet disarmament initiatives and encourages support at home for official foreign policy.

There is no spontaneous movement for unilateral disarmament nor any other independent manifestation of anti-militarism, but there does appear to be a growing dislike of the military demands placed on each citizen. National service is very unpopular, and cases have been reported of mothers lobbying recruiting boards to prevent their sons being sent to Afghanistan.

The trend has already worried the authorities. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet General Staff and Deputy Defence Minister, in a recent booklet aimed at mass readership, called for a *decisive struggle by progaganda workers* to fight "complacency and elements of pacifism" among Soviet youth.

In spite of calls for greater military vigilance, there is little evidence of widespread pacifist feeling. A British peace delegation that came here in January was saddened to find that while Russians quickly condemned the military build-up in the West, they could not believe their own armaments could threaten any other country.

But as the Russians feel more and more threatened by the tough line coming from Washington and encirclement by enemies, they are determined to keep up their defences at whatever cost.

Military spending is estimated to be growing by about 4 per cent a year, but as the faltering Soviet economy slows down, this will bite ever deeper into the budget for consumer goods. The leadership will always put guns before butter, but it is anxious to ensure that rising discontent, especially among the young, at the low level of consumer goods is not translated into calls for cuts in the defence budget.

Pravda told ideological workers last year to root out any traces of pacifism occasionally found in instructional and propaganda materials. Those, it appears, are for use overseas.

UN tries to help Third World cities

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, April 22

The urban population in developing countries is expected to more than double over the next 20 years, putting city services under increasing stress and making the poor suffer most of all.

There are now 800 million "poor" people in the world — with incomes of less than £50 a year. Many of the poorest of them are living in cities and towns, often in shanty areas with minimal facilities.

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements — Habitat — founded in 1976 after the first United Nations conference in Human settlements in Vancouver is deeply concerned with the problems involved in raising housing an living standards in the fast-growing cities and towns of the developing world.

Habitat, which has its headquarters in Nairobi, is holding its annual conference here next week, starting on Monday, attended by representatives of most of the world's governments.

Habittat, like its sister organization, the United Nations Programme is itself facing problems mainly of finance. Dr Arcot Ramachandran, its executive director says that Habitat's work programme needs about 5m in extra-budgetary contributions from governments, and he is appealing for more finance.

He is puzzled by a suggestion of the general assembly that, as part of a general review of United Nations expenditure, Habitat should increase its efforts in seeking finance for housing services, but should cut down its work in developing more economic and efficient housing techniques and the planning of settlements.

For this year's conference, Habitat has prepared studies on urban and rural transport because, it points out, too costly transport systems limit the working ability of millions of poor people.

"Current rural transport policy, oriented mainly towards the provision of trunk roads and feeder roads, often built to a high standard of design is inappropriate, and should be reformulated", he says. "The rural poor should be provided with essential access facilities, and the development of appropriate (low-cost) vehicles for use both on and off the farm should be promoted".

There should be less emphasis on developing high-cost central city areas, and more on building up the "informal" economy.

The United Nations plans to designate 1987 as the international year of shelter for the homeless.

Greeks free 500 to ease jail crisis

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 22

To ease prison congestion and relieve the serious backlog of court cases in Greece, the Socialist Government has passed a law suspending all jail sentences up to one year and dropping charges on all minor offences punishable by up to one year's imprisonment.

This has caused the Greek prison population of 8,000 to drop by 500 and 300,000 cases have been shelved.

The implementation of the new legislation, however, stumbled on a ruling of the Athens Appeal Court which declared that as the Constitution forbade amnesties for common offences, the law was unconstitutional.

The Appeal Court set a precedent and many courts followed suit by rejecting the invocation of the new law whenever a lawyer insisted that his client qualified for this reprieve. Other tribunals, however, disagreed, and the state prisons opened their gates to let out inmates who qualified.

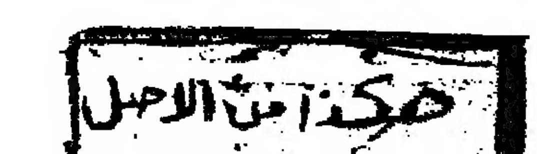
The affair was fast developing into a muddle that was giving the Greek judges far more headaches that the law had aspired to cure.

The confusion was ended by the Supreme Court recently when a plenary of the 25 judges decided that the law was constitutional an, therefore, valid. Their ruling is binding on the loower courts.

The case that prompted the ruling involved Mr Constantine Despotopoulos, a university professor who decided to make a test case of his refusal to swear an oath before an examining magistrate.

Greek penal procedure excuses atheists from taking an oath in court. They can give their word of honour instead. Mr Despotopoulos insisted on doing the same on the ground that it was blasphemy and profanity to take an oath to god. Curiously enough the Greek church agrees with him.

Two Greek courts so far have ruled against the professor and sentenced him to one month in jail. It was hoped that the Supreme Court would have given a final ruling. But the judges did not delve into the substance of the controversy, they simply dismissed the case invoking the new law. The *Supreme Court decided* that the new law was fully constitutional as it did not involve an amnesty but a suspension of sentences which could be revived if within one year the defendant were irrevocably sentenced to a prison term of two months or more or a fine of at least £400.



re butter

s a dirty Russia

Moscow, April 22

Greek's free 50% to ease rail crisis

'Usability' wrong test for drugs

Regina v Boyesen

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered April 22]

The offence of unlawful possession of a controlled drug contrary to section 5 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, did not depend on the test of "usability" of the amount possessed. The question was not usability but possession, the House of Lords unanimously held.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the prosecution from the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Shaw, Mr Justice Wien and Mr Justice Bingham) ((1980) 72 Cr App R 43) which had quashed a conviction of Mr Peregrine Boyesen by Judge Wild at Cambridge Crown Court on count 2 of an indictment charging him with possessing five milligrammes of cannabis resin, a class B controlled drug, contrary to section 5 of the 1971 Act.

Section 5 provides: "(1)... it shall not be lawful for a person to have a controlled drug in his possession. (2)... it is an offence for a person to have a controlled drug in his possession in contravention of subsection (1) above..."

Mr J. D. Fennell, QC and Mr John Farmer for the Crown; Mrs Barbara Calvert, QC and Mr Antony Shaw for the defendant.

LORD SCARMAN, with whose opinion all their Lordships agreed, said that a difference of opinion existed between the Court of Appeal in England and High Court of Justiciary in Scotland.

In the instant case the Court of Appeal had followed an earlier decision in which it had been held that "if the evidence be that the quantity is so minute that it is not usable in any manner which the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was intended to prohibit, then a conviction for being in possession of the minute quantity of the drug would not be justified": *R v Carver* ([1978] QB 472, 478).

In *Keane v Gallagher* (1980 SLT 144), however, the High Court of Justiciary had held "it is the possession of the controlled drug which is made punishable by section 5 . . . not its use or potential use".

The statutory offence might be described as an absolute one in the sense that the prosecution established it by proving possession without authority. Possession was a deceptively simple concept. It denoted physical control or custody.

You might possess a thing without knowing or comprehending its nature; but you did not possess it unless you knew you had it. His Lordship adopted the description of possession given by Lord Wilberforce in *R v Warner* ([1969] AC 256, 310, 311).

There could be no doubt that the defendant had in his pocket a tin and bag in which there was a measurable quantity of a brown substance which on analysis proved to be cannabis resin. He knew he had the tin, the bag and the traces of the brown substance (which on analysis were measured as five milligrammes).

The only question, therefore, was whether the quantity was too minute to be recognized by the law. It was present in the defendant's custody and control as a matter of fact; but was it sufficient in size for its possession to be unlawful under section 5(1) of the Act?

The case law revealed a division of judicial opinion as to the legal criterion for determining whether a person had in his possession a controlled drug. The question arose on a case stated in *Bocking v Roberts* ([1974] 1 QB 307, 309F) where Lord Widgery, giving the majority judgement held that the question the law required to be answered was whether the traces found were so slight as to amount to nothing other than an indication that the accused had been possessed of the drug at some previous time. There was nothing in his ruling which conflicted with previous authority, although the origin of the "usable" test could be detected in *Reg v Worsell* ([1970] 1 WLR 111) in which Lord Justice Salmon had stated: "Whatever it [ie the tube] contained, obviously it could not be used and could not be sold".

Another relevant decision was *Searle v Randolph* ([1972] Crim LR 779), in which a defendant was convicted of being in possession of three milligrams of cannabis contained in a cigarette.

In *Carver* the Court of Appeal gave two rulings: (i) if the quantity was so minute as in the light of common sense to amount to nothing, there was no offence; but (ii) even if the quantity did amount to something, no offence was established unless the drug was present in a quantity usable in some manner which the Act was intended to prohibit.

The Crown submitted that the second ruling was wrong in law, and the error was that the second ruling imported the adjectival expression "capable of being used in a manner prohibited by law" into section 5(1). The language of the subsection, it was submitted, was such as to constitute a prohibition of possession without any qualification other than those to which express reference was made in sections 5(1) and (2). There was no reference in either subsection to "usability".

That was a powerful submission. The defendant sought to counter it in two ways: (1) it would be contrary to the Act's intention to extend the prohibition on possession to a quantity which could not itself be the subject of misuse, since the Act struck at misuse of drugs and possession was unlawful only because it enabled misuse to occur; (2) attention was drawn to some unreported cases in which the Court of Appeal had followed with approval the decision in *Carver*.

His Lordship found himself entirely persuaded by the reasoning of the Lord Justice-Clerk in *Keane v Gallagher*: ". . . The plain unqualified words of the subsection simply refer to a 'controlled' drug and ex facie anything which is capable of being identified as a controlled drug is struck at by the subsection. It is the possession of the controlled drug which is made punishable by section 5(1) and (2), not its use or potential use . . . the plain wording of subsection 5(1) makes 'identification in an acceptable manner' and not 'capable of being used' the test."

If it be said that an "identification" test was itself not expressly stated in the subsection, his Lordship would reply that it was implicit. Unless the thing possessed was shown by evidence to be a controlled drug, there was no offence.

Accordingly, the "usability" test was incorrect in law. The question was not usability but possession. Quantity was, however, important in two respects when one had to determine whether or not an accused had a controlled drug in his possession.

First, was the quantity sufficient to enable a court to find as a matter of fact that it amounted to something? If it was visible, tangible, and measurable, it was certainly something. The question was one of fact for the common sense of the tribunal. That was the decision in *Bocking* in which the approach was correct in law.

Second, quantity might be relevant to the issue of knowledge. Lord Diplock in the Privy Council in *DPP v Brooks* ([1974] AC 862, 866) defined possession in the case of dangerous drugs as: "In the ordinary use of the word 'possession' one has in one's own knowledge, physically in one's custody or under one's physical control".

If the quantity in custody or control was minute, the question arose: was it so minute that it could not be proved that the accused knew he had it? If knowledge could not be proved, possession would not be established. A good illustration of the relevance of quantity to knowledge was to be found in *Police v Emirali* ([1976] NZLR 5).

The question did not arise in the present case. On the evidence the jury accepted that the defendant knew that the traces of brown substance were there. He also knew that the brown substance was cannabis.

In his Lordship's opinion criticisms levelled by the Court of Appeal on the prosecuting authority and the trial judge were not justified.

The Chief Constable of Cambridge, who authorized the prosecution, was fully justified in doing so. He was correct in law and the reasons which led him to decide in favour of prosecution were not known to the Court of Appeal and were not that court's business unless they amounted to an abuse of process, of which there was certainly none in the present case.

The trial judge certainly made his view of the law very plain in his exchanges with counsel for the defence: but there was no harm in that, even if he later be held to be wrong.

The appeal was allowed and the conviction restored.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr D. C. Beal, Huntingdon; Bindman & Partners, for Peter Soar, Cambridge.

No access to court through EEC law

Jensen and Others v The Corporation of the Trinity House

Schiller and Others v The Corporation of the Trinity House

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered April 7]

Complaints of failure by the pilotage authority to examine the plaintiffs, masters and chief mates of vessels regularly trading with Harwich, for pilotage certificates to enable the plaintiffs to dispense with the services of British pilots at Harwich could only be made to the Board of Trade as provided by section 27 of the Pilotage Act 1913 as amended. The only recourse to the courts was by way of judicial review to challenge the decision of the Board of Trade. EEC law gave the plaintiffs no direct access to the courts.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by the plaintiffs, Mr Julian Sundberg Jensen and others and Mr Hans Juergen Schiller and others, respectively Danish and German masters and chief mates, against the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott who held that he had no jurisdiction to order the pilotage authority, the corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, to examine them for certificates to pilot their vessels in and out of Harwich.

The plaintiffs wanted to be granted pilotage certificates to save the cost of employing British pilots at Harwich. The pilotage authority were unwilling to examine them for pilotage certificates to protect the livelihoods of their own pilots and to protect their revenues. The plaintiffs brought an action seeking orders requiring the pilotage authority to examine them.

Mr Richard Seymour for the plaintiffs; Mr Angus Glennie for the pilotage authority.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the law as to pilotage was contained in the Pilotage Act 1913. It made it compulsory for ships entering British ports to have a pilot to conduct them in and out, subject to certain exceptions.

At each port there were licensed pilots who undertook the pilotage. They went out in their pilot boats and conducted the vessels in and out. But it was not necessary to employ a licensed pilot if the master or *mate* held a pilotage certificate granted to him under section 23 of the Act, as amended by the Merchant Shipping Act 1979 *Schedule 2 paragraph 8*.

Section 27 of the 1913 Act gave a remedy for a complaint to the Board of Trade. Section 28 provided for an appeal. Looking at those sections in the light of the authorities cited that statute in one stroke created a right and expectation and at the same time said what the remedy was to be for the infringement of them.

First in section 23 it gave a right and expectation to the candidate. He had a right to be examined and an expectation of being granted a certificate if he passed the examination.

Second, in section 27 it gave the remedy for the infringement of that right and expectation. The candidate could complain to the Board of Trade. In those *circumstances* the complainant was confined to the statutory remedy: He could only complain to the Board of Trade. He could *not resort to the courts for the* purpose.

The case fell within *Barraclough v Brown* ([1897] AC 615) and not within *Pyx Granite v Ministry of Housing* ([1960] AC 261). If the Board of Trade should go wrong — if it should misdirect itself in law or in fact — the master could apply to the court for judicial review.

Mr Seymour raised some points about EEC law. There was nothing in them. In so far as EEC law had any impact, it would be taken into account by the Board of Trade when it considered any complaint. It was not enforceable by direct action in the courts.

If the Board of Trade should be guilty of a breach of article 7 of the Treaty of Rome by discriminating in favour of British subjects against Danish subjects, the matter could be brought before the court by means of judicial review.

Lord Justice Griffiths agreed.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, agreeing, said that when section 23 was considered in the context of sections 26, 27 and 28 it was clear that the machinery for complaint to the Secretary of State for Trade under section 27 provided the only remedy open to the plaintiffs, and that there was no *concurrent right of action in the courts*.

Mr Seymour's basic submission on EEC law was that article 7 conferred rights of direct application against individuals and that it could be invoked by a plaintiff even in the absence of any legislation in the member state in question which discriminated on the basis of nationality.

That submission was not supported by any authority which he cited. It was clear that only some, but by no means all of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome were directly applicable so as to found claims by individuals against individuals in member states.

Mr Seymour further asserted that whenever an individual sought to invoke some claim under the Treaty of Rome or section 2 of the European Communities Act 1972 he was entitled ipso facto to seek redress by means of an action in the courts even where under national legislation the subject matter of his claim fell to be dealt with otherwise than by action in the courts.

That submission was wholly misconceived. There could be no doubt that rights and obligations arising from the Treaty, as well as from *regulations and decisions* of the European Court of Justice, formed part of the *corpus juris* of the member states. Where the *responsibility in* question had been entrusted by the national law to some executive *or* administrative authority, the corpus of EEC law had to be applied.

Thus, in the present case it was common ground between the parties that upon complaint to the secretary of state under section 27 of the 1913 Act, the minister *would be bound to take* into account all relevant provisions of EEC law which prohibited any discrimination on *ground of nationality*.

If he failed to do so, his decision was open to judicial *review*. However it did not in any way follow that the assertion of any right under EEC law automatically conferred a right *of access to the courts when the* national law had set up some alternative machinery for dealing with complaints in the fields in question.

Accordingly, since it was rightly conceded that, in dealing with complaints under section 27 of the 1913 Act, the secretary of state was bound by any applicable provisions of EEC law, the *nature of the plaintiffs' claim did* not *ipso facto* entitle them to proceed in the courts in disregard of section 27.

Solicitors: Bentleys, Stokes & Lowless; Ince & Co.

Union duties include policies

Beal and Others v Beecham Group Ltd

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Stanley Rees

[Judgment delivered April 5]

Trade union officials were entitled to paid time off under section 27(1) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 for "duties concerned with industrial relations". Those duties were not limited to those connected with the collective bargaining process or by the precise terms of recognition *accorded by the employer to the* union.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by employers, Beecham Group Ltd, from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The respondents to the appeal, Mr Nigel Beal and six others, who were employees of the company and members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), an independent trade union, hads attended a meeting *of the ASTMS National Advisory* Committee (NAC) for the Beecham Group in London and had claimed time off with pay under section 27 of the 1978 Act. The claim had been refused by the employers.

The employees had complained to the industrial tribunal who had held that the employees in attending the meeting were not carrying out duties which were concerned with industrial relations and so did not qualify for time off with pay.

The employees had then appealed to the Employment Appeal Tribunal who had held that the industrial tribunal had construed section 27(1) too narrowly and had allowed the appeal.

Mr Richard Field for the employer; Mr John Hendy for the employees.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the section was being considered for the first time by the Court of Appeal.

In the present case it was not disputed that the union had members working in separate establishments of the employers, who were a large industrial organization. It followed that the NAC was a properly constituted body whose purpose was to provide a forum for an adequate exchange of information between the separate establishments and to determine policies affecting the members nationally.

His Lordship was clear that attendance at a meeting of the NAC called solely for the purpose of exchanging information would not qualify for time off with pay under section 27(1) but would qualify for time off without pay under section 28 as a trade union activity. The *question was whether attendance* at a meeting called to determine policies nationally qualified under section 27(1).

The agenda for the meeting in question showed that it had been called for both purposes. Any questions of "prime purpose" or "real purpose" or "predominant purpose" were irrelevant to a decision as to whether the second purpose qualified under section 27(1). Those questions might be relevant in deciding what was reasonable under section 27(2).

The employees were officials of an independent trade union recognized by the employers. When they attended the meeting *for the second purpose, was their* attendance "for the purpose of enabling them to carry out those duties of theirs as such officials which were concerned with industrial relations between their employer and its employees"?

The evidence was that the representatives took part in collective bargaining and it was not disputed that such participation was part of their duty. Further, the employers also accepted that a meeting of representatives to prepare themselves for negotiations and formulate a claim was part of that duty.

It followed that there could be no doubt that the representatives had duties "concerned with industrial relations" and the only *question was whether attendance* at the NAC meeting was "for the purpose of enabling them to carry out those duties".

Mr Field submitted (i) that the duties within section 27(1) must involve the actual transaction of industrial relations business or have a sufficiently close and proximate relationship to actual negotiations for them to be properly considered part of the collective bargaining process; (ii) that at the heart of section 27(1)(a) was collective bargaining; the employer had an interest in the orderly and efficient organization of collective bargaining and that was the function for which the employer must pay. In support of those submissions he invoked section 32 of the Act.

Mr Field submitted further that the duties carried out must be consistent with the *recognition afforded to the union*. He recognized that for those submissions to succeed involved overruling the decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in *Sood v GEC Elliott Process Automation Ltd* ([1980] ICR 1).

That was a case which bore some similarity to the present. The Employment Appeal Tribunal in that case had held that *the purpose of the meeting in* question was to exchange information and so dismissed the appeal.

Like that tribunal, his Lordship did not think it correct to limit "industrial relations" in section 27 to mean collective bargaining as defined in section *32. If that* had been the intention of Parliament, section 27 would have read "concerned with collective bargaining".

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Slynn in *Sood* that "industrial relations" in the section was not limited by the terms of the recognition agreement and he was content to adopt *the pasages from that case* at page 7D to 8D as correct.

In his Lordship's judgment the employees' attendance at the NAC meeting was for the purpose of enabling them to carry out duties concerned with industrial relations. The Employment Appeal Tribunal had correctly decided to allow the employees' appeal and to remit the matter to the industrial tribunal for consideration under section 27(2).

Lord Justice Stephenson and Sir Stanley Rees agreed.

Solicitors: Mrs Cynthia Robinson, Brentford; Robin Thompson & Partners.

Clear words required to terminate employment

Tracey v Zest Equipment Co Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Neill, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr T. H. Goff.

[Judgment delivered April 7]

Employers who required an employee *to sign a document to* the effect that if he did not return from his holiday by a certain date they would assume that he had terminated *his* employment, could not refuse to take him back when he returned five days late on the ground that the contract of employment was terminated by mutual consent.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal *said that very clear words* were required to constitute an agreement that in the event of a failure to comply with a requirement imposed by an employer there was mutual consent to the termination of employment.

The appeal tribunal allowed an appeal by an employee, Mr John Tracey, from a decision of a London industrial tribunal last September that he had not been dismissed by the employers, Zest Equipment Co Ltd.

He appealed on the ground that the *tribunal had erred in law in* holding that the employee had bound himself contractually to return to work by a certain date and that failure to return by that date caused his contract to be automatically terminated.

Mr Lincoln Crawford *for* the employee; Mr Michael Howard for the employers.

MR JUSTICE NEILL said that the employee had asked for leave of absence to visit his father in Jamaica. Before he went he signed a document to the effect that if he did not return to work by a certain date "the company will assume that you have terminated your employment". He returned five days late and was told that he had terminated his employment.

He complained to an industrial tribunal that he had been unfairly dismissed.

The tribunal dismissed his complaint on the ground that the contract of employment had been terminated by mutual agreement and there was no dismissal.

It was argued on appeal that the case was similar to *Midland Electric Manufacturing Co v Kanji* ([1980] IRLR 185) where the appeal tribunal held that an employee, by signing a statement that if she failed to return by a *certain date the emplyers would* consider the employment terminated, had only accepted that she understood the employers' statement of intention that the employment would come to an end if she did not return in time.

However, in *British Leyland UK Ltd v Ashraf* ([1978] ICR 979) where an employee agreed that if he failed to return his contract would terminate on a certain date, the appeal tribunal held that the contract of employment had automatically terminated.

It was necessary to ask whether the facts pointed clearly to a mutual agreement that the contract would automatically *come to an end if the employee* did not return by a certain date. The words "will assume" were not very apt to signify an agreement binding the company to the termination of the contract of employment.

It was unsatisfactory that decisions in broadly similar cases should vary and depend on small differences in the language used; but having regard to the policy underlying the employment legislation, the words used were not sufficiently clear to establish a mutual agreement to terminate.

Very clear words were needed to constitute an agreement that *in the event of a failure to* comply with a requirement to return there was mutual consent to the termination of the employment.

The case would be remitted to the industrial tribunal to consider whether the employee's late return was so serious as to justify the employers treating him as having committed a repudiatory breach which they were entitled to accept, or whether a reasonable employer would have allowed him to *continue in his employment. The* appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Swatton, Hughes & Co, Berkhamsted; Mr P. S. Cooke.

Way to avoid discovery difficulties

In re S and W (Minors)

It was unfortunate that a doctor referred in his report on minors in wardship proceedings to case conference reports. Those documents were conceded to be privileged. It would have been better for the doctor to have based his report on a letter from the social worker which was not *privileged* and difficulties over discovery would be avoided.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, *sitting in the Court of Appeal* on April 6 with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice May, allowed an appeal by Southwark London Borough from an order of Mr Justice Latey that copies of the case conference reports referred to by the doctor should be produced.

Principles for granting leave to appeal on law in arbitrations

Babanaft International Co SA v Avant Petroleum Inc.

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Donaldson and Sir David Cairns

[Judgment delivered April 7]

The Court of Appeal considered the principles on which leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal should be granted from a *decision of the High Court* determining a preliminary point of law pursuant to section 2 of *the Arbitration Act 1979*; and the *scope of section 27 of the* Arbitration Act 1950.

Their Lordships refused an application for leave to appeal and *dismissed an appeal* by Babanaft International Co SA, owners of the vessel Oltenia, from decisions of Mr Justice Bingham, *that the owners' claims* under a charterparty against the charterers, Avant Petroleum Inc, were time-barred and he could not extend the relevant time.

Mr Richard Yorke, QC and Mr Richard Aikens for the owners; Mr David Johnson, QC and Mr Timothy Dutton for the charterers.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, *in a reserved judgment, said that* the two issues raised by the proceedings were of considerable commercial interest and general *importance*.

In November 1980, the owners chartered the vessel to the charterers for a voyage from one safe port Soviet *Black Sea* to one or two safe ports European Mediterranean Sea.

The charterparty was on the Asbatankvoy form, October 1977 edition. Clause M2, inserted by the parties, provided: "Charterers shall be discharged and released from all liability in respect of any claims owners may *have under this charterparty . . .* unless a claim has been presented to charterers . . . with all available supporting documents, within 90 days from completion of discharge of the cargo concerned under this charterparty."

The vessel completed discharge at Algeciras on December 16, 1980, so the 90-day period *expired on March 16, 1981*.

On December 31, 1980, the owners presented to the charterers a claim for discharging port demurrage with all available supporting documents.

On the previous day the owners had presented a different claim to the charterers for damages for the detention of the *vessel at Augusta*. The sum claimed was US $162,341, based broadly on loss of daily profit from the use of the Oltenia.

In March 1981, the owners issued a writ indorsed with points of claim. That advanced the *claims already notified. However*, the damages for detention were based not only on the loss of profit, but also on an allegation that the detention had rendered the owners liable to pay damages to another company, being that company's liability for demurrage on the vessel, Cys Mariner.

A summons was issued to stay the proceedings and in due course the claims were referred *to arbitration on the basis of the* points of claim. In reply to the detention claims, the charterers relied, inter alia, on clause M2 *alleging, so far as the Oltenia loss* of daily profit claim was concerned, that the owners had failed to present the documents *in time, and so far as the Cys* Mariner claim was concerned, had failed both to present the *claim and the documents in time*.

The owners then made two originating applications to the High Court. The first invited the court to determine a preliminary point of law arising in the course of the reference under section 2 of the Act of 1979. The second *invited the court to extend time* under section 27 of the Act of 1950 for presentation of the detention claims and their relevant documents.

The preliminary point was expressed as: "Whether upon the true construction of the said charterparty and the facts set out [in] the points of claim and . . . points of defence . . . the *plaintiffs/claimants' claim for* damages for detention of the Oltenia is time-barred . . ."

Section 2, of the 1979 Act as amended by the Supreme Court Act 1981, provided: "(1) . . . on application to the High Court *made by any of the parties to a* reference— . . . (b) with the consent of all the other parties, the High Court shall have jurisdiction to determine any question of law arising in the course of the reference . . .

"(3) A decision of the High Court under this section shall be deemed to be a judgment of the court within the meaning of section 16 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (appeals to the Court of Appeal), but no appeal shall lie *from such a decision unless—(a)* the High Court or the Court of Appeal gives leave; and (b) *it is* certified by the High Court that *the question of law to which its* decision relates either is one of general public importance or is one which for some other special *reason should be considered by* the Court of Appeal."

The judge held that the Cys Mariner claim was time-barred, and that the *Oltenia* claim might similarly be barred, depending on whether some supporting documents not produced were available. He issued a certificate under section 2 (3) but refused leave to appeal.

The owners applied for leave to appeal from the judge's refusal. That was the first such application to come before the Court of Appeal where the *decision in* question had been given in the exercise of the jurisdiction under section 2.

In Pioneer Shipping Ltd v BTP Tioxide Ltd (the Nema) (*The Times* July 17, 1981; [1981] 3WLR 292) the House of Lords considered what should be the approach by a High Court judge in deciding whether or not to permit leave to appeal to the High Court under section 1 of the 1979 Act.

Lord Diplock explained the *traditional conflict in the present* field between the often wholly inconsistent requirements of speedy finality of decision and legal accuracy of decision. He concluded that the legislative intention of Parliament was to promote greater finality in arbitral awards than was being achieved prior to the passing of the Act.

At p303F Lord Diplock said: "Where . . . a question of law involved is a 'one-off' clause . . . leave should not normally be given unless it is apparent to the judge upon a mere perusal of the reasoned award itself without the benefit of adverserial argument, that the meaning ascribed to the clause by the arbitrator is obviously wrong . . .".

Mr Yorke, for the owners, submitted that such an approach should not be adopted, at least in the case of an appeal from a decision under section 2 which had been sought with the consent of all other parties. In such a *case, he submitted that the* parties had expressed their preference for legal accuracy and should be allowed to appeal to the Court of Appeal, and if necessary to the House of Lords.

His Lordship did not accept that argument. Agreement to the High Court determining a question of law arising in the course of the reference was one thing. Agreeing to an appeal to the Court of Appeal from that determination was quite another and the charterers had never so agreed.

In the case of an appeal on a question of law arising out of an award (section 1 case) Parliament had given an absolute right of appeal to the High Court if all parties so agreed. But on the wording of subsection (7) that did not extend to a further appeal to the Court of Appeal.

There strict conditions applied, although the wishes of the parties would no doubt be a powerful factor. That it was, and should be, more difficult to appeal to the Court of Appeal than to the High Court was confirmed by Lord Diplock in *The Nema* at p301.

In the case of an appeal on a preliminary point of law arising in the course of a reference (section 2), Parliament had indicated that the High Court was not bound by the agreement of the parties. The judge had to consider the application on its inherent merits. *If he was not* satisfied that the question of law proposed for determination ought to be determined at that stage, he should refuse the application.

On an appeal to the Court of *Appeal under section 2* the same conditions applied as in the case of a section 1 appeal. But in the light of the difference in the importance *accorded to the* agreement of the parties at the High Court stage, if there was to be any difference in the attitude of the Court of Appeal towards an application for leave to appeal under section 2, as compared with one to appeal under section 1, it must be that leave to appeal under the former was less readily *given*.

That must be right in principle. Section 2 was the successor in title to the old consultative case. *Put colloquially*, the arbitrator or the parties nipped down the road to pick the brains of one of her Majesty's judges and, thus *enlightened, resumed* the arbitration. It was essentially a speedy procedure designed to interrupt the arbitration to the minimum possible extent and it was an exception to the general rule that the courts did not intervene in the course of an arbitration.

If, other than in the wholly exceptional case, it were used to obtain definitive decisions from the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords, it would create unacceptable interruptions in the conduct of arbitrations. An exceptional case would be one where the preliminary question of law, if rightly decided, determined the whole *dispute* between the parties.

The instant case involved a 'one-off' clause, even if there *were other clauses in circulation* bearing a family relationship. On a perusal of the clause and the judgment below, it was very far from apparent that the judge's decision was obviously wrong. On the contrary, it bore every indication of being right. Accordingly, Mr Yorke was refused leave to argue the appeal.

Although the judgment below *was given in January, 1982*, the possibility of an appeal had only been eliminated three months later. That was much too long an interruption of a commercial arbitration. No doubt in part that had been due to a lack of appreciation of the *special nature* of an application for leave to appeal a decision given under the 1979 Act, which led to the appeal *being listed to follow* the application for leave.

It was to be hoped that hereafter such applications, whether under section 1 or section 2, would be considered in isolation from the appeal itself and that that would enable them to be determined much more quickly.

The *application for leave to* appeal from the refusal to grant an extension of time was independent of the other appli*cation. While their Lordships* should have been reluctant to have interfered with the judge's exercise of his discretion not to extend time, they granted leave to appeal because Mr Yorke wished to challenge the judges' decision that section 27 of the *1950 Act* had no application. That was a point of the greatest importance to all who were concerned with arbitration.

Section 27 provided: "Where the terms of an agreement to refer future disputes to arbitration *provide that any claims to* which the agreement applies shall be barred unless notice to appoint an arbitrator is given or an *arbitrator* is appointed or some other step to commence arbitration proceedings is taken within a time fixed by the agreement, and a dispute arises to which the agreement applies, the High Court, if it is of opinion that in the circumstances of the case undue hardship would otherwise be caused, and notwithstanding that the time so fixed has expired, may, on such terms, if any, as the justice of the case may require, but without prejudice to the provisions of any enactment limiting *the time for* the commencement of arbitration proceedings, extend the time for such period as it thinks proper."

Clause M2 had no apparent connexion with "commencement of arbitration proceedings." It appeared to relate *solely to* making a claim in particular form within a fixed period.

Mr Yorke submitted that by reading the contract as a whole it was possible to reach the conclusion that the parties had agreed *that the owners' claims* should be barred if some step to commence arbitration proceedings was not taken within a fixed period.

His Lordship doubted whether the argument could have been advanced with the faintest air of plausibility but for the discovery since the hearing below of the decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in *Nestle Co Ltd v E. Biggins & Co Ltd* ([1958] 1 Lloyds Rep 398).

The relevant clause in that case was: ". . . any claim on quality or condition of the goods must be *made not* later than 14 days from final day of weighing and/or *discharge* of goods at port of final destination". Giving the judgment of the court, Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice said, at p400: "that the court has clear jurisdiction under [section 27] to extend *the time in which a claim* is to be made because the claim is the first step towards arbitration".

His Lordship had difficulty in seeing why the making of a claim for quality or condition was a step to commence arbitration proceedings. It was a condition precedent to such proceedings but it did not of itself commence the proceedings or necessarily lead to their being commenced. The claim might be conceded or settled amicably. The Divisional Court decision was wrong and should be overruled.

Section *27* empowered the court to extend the time fixed for *giving* notice to appoint an arbitrator, appointing an arbitrator or taking some other step to commence arbitration proceed*ings, if doing so would prevent a* claim becoming time-barred. It did not empower the court to extend any other time limits.

The appeal *diclosed* what many might think was a serious gap in the law. Time bar clauses could, as the judge pointed out, become a source of injustice or even oppression. In such cases the courts should not be impotent to *grant relief*.

However, as the law stood, that would be the position if, in order *to avoid a barring provision*, the claimant was required to take some action other than taking a step to commence arbitration proceedings.

With considerable reluctance, but without doubt or hesitation, his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

Sir David Cairns and Lord Justice Stephenson agreed.

Solicitors: Thomas Cooper & Stibbard; Coward Chance.

Final exam results of the Law Society

The names of those who have passed all the papers in The Law Society's final examination are listed below (list A).

The second list (list B) shows those candidates who have been referred in one or two papers out of the seven subjects *and indicates the papers they passed*: 1. The solicitor and his business client; 2. conveyancing; 3. probate and administration; 4. accounts; 5. litigation; 6. solicitors' *professional practice*; and 7. family law and consumer protection.

List A also includes the names of those candidates who, because of previous omission or subsequent *review*, are published as having passed the summer, 1981 final examination. Those are marked with an asterisk. The name of Mr Roger Guy Corbey Wesson appeared in the list *published* in November, 1981 as having passed but without an indication that he had attained second class honours.

List A

M Adams, Barbara Anne Aitken, Catherine Akester, J V A Aldous, Hilda Amoo-Gottfried, N J Arnold, P D Ashcroft, H W Ashton, J Atanaskovic, Alison Dawn Baker.

D H Baker, Marice Rachel Baker, Judith Elizabeth Ball, D M Barbone, L R Barrero, C Baxter, Alison Jane Beal, Alison Margaret Beardsley, Jill Bell, Catherine Jane Bennett, P J *Bonnell*, G Benneworth, M A Beschizza, Frances Anne Beviere, P H M Binder, Lesley Jane Bird, Catherine Anne Bladen, M R Blakey, Suzanne Dorothy Blakey, T W Blewitt, H H Bohling, M C Boulton, Anne Elizabeth *Bradley*, D F Brazel, M A Brereton, A S Bridger, S J Brown, G Buckley, Prudence Mary Bull, Sandra Dawn Burgess, Elaine Joy Burnham, J W Burrows, Judith Ann Burton, J D Cahillane, R A Caller, Christine Eva Campbell.

*D W Campbell, N J Campbell, N M Chandrasena, S P A Chaplin, M S K Choudhry, T A Chrich, Janice Clark, E Cohen, W M Colacicchi, D E Colyer, D A Connick.

S J Cooper, A J Cope, M Copples, R A Corkill, Patricia Ann Cottrell, *A J Cowie, Adele Deirdre Moyra Cox, Louise Creighton, Judith *Margaret* Cullum, Janice Christine Darby, *Gwyneth Margaret* Davenport, J H Davies, G W Davison, V C De Fonseka, Sandra Amelia Delmonte, R N Denton, R Desai, J R Devlin, Geraldine Paulette Dinerstine, J A Docherty, A L Dodd, J Dorman, Joan Elizabeth Dowling, Patricia Duckworth, V P Duggins, J A Duval, Gillian Teresa Eddowes, M E M Elborne, T C Elkins, *C S Elston, T E Elworth, M C Emery, Edith Elizabeth Evans, G C Evans, M Evans, Elizabeth Mary Fallon, A C Ferguson, Mary Yolande Priyani Fernando, R Flynn, Catherine Fiona Forshaw, Gillian Margaret Forster, Katherine Johanna Forster, Pauline Juliet Fowler, Maureen Frank, D R *Fraser, Kathleen Fraser*.

D N Gammampila, J P Garland, Anita Jane Garrod, R Garton Smith, Deborah Gentry, Anita Anne George, Mahendra Kalyanji Ghelani, Mina Mahendra Ghelani, Beverley Joan Golden, *S R Goldhill, Sylvia Goulding, *R M Greene, Lynda Barbara Greenwood, Aylene Sylvia Gurby, D A Guy, R G Ham, T A Hames, N J A Hamilton, G W *Hampson, Margaret Kirstine Hansen*, Jennifer Mary Hardy, A J Harper, Lorna Mclean Harris, Shireen Harris, D P H Hayes, G R Hayes, Eileen Bernadette Herilhy, Kathryn Hewis, M J Heyes, Lorraine Frances Patricia Rosemary Heys, D C Hickman, *Kay Hill, Anne Veronica Hind, *Jane Ann Hinde, S M Hogan, R J Homewood, Ruby Yuen Ping Hon, Julie Honeychurch, P W J Hooley, R M Horton, M *D Howe, Grace Howlett*, R J K Hudson, *J R C Hughes, J Humble, A Hussain.

P A Hussey, A H T Isaac, P L Izod, C L Jackson, Patricia Ann James, J D *Jeffries, Katrina Awen Jenkins*, L M Jenkins, Nilesh Jobanputra, Glynis Elaine John, C J Jones, Dilys Ann Jones, Diana Mary Jones, Sylvia Clare Kahn-Freund, J M Kapila, Karen Elizabeth Katz, Rosalind Kellaway, P *W F Kempe, A M Khan, P Kininmonth*, B W Kirk, A G Knight, Ramesh Kumar, W A Lakshman, J D M Langshaw, D R Larkin, N C A Latham, Caroline Sherrington Laws, M S Lee, Sarah Jacqueline Lee, A M Legge, I G K Loigtun, L S Lever, Gwynneth Corys Lewis-Jones, P S Lindsay, Sivalogan Lonitharajah, M C J Longmore, *I I Mackay, Janet Mary Mackay Macmillan, Sarah Elizabeth Magor, Kandiah Mahendran, Susan Fiona Mansfield, B Marshall, Margaret Edith Joan Marshall, E L Masina, M A J Maughan, C M May, Joan Alexander McCreath.

*N R McGilchrist, *P B O McInerney*, Anne Bernadette McKenna, Sarah Christine McMillan, N A Mead, Mousse Menir, C Middleton, C J Millard, I Miller, Susan Anne Miller, Susan Claire Miller, Elizabeth Lindsay Milne, *S H Mintz, Elizabeth Sheelagh Gillian* Moles, D J Moloney, R E Monkcom, T J Morgan, M S B Morris, P H Morris, Johanna Maria Cecilia Morton, Amanda Louise Mowthorpe, R C M Moyle, Helen Margaret Neilson.

Deborah Anne Ness, P H Nevill, Elizabeth Jean Clark Newton, Angela Mary Nield, C G E Nightingale, Elizabeth Helen Noakes, Susan Elizabeth Onions, D J Orchard, A F Ormston, *N J Osborne, P L Osborne*, S W Parford, M S Partis, P J Patel, R H Peake, R E Pearce, R J Pell-Ilderton, M Perry, D R Pester, R Peterson, J S Petrou, M A Plant.

Vettivelu Srishanmuganathan, Atherine Anne Stagg, Beverley Wyn Stanford, D B *Stepyllon-Smith*, P G Stark, *I F Stephenson, L G A Sterlini, J R Stevens, R C Stevens, *G N Stevenson, R J Stevenson, A F Stewart, B M Stewart, Frances Moira Stewart, *Frances Julie Stobbs, *T E Storks, *Mary Elizabeth Stokes, Rosemary Ann Stokes, A J Stone, *T H M Strouts, D J Sully, Carole Jane *Sunderland, J A Sutcliffe*.

Karen Yvette Pollock, Tracy Elizabeth Poolman, R J Powell, Deborah Susan Prance, Jennifer Ann Pratt, M H Price, M Probert, A C Pullen, *R Quinn, N H Rainey*, K H Raja, Rosemary Janet Saint Clair Reid, I A Richardson, E M Roberts, J W Roberts, Margaret Robertson, G N Robinson, P J Rollason, I I Rosenblatt, M G Rowe, Janet *Lesley* Rowland, M P W Rudd, M A Russell, Mary Elizabeth Russell, Sarah Anne Sanders, Pamela Ruth Sassoon, Ann Louise Sawatz, H G Scale, M Schiffeldrin, J Senarathe, M M Shah, *Shilan Nemchand Shah, G G Shaw, *Caroline Leigh Sherer, Susan* Nicola Sherrott, Edith Shih, R L F Silkin, S I Silverman, T W Simcox, Teresa Ann Skinner, Frances Jane Smart, D Smith, J D Smith, P M Smith, A L South, *D A Spark, Magdaline Therese Sparrow, J H M Spence, *Sheila Spilling, *B Spiro, Hilary Sara Bettina Springer.

R M Titterington, A B Tobey, *Ruth *Elizabeth Todd, *M A J Tomiak*, B B J Tomlin, *M L L Tompkins, *Gillian Susan Torry, *Elizabeth Jane Tout, Sara Pauline Tovey, *J Townsend, *Elizabeth Johanna Treacy, *A Tredrea, *Sophie Maria Treszka, *H B Trust, Kai Wing Tsang, S J Tucker, S M Tucker, *Melert Tudur, *A M Turner, *M C Turner, *P H M Turner, *Susan Jane Turton, *Susan *Mary* Twist, D J Tye, Helen Mary Tyrrell, *C M *Upfield*, *Susanne Vahl, *Jennifer Pauline Van Horne, *Olga Jane Varley, *P D Vaughan, P G Vinall, *B Vincent, *M Wachtel, *Jennifer Ruth Waddington, *J M Wager, *M Wainwright, G J Wakefield, Diana *Catherine Walden*, *C Walker, R K Walker, J A Waller, *R G Waller, *Helen Mary Wallis, *Bernadette Walsh.

P R Walsh, *Deborah Anne Walters, **J P Ward*, M R Ward, **N G Ward*, *Shani Miryam Ward, *M C Wardrop, *S J Wareham, *A D Wareing, *Angela Bernadette Warwick, *D Wassell, *N E A Watkin, B K Watkinson, *Claire Watson, *C I Watson, G J Watson, *Wendy Anne Watson, **D Watts*, *Deborah Ann Watts, *Alison Judith Webber, M A Webster, T Webster, *Anne Elizabeth Wells, S J Wells.

*T W T Wells, *R J Wendt, *A West, *P F C West, N T Westlake, *J R A Whalley, *Bridget Elizabeth Helen Wheeler, *T J Wheldon, M A Whelton, *R M J Whetnall, *D J J White, Susan Ann White, *A P V Whitehead, *Catherine Whitehead, S Whitfield, *Lisa Barbara Whitling, *A J Whittaker, N R Wigin, *P R Wild*, Gillian Margaret Wilkes, *K B Wilkinson, *C Wilks, A R Williams.

*D D Williams, E W Williams, *G R *Williams*, *G D Williams, *G W Williams, *Sian Williams, A J T Wilson, *T F Wilson, R M Woodman, A C Woods, *C J Woods, Patricia Lesley Woolgar, *Katherine Margaret Wormald, *Teresa Dorothy De Courcy *Wright*, **Hazel Yates*, E W Young, Rina Young, S L Young.

List B:

Gillian Ainsworth, 7; P J Alton, 2; G R *Atkinson*, 7; N S Babul, 4; Judith Elaine *Banks*, 5; J C J *Barrington*, 4; Jacqueline Helen Ball, 1; P E Beadle, 7; Mary Ruth Benenson, 4; Dianne Elaine Billington, 7; R J Blackburn, 7; K M Blackhurst, 3; Janet Mary Boardman, 6, 7; M Boardman, 7; Linda Margaret Brown, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7; J S *Bryer*, 5; M J Cameron, 5; M Chaggar, 4; C D Charvill, 7; S R Clark, 5; C L D Clarke, 1, 5; M Clinton, 7; Susan Margaret Collins, 5; N J Conquest, 7; J N K Daber, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; Amanda Elizabeth Dalgleish, 7; Tina Dorothy Davey, 5; P V David, 1.

T D L Davies, 6; J W Day, 5; Zoe Therese Deacon, 6; R O Donnelly, 3; *M J Downey*, 7; P A Dungate, 6; Stephanie Jane Edwards, 7; L O Emmanuel, 5; A N E Ferguson, 5, 7; G H Franks, 3; Judith Fruin-Ball, 5; J Gott, 5; W J Graham, 6; M A Grant, 7; Sarah Jane Helen Mary Hall, 2; D G Halliday, 2; E S Hayden, 4; *D Hobbs*, 7; N J Hornsey, 4; D G T Hudd, 6; I G Hughes, 4; R S Hughes, 7.

Elizabeth Irving, 6; Ruth Caroline Jenkins, 6; R H N Jenkins, 5; Anne *Jones*, 6; M Katz, 4; Carol *Jane* Kelloway, 1; P B C Kent, 4; M R Knowles, 3; Talat Kurshat, 4; J P F Lavington, 4; Kam Sham Leung, 4; Michelle Lewington, 7; M P *Lowry*, 7; Beverly Nichola Lyle, 1, 4; Susan Jane Mann, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; Allison *Mary* McAleese, 1; J A McBride, 3; D J R Moe, 5; B N R Mendis, 4; Sarah Joanne Middleton, 3.

H R M Morris, 1; Jennifer Anne Mundy, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7; G Newland, 7; K M Nicholas, 7; M I Nossel, 4; R E O'Dempsey, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7; G N Parker, 4; D Patel, 7; R Persaud, 4; C A Powell, 3; A P Reid, 6; J S Richards, 2, 6; R J Richards, 4; *Susan Harriet* Rosborough, 7; I Rowe, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7; P A Royle, 6; C Sampson, 6; Jill Saul, 5; T J Sellers, 6; D G Sparrow, 4; R D Stern, 4; M J Sullivan, 7; R F Tapp, 5; *Nadine Mary Tilbury*, 7; R Tudor, 6; Patricia Tyler, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; R C F Wadkin, 6; C J R Walker, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; S Wason, 2; N G Wilford, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7; N J Williams, 7.

Final exam results of the Law Society

Cinema

Romantic conventions turned upside down

Passione d'Amore (AA)
Minema

The Grass is Singing (A)
Screen on the Hill

Maeve
ICA Cinema

The Border (X)
Plaza 1

The Challenge (X)
Classic, Oxford Street; Scene, Leicester Square

The strangest, or at least the most evocative, event of the movie week occurred not in a cinema but in Christies' South Kensington salerooms, where they sold the supreme relic of a whole lost era of romance — a silk shirt worn by Rudolph Valentino in his last film, *The Son of the Sheik*. This was the swan song of the mad romantic passion that flowered uniquely on the silent screen. Only weeks after he had donned this shirt to play the mysterious desert charmer, Achmed, Valentino was dead, at 31; sound films had been born; and audiences had put aside the old exotic romance, in the name of a new sophistication.

And so this icon of a long-lost age, still exquisite (in 1926 its silk and embroidery had cost $150) surfaced in Kensington. It had been treasured in the intervening years by a Miss Maria Carmina Elliott, founder of the Rudolph Valentino Association. Now it was sold for £380. It went not to a museum or national institution but to a buyer who told bystanders he intended to use it "in his act". That could mean a lot of things of course, among them the certain immolation of the relic. The silk is now as fragile as cobweb: an evening's wear and a trip to the same-day cleaners will translate it to Pharaonic dust and fading memory.

The point of Passione d'Amore, the latest film of Ettore Scola, is an intriguing upturning of the romantic convention. It is adapted from a story, *Fosca*, by the nineteenth-century Milanese writer Igninio Ugo Tarchetti. Tarchetti belonged to a bohemian group known as the Scapigliatura, who set themselves in opposition to the illusions and romanticism of the Risorgimento spirit. Born in 1839, his disillusion had begun as a teenaged soldier in the Crimea. His stories express a fascination with deformity of mind and body and with death. *Fosca* was left unfinished at Tarchetti's own death in 1869, from the combined effects of tuberculosis and typhus, and was completed by a friend, Salvatore Farina.



Personification of ugliness: Valeria d'Obici and Bernard Giraudeau

Giorgio (Bernard Giraudeau) is a dashing young cavalry officer in the dog days of peace following the Risorgimento. Stationed at Piedimonte, he falls in love with a beautiful young married woman, Clara (Laura Antonelli), and chafes at their separation when he is posted to a distant border garrison. Frequently entertained in the home of his new colonel, Giorgio is intrigued by the unseen presence of the colonel's young cousin, Fosca, confined to her room by constant sickness. Finally however he meets her, only to be appalled by her ugliness. But Fosca (Valerie d'Obici) has fallen in love with Giorgio and pursues him with a fury in which passion and hysteria are indistinguishable, and which leads to the inevitable ruin of several lives.

When the film was shown at the Cannes Festival last year, the jury gave Scola the ultimate back-hander, an award for "the body of his work"; and it is clear enough why they thus evaded considering the film itself for a prize. It lingers too long; Scola's own attitude to ugliness is not as well defined in the film, which sometimes takes on the look of a freak show, as in his accompanying literary statements ("I wanted to tell not about the privileged, but about the humiliated: the marginals, emigrants, homosexuals or, as here, a woman mortified because of her ugliness. Ugliness weighs on the hearts of many women like a great pain, a condemnation to exist on the edges of life but not to live.") It is only too clear, also, that Valeria d'Obici is by no means unattractive, though she courageously makes the attempt to convey Fosca's physical repellence.

But, despite Cannes' wariness, the fascination of Tarchetti's anecdote, and of his exploration of the ultimate attraction of ugliness, survives. At its best — the opening scenes in Piedimonte, the oppressive house, haunted by the presence of the unseen Fosca — the film is decorative and atmospheric; and the performances of the principals, as well as those of Jean Louis Trintignant, Massimo Girotti and Bernard Blier at least deserve better than the coarse dubbing.

Doris Lessing was in vogue with first-time feature film-makers last year. David Gladwell directed *Memoirs of a Survivor*, and a documentary director, Michael Raeburn, filmed Lessing's early work, of 1950, The Grass is Singing, as a Zambian-Swedish co-production.

The insuperable problem of the film is the adaptation and dialogue, written by the director himself. Poor John Thaw, because he does most of the talking, is the worst victim, as the honest, unlucky white African farmer who unwisely takes a wife from the city to share his tough life in the bush. Karen Black, required to portray the central theme of the wife's breakdown and degeneration under the strains of this alien new environment, has no easier job; she starts so near the bottom of the hill — with her ill-nature, racial fears and general obtuseness — that she has not very far to go down it before she arrives at her awful Blanche Du Bois mad scene.

From time to time, when the actors are momentarily spared their terrible stilted dialogue, there are moments of atmosphere or visual effect which suggest what could have been — Miss Black tormentingly aroused by the sight of a specially detested kaffir servant bathing naked; a bizarre scene of the same house-boy dressing her, after her ultimate collapse; the general period feel which Raeburn and his designer Disley Jones evoke, in this land of strange cultural collision.

Maeve is another first feature that suffers from inept writing and indiscipline, and proves that a muddle of intentions does not amount to a complexity of content or structure (which is the defence its makers would presumably offer for it). It should have been more interesting. Pat Murphy, the writer and co-director, with John Davies, is an Irish Republican, and her purpose was to investigate, through her central character Maeve Sweeney, aspects and attitudes of life in Ulster today. Her method shunts awkwardly between direct narrative, documentary, flashback memory (made confusing because it is touch and go whether you recognize the girl in the past as Maeve herself), direct-to camera monologue and political lecture. Much more skill was needed to consolidate these different elements, and more steadiness to achieve any real historical analysis.

Again there are excellences which aggravate regret for the failures: moments when the bizarre realities of Belfast are vividly brought to life, and rivetingly good performances by Mary Jackson, Brid Brennan and Trudy Kelly as respectively Maeve, her sister Roisin and her mother Eileen. The film was financed by the British Film Institute Production Board.

The return of Tony Richardson to the screen is welcome; and The Border provides him with the kind of subject — a mixture of anger and humane commitment — that has often brought out his best work. This it must be admitted is not his best, though; and is in any event gravely handicapped by the wholly inappropriate happy end apparently tacked on by the film company — no doubt on the correct assumption that the sombreness of the film would be unappealing to audiences and on the wrong assumption that a silly ending would make it somehow more attractive.

Jack Nicholson plays Charlie, a Los Angeles cop hustled by his silly and demanding wife (Valerie Perrine) into taking a job with the El Paso border patrol. The task of the patrol is to prevent desperate Mexican peasants from illegally crossing the border to find work and a living in America. Nicholson's growing revulsion at the corruption in the service, and the marketing of human lives and happiness for money, is not unconnected with his interest — more paternal, seemingly, than sexual — in a beautiful young girl among the outcasts.

As ever the trouble is in the script, which spells out everything — the villainy of the villains, the cause-and-effect of the wife's demands and the man's financial temptation — thumpingly. Nor does Richardson (for whom the obvious has always been a lure) minimize this crudity in the script in his heavy-handed pictures of the home life and habits of the lumpen west.

John Frankenheimer's The Challenge exemplifies two of Hollywood's particular frailties — the inclination to expend huge resources of money and talent (in this case it includes the great Japanese actor Toshiro Mifune) on stories of infantile foolishness; and pretension that in this instance makes great display of Japanese chivalric lore, while reducing it to the level of the softest pulp.

The story hardly merits notice: a rigmarole about a quarrel over some ceremonial swords between a traditionalist martial artist and his bad new-world tycoon brother; and how (very improbably) the warrior accepts a dim Yankee adventurer (Scott Glenn) as his Number One Son. Since the old warrior has a beautiful battling daughter, the rest is, from early on, all too obvious.

David Robinson

Television

Sourly comic notion

"I settled for cocoa and not champagne", mutters a bored housewife in Bird of Prey (BBC 1). That is often one's own reaction to yet another BBC "thriller": it would come as a nice surprise if, for once, the drinks were mixed. The series which began last night seems to have managed it: cocoa and champagne might not be to everyone's taste but it is better than plain cocoa.

Bird of Prey is described as a "thriller for the electronic age", which ordinarily means that they just change the sets. But here we are whirled into a world of computers: they are so often described as our servants that they have decided to do the living for us. In this first episode, massive bank frauds are being executed by "computer accounting" and the criminals involved are suitably disembodied — high-grade technicians controlled by a mysterious European organization known as "The Power". They are the alchemists of the late twentieth century: they can turn paper into gold.

But we are still old-fashioned enough to prefer our heroes to be constructed out of flesh and blood, and Harry is nothing if not flesh. Played here by the excellent Richard Griffiths, he is a principal scientific adviser at the Department of Commercial Development. Plump, amiable, like the famous bear with no brain, he belies his grand title by not having the faintest idea what is happening to him. Only by a series of bewildering accidents does he find himself on the track of an international conspiracy. Strong stuff: and Harry raises his head slowly, a tortoise in pain.

If that were all, it would be familiar enough: a combination of *The Ipcress File* and Space Invaders. But the director and writer have beaten the "electronic age" at its own game by overshadowing the electronic aspects of the narrative with a comic and resolutely downbeat plot. Harry's wife is an amateur painter, an amateur potter and something of an amateur wife as well: "The most exciting thing that is going to happen to you," she says, "is that you'll go bald". But she is wrong: he goes to ground instead, chased by conspirators and policemen so "bent" they can see the shine on their trousers.

The programme retains its credibility because, although on one level it concerns European masterminds and international hardware, its atmosphere remains parochially seedy. It is filmed in a London of damp streets and rotting wharves — murky, rusty, older than computers. The characters have that tatty, down-at-heel air which London is uniquely able to provide — all of them marked by those "little failures of nerve" which are supposed to be Harry's epitaph. But Harry, meanwhile, has grown wings and become a chubby avenging angel. It is at once a sour and comic vision — but, like cocoa and champagne, it makes an interesting mixture.

Peter Ackroyd



Richard Griffiths as Henry, with Sally Faulkner

Music of Eight Decades

Triumph in its time

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

If every concert of twentieth century music were like Wednesday night's, there would be no need for special promotion. This was the sixth evening in the South Bank's season of "Music of Eight Decades", and admittedly it took no chances: the newest work was Birtwistle's *The Triumph of Time*, which in the 10 years of its life has thoroughly established its ability to speak of death, of the awesome funeral march of the hours, and of the equally unstoppable survival of imagination to anyone willing to listen. But if such concerts were indeed the norm, we should have start up a "music of other centuries" series to give Beethoven and Tchaikovsky a chance.

The Birtwistle performance, at the start, was a triumph indeed, suggesting that the work itself is growing, not receding, as time passes. Maybe it is simply that there have been few orchestral pieces in the last decade to match it. Or maybe it was the playing that made the panorama so bleak and fascinating, filled with mournful solos from the cor anglais, with rolling brass landsapes and with the grave-digging crunch of metal percussion and wind.

After this came another memorial, Berg's Violin Concerto. Pierre Amoyal made it clear right from the start that the "Angel" of the composer's dedication was a living, breathing human being, for to the orchestra's cool, even quavers he responded by leaning this way and that. He was never so free again, but he had no need to be: he made himself the voice of the work, forceful and direct, a baritone succeeding powerfully in a work that usually favours the castrato.

Possibly it was the lingering influence of the Berg, but the second movement of Ives's fourth symphony, which I have always heard before as a exuberant circus of march, parlour song and ragtime, seemed this time a bitter parody, each wave of activity more manically offbeam than the last. The weight was now shifted to the third movement, no pedestrian fugue but music of visionary intensity rising to strong, glowing excitement, and preparing for, not merely delaying, a finale reaching beyond time and space in its irregular drumming, its soaring violins, its massive brass and its wordless chorus. It prepared us, too, to expect much from this collaboration between the BBC Symphony Orchestra and John Pritchard when he takes over as chief conductor in September.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

The fruitful misalliance

On Your Way Riley
Theatre Royal, E15

If ever there was a subject for Strindberg it was the marriage of Arthur Lucan and Kitty McShane, who topped the pre-war variety bills as the fire-breathing Old Mother Riley and her flighty daughter Kitty, and whose roles reversed with a vengeance as soon as they got off stage.

Happily for us, Alan Plater is not Strindberg, and his treatment of the relationship substitutes a penetrating comic sympathy and a vivid recreation of the old vaudeville circuit for the axe-grinding dialectics of the sex war. Stratford East commissioned the piece to satisfy Brian Murphy's long-held ambition to play Mother Riley, which he does with a marvellous command of Lucan's arthritic acrobatics and looking-glass transformations from the demoniac Dame to the gentle off-stage clown. But the text gives him and his partner, Maureen Lipman, the chance to extend their double act into a region of show-business poetry not seen on the English stage since *The Entertainer*.

On Your Way Riley is organized as a memory play, built around two performance dates before and after the war, and moving fluidly in and out of real time so as to give us the biography and show what was on the performers' minds. The show kicks off with a replay of the team's most famous sketch, *Bridget's Night Out*, which is broken off half way through and resumed when they move into films. In the meanwhile, we have seen Kitty as a shy girl of 15 singing an Irish folk song for the 26-year-old Lucan, and telling him that he is funnier when he talks than when he tells jokes. Without her, in other words, he might have remained a mediocre stand-up comic and Mother Riley might never have been born. Philip Hedley's production never lets you forget it, whatever Kitty's ghastly alterations into an ageing soubrette, and a greedy tyrant, who tries to find herself another partner: "There's never any shortage of a young man with a lovely face to play your part." One point the play makes is the eternal antagonism between comedy and sex.

As their act flourishes and their marriage declines, beaching them in a postwar film studio in which neither will appear if the other is on the set, the lines of their old sketches take on increasingly chilling overtones. "Another disappointment", "My lovely child ... I hope she's all right".

Such catch-phrases return like echoes in a whispering gallery, enabling the bankrupt Lucan to play an interview with the receiver as a Riley number (with overtones of Beckett's Lucky), and for him to turn Riley's maternal anxieties on himself when contemplating his own coffin. As in life, it is a play for a great comic and a feed, but, like her model, Miss Lipman proves herself the best feed in the business, showing up Kitty's unspeakable megalomania and lack of talent (as in a brilliant contrast of film cutaways) while also showing her as an equal victim of the fruitful misalliance.

Irving Wardle

● *The Beggar's Opera*, John Gay's play with ballads, is to be given in the Cottesloe Theatre, opening on July 1. The music is arranged by Dominic Muldowney. The director is Richard Eyre and the designer John Gunter, who together worked on the National Theatre's production of *Guys and Dolls*.

Growing appeal

La Ronde
Drill Hall

Here we have everything that is casually erotic: a sweet young thing seduced by a married man; his wife seduced by a young man; a whore, a housemaid and an actress; a soldier, a count and a writer — with two mere players to create the lot. Since coming out of copyright this year, Arthur Schnitzler's *La Ronde* had been a tepid scandal in Manchester and a halfway stylish entertainment for the Royal Shakespeare Company. With the production by Mike Alfreds for the Shared Experience company, it becomes many more of the things that were previously claimed for the play. It is witty and insightful, sensual and tinged with sadness; it is these things because Pam Ferris and Jonathan Hackett bring those qualities, enriched by understanding, to their diverse characterizations.

The play is little more in form than a sequence of couplings. All the indignity and indifference of one-night stands, loveless marriage and one-sided passions are on display. Schnitzler's circle game, that begins with an encounter between a prostitute and a soldier in the streets of Vienna then moves through society and a private room in a restaurant into the arts and to royalty before returning to the prostitute who is left alone in her room, offers the bittersweet and the genuinely bitter. What never survives and only briefly emerges is love.

In Vienna as in France, the orgasm appears to be a kind of little death. All the joking and energetic seduction disappears, and for the men that Mr Hackett impersonates there remains only distaste or sadness. For Miss Ferris's women — created like Mr Hackett's men in a corner of the stage with a change of costume — there is usually less reward. But both actors observe life so well, finding the humour in all the modes of passion, that it is the impulse to love that signals from the sadness. With just the two actors, performing beautifully, the play seems much more than it has before.

Ned Chaillet



Eirian James (left), Meryl Drower

Opera

The Marriage of Figaro
Sadler's Wells

Nicholas Hytner's fresh and intelligent production of Mozart's glorious comedy was new last autumn, in a week when *The Times* did not appear. It comes to London after some touring which has served to polish characterization, as well as singing and the orchestral playing under Roger Norrington, who himself has by now moderated his fast tempi.

This may be remembered as the *Figaro* in which the set for the last act, a half-ruined belvedere ringed by trees, is visible in the distance when the curtain rises on the first act. David Fielding's attractive settings, which include a map of Aguasfrescas as drop curtain, sternly exclude the screen behind which, in the second act, Susanna should hide for the Trio: poor Meryl Drower has to jump into a clothes-chest, for all the world like Falstaff.

Act III still begins with servants noisily erecting wedding festoons, even during the Count's monologue in recitative, an unnecessary distraction. Taken as a whole, it is a sensible and illuminating exposition of the intricate action, particularly keen on character contrasts.

Gordon Sandison's pop-eyed Mr Toad of a Count, uncertain in authority and not quite out of the top drawer, brings fascinating overtones to his role. At first Jennifer Smith's portrayal of the Countess may seem excessively weighed down with nervous tension and tearfulness: she gathers self-confidence at the end of "Dove sono" ("Gone for ever" in Michael Irwin's likable new English version), and thereafter looks and sounds her pretty self, a point well made.

Alan Watt makes Figaro a cheerful fellow, neither jealous nor angry, a good match for Meryl Drower's lovable, quick-witted Susanna, crowned in a radiant "Deh, vieni".

Margaret Perry's bouncing North-country Barbarina will be happily remembered, perhaps, in years to come, and Harry Coghill's eccentric Bartolo, Eirian James's trim, boyish Cherubino and, for once, a Basilo quite dapper in Graeme Matheson-Bruce. Mozart's music is aptly and attractively sung, as "drama through music", by all of them, and Margaret Cable, whose Marcellina somehow eluded the cast list.

Hytner's production may be, in any case, more justly appreciated at Sadler's Wells than in Tunbridge Wells where it was first shown. This week's other performance of it in Rosebery Avenue, tonight, can be warmly recommended.

William Mann

Concert

Kenny/Parnassus
Wigmore Hall

Music of the German and Italian baroque was coupled with twentieth-century central and eastern European works in a bold piece of programming at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night. Yvonne Kenny seems capable of tackling anything in front of her with assurance and style. Accompanied in this programme by the piano trio Parnassus, she encompassed Handel, Bononcini, Janáček and Shostakovich, sounding entirely at home in all four. The pieces by Handel included "Meine Seele Hört im Sehen", the sixth of his nine German Arias. Only over-eagerness to embark on a phrase momentarily marred the ensemble at one point; otherwise the aria was both well sprung and sensitively phrased.

No less satisfying than these baroque numbers were Janáček's Children's Nursery Rhymes, a collection of 19 short poems originally set for nine voices and a motley group of instruments (including piccolo, ocarina, double bass and children's drum), but here given in an arrangement for solo voice accompanied by violin and piano. The rhymes supposedly evoke the language and preoccupations of small children, though what kind of toddler would come up with a surrealistic title like "Frank the Knacker plays the Cello"? Irregular phrase-lengths and complicated rhythmic groupings certainly recreate speech inflexions and folk-like traits, but the very complexity of the settings distances us from the child's world, in a way that Mussorgsky's Nursery Songs do not. Even so, Miss Kenny came close to convincing us, and the accompaniments were competently played by Joyce Nixon and Dan Saunders.

The trio gave an eloquent performance of Josef Suk's *Elegie* and an occasionally untidy but generally satisfactory one of Andrzej Panufnik's Trio, Op 1. Parnassus was rejoined by Yvonne Kenny for Shostakovich's Seven Songs, Op 127, a cycle based on poems by Blok. Each song achieves its effect with a different instrumental combination: a mournful cello for "Ophelia's Song", an aggressive piano (brilliantly played by Dan Saunders) for "Gamayoon, the prophet bird". Miss Kenny had the measure of them all.

Barry Millington

Is this the best way to bury the Green Giant?

by Simon Jenkins

Ever since the last war, London property developers have been asking architecture silly questions and getting hideously silly answers. The tapering spires which gave pre-1940s London the appearance of floating above the Thames basin have been submerged. In their place has come none of the romance of Manhattan's skyscraper clusters. Instead we have a landscape of broken stumps of buildings, misshapen shoeboxes abusing their surroundings and devoid of any capacity to elevate the spirit.

Last July Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, tried to put an end to this syndrome. He rejected a 500ft tower, nicknamed the Green Giant, mischievously proposed for the south end of Vauxhall Bridge by a parliamentary colleague, Mr Keith Wickenden of European Ferries. It was a decision of some courage and it makes past capitulations to commercial pressure on the skyline (most lamentably by Harold Macmillan over the Hilton and Shell towers) all the more gratuitous. The Green Giant, said Mr Heseltine, would be "massive and overbearing" and should not be built. he was right.

Instead he announced an architectural competition for a combined site extending on both sides of the southern approach to the bridge: 12 acres with a construction value of some £90m and one of the largest and most valuable sites still left in central London. Situated opposite the Tate Gallery, upstream of Parliament and downstream of Chelsea, it is also one of the most visually sensitive. Mr Heseltine was in effect declaring a public contest, with a prize of £50,000, to open a new era in British public architecture. He had done an exciting thing.

He then promptly all but undid it. The developers, Mr Ronald Lyon and his backers, Shaikh Khaled bin Mahfouz and the Kuwaiti Artoc Bank, were allowed a floor area/site ratio of 2.5:1 against the local Lambeth planners' brief of a 2:1 maximum. In addition, almost a quarter of the development had to be of politically cosmetic housing and "leisure amenities", effectively increasing yet further the bulk of the offices. This was a devastating requirement ensuring the worst of both worlds. It meant that whatever else the designs might be, the office content was bound to be "massive and overbearing".

There was to be no scope for genuine alternatives; no question of a smaller scale of development, of breaking the site up into variegated owners, uses or treatments; no planning radicalism; no enterprise zones on quarter-acre plots; no flexibility to consider a variety of commercial uses. This was to be old-fashioned comprehensive development from the attitude of mind which brought you the Elephant and Castle, St Paul's Precinct and the continuing catastrophe of the Barbican.

Faced with this prospect the first temptation must be to run away and scream. Mastodons of concrete, glass and steel are now almost certain to glare down at the gentle streets of South Lambeth and Pimlico. And we had all better grit our teeth and bear it. The eight short-listed competition entries are now huddling in a temporary exhibition tent in a corner of Vauxhall Cross as if ashamed to show their faces in public. And although we are given the names of the winning teams, only with illicit ingenuity can some of them be matched to the models and photomontages, all coyly anonymous. What on earth are we to make of them? I must admit that under all the circumstances, they are fascinating. The planning brief has inevitably produced vastness, but it has not destroyed originality. I assume most credit for this goes to the architect David MacCormac who is on the three-man assessment panel. And the Tate Gallery opposite could do worse than accept the eight as a monumental *festschrift* to post-war "developers' architecture" in celebration of a near-extinct species.

All the Post-modernist styles are gathered in attendance, though sadly none represented by their originators. There is "High Tech" (scheme A) with the visible service ducts, metal frames and drooping greenery of the Norman Foster/Richard Rogers school. There is Beaux Arts revival (G), complete with Philip Johnson's "Chippendale" pediments. Scheme H has twin towers looking like Cape Kennedy space-shuttle silos. Scheme D is apparently an exercise in council-estate renaissance.

Scheme E is a huge pile of Cote d'Azur ziggurats of the sort now considered *de rigueur* for all high-density marina developments. And for good measure the judges have included scheme C, a set of extraordinary neo-Stalinist wedding cake turrets straight from the banks of the Moscow river. There are chevron patterns, cliff walls, grids, podia and useless expanses of walkway: in short anything and everything to rid the mind of the hated point blocks and curtain walls. From the architecture of the shoebox we have leaped in one bound to that of the Mad Hatter's tea-party.

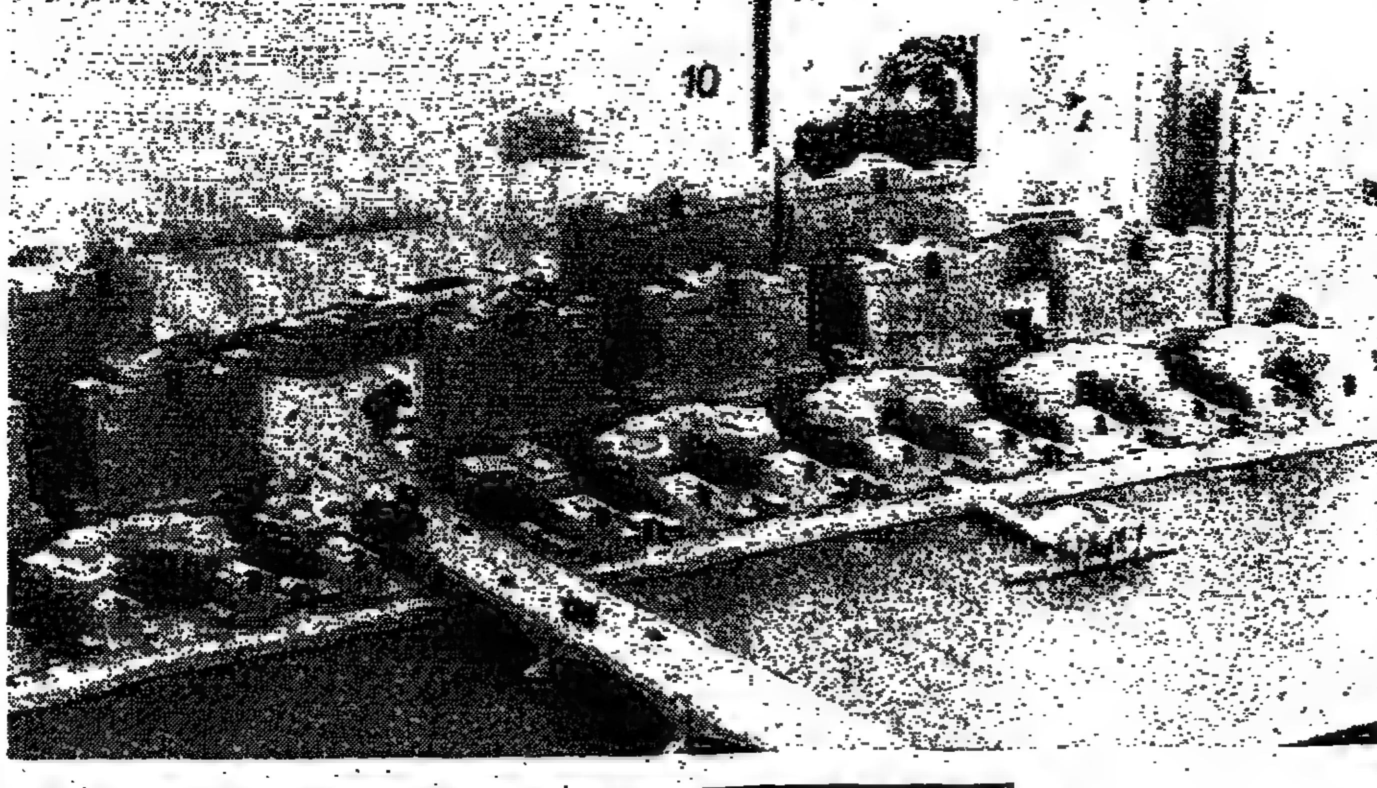
It is now likely that one of these will be built. So if we must have gigantism on the South Bank, let it at least be truly stunning. If architecture is to be forced by planners to bellow at the public, let it do so with as much style and wit as it can muster. I enjoyed scheme A — the "High Tech" — with its light glass towers topped with engineering-as-decoration and surrounded with stepped blocks of reflecting glass. It has levity and dash and is unmistakeably of the 1980s.

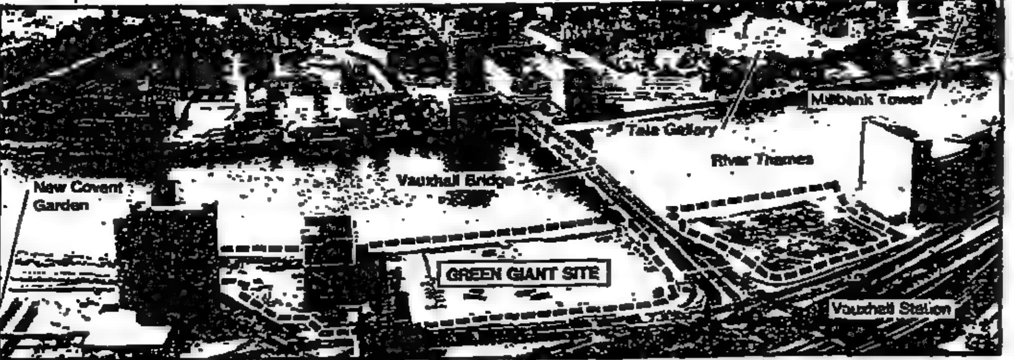
The twin amphitheatres (E), I assume by Nicholas Lacey, have similar flair. They take the river bank and twirl it round towards Chelsea with a great soaring and plunging outline: the hanging gardens of Vauxhall. Lacey also sets two monster sentinel blocks to guard the bridge approach, as if warning that southwards "Here be dragons".

But my favourite is G, Terry Farrell's ultimate architectural joke. Here on the shores of the Thames he proposes the Baths of Caracalla as redesigned by Palladio. Riverside domestic villas rise on a grid to classical temples and finally to cliffs of offices faced in mirrors to reduce their bulk. All is surmounted by broken, almost deranged, pediments.

It is an outrageous revival of the English classical tradition, as if in expiation of the horrors which modern architecture has inflicted on London. It would be a timeless monument and a joke on Mr Heseltine in the very best of taste.

The author is political editor of The Economist, *was editor of* The Evening Standard *1976-78 and has written many books, pamphlets and articles on architecture.*





The Green Giant site (left), across the river from the Tate, and plan G (above), the 'monumental joke' which might be chosen from the eight competition finalists.

David Watt

In the end it's down to America

The Foreign Secretary's present visit to Washington appears to have been the subject of some foreboding among the more "hawkish" elements of his party. Will not the inexperienced Mr Pym, once removed from the immediate scrutiny of the Prime Minister and of right-minded Members of Parliament, be liable to have his arm twisted by the Reagan Administration? Is he robust enough to stand up for British interests against the charm of the President and the forceful pressures of Mr Haig and Mr Lawrence Eagleburger?

The short answer is that if Mr Pym shows signs of "backsliding" it is likely to be far more from personal conviction than from American pressure. The Administration will certainly continue to urge caution and compromise, but the general atmosphere in Washington — in the Congress and in the media — is at present so pro-British and so critical of the even-handedness of the President as between Britain and the Argentine that if anyone has the disposition in these conversations to put the half-nelson on anyone else, it is the British Foreign Secretary who has the better hold. Mr Haig is no John Foster Dulles and this is not Suez.

Nevertheless, the Conservative "hawks" are paddling about in the right pool. No amount of patriotic euphoria should ever be allowed to obscure the reality that there is no way, whether military or pacific, in which the Falklands crisis can be settled to the satisfaction of Britain and the islanders without the active cooperation of the US. It is not simply a matter of immediate American "good offices" in the dispute or even of American economic leverage over the junta.

In the long term, it is likely to be American guarantees of whatever status is negotiated for the islands, and indeed a beneficent *pax Americana* in the hemisphere as a whole, that will provide the essential security for an adequate settlement.

In other words, in the Latin-American context our need for the US is far greater than our nuisance value to the Americans. It therefore behoves us to put the Falklands issue firmly in the middle of the debate about the future of the Atlantic alliance that has been going on ever since Soviet-American nuclear parity and the Afghanistan crisis precipitated it into the open.

The irony, of course, is that the Falklands question has turned the discussion of this subject upside down. For the past 18 months, the main focus of attention has been American complaints that the Europeans have not been pulling their weight, that we were turning soft and neutralist, and that unless we pulled ourselves together and spent more on defence and on supporting the crusade against Soviet imperialism worldwide, the US would inevitably start to downgrade its commitment to Europe.

Now the boot is on the other foot. It is the British who are complaining about lack of American support for a European attempt to resist aggression outside Europe. The first set of arguments was fuelled by the latent isolationism and nationalism of American public opinion; the second are feeding upon the latent anti-Americanism that occasionally wells up on the right as well as the left of British politics.

It might be said that this reversal is all to the good and that we have all learnt our lessons at last about the indivisibility of global problems, about the vital need for Atlantic unity and about the utility of adequate and flexible conventional forces.

Unfortunately it is not as simple as that. The Falklands affair will certainly have had some good effects on the alliance but it is important to realize that some of the lessons are not so reassuring.

In the first place, the Falklands are in one sense an exceptional case. There are almost no other instances remaining (with the possible exception of Gibraltar and one or two very small French possessions) where a European power has allowed its credibility to remain linked to the defence of an overseas commitment.

The principle of "punishing aggression" and "maintaining stability", which the British Government proclaims as its ruling motive in the Falklands case, is a nice bonus (and a perfectly genuine one) if we are going to war in our own interests anyway; but it is quite simply incredible that any modern European power will go to war outside Europe on this kind of ground alone.

The French exercise in Zaire and the British contingents in Oman and Brunei are marginal exceptions to this but they are doubtful guides to generalization — the first being arguably a case of "interest" and the second very limited commitments indeed. The fact is that whatever happens in the South Atlantic, Europe remains in the American point of view a very unsatisfactory partner in the role of global policeman both as regards capacity and as regards political will — and as soon as the dust of the Falklands affair has settled all the old arguments and resentments on this score will undoubtedly resurface unless we take steps to improve matters.

This would not matter so much if American and European preoccupation and interests always marched together, but as the present crisis again shows, this is not invariably the case.

The US needs to maintain a diplomatic posture in relation to Latin-American countries that is at odds with the interests of one of its major allies, just as, say, West Germany needs to maintain a position in the European region, vis-a-vis its immediate neighbour, the Soviet Union, that is at odds with the perceptions of the US. There is nothing surprising about this but it needs far more management and calm recognition than we have given it in the past.

The other related question raised by the incident is even more serious. It is whether the US itself is really able to fulfil the policeman's role that it has set itself. The Falklands issue is a peripheral question for the US, requiring, even under the worst eventualities, little or no American military commitment and involving no immediate Soviet presence or interference.

But it has already strained the sources of American policy and there are more potential Falklands around the world which may have to be contended with in the future, given the efficacy of low-level violence.

All this will require in the end much thought, much alliance consultation, and, in all probability, new alliance machinery. In the pressure and excitement of the existing crisis it is easy to forget these underlying problems, but they lie just beneath the surface of the situation all the same.

Sinai: the war waiting in the wings



Israeli soldiers remove an anti-withdrawal protester in the Sinai

Jerusalem

By one of those supreme ironies of which the Middle East is so fond, the approaching climax of the first stage of the Camp David peace process — the final Israeli retreat from Sinai — has been accompaned by widespread concern about the prospect of a new Arab-Israeli conflict.

Even before Wednesdays massive Israeli air raids in to Lebanon the first since the American-negotiated truce came into effect last July, a combination of Israeli troop movements Palestinian provocations, and ominous warnings from Cabinet ministers had convinced most Western diplomats in Tel Aviv that a new Israeli military thrust into Lebanon was inevitable. Some had even started a private book on the most likely date.

It is no secret that over the past few months, a number of leading figures in Israel's defence establishment have held talks with Lebanese Christian leaders from East Beirut. Little has been done here to dampen speculation that instead of repeating the 1978 Litani operation, a new Israeli invasion would include a pincer movement from the north aimed at eliminating all Palestinian positions threatening Israel's vulnerable northern settlements.

Although Israeli generals and politicians continue to insist that the air raids were "a warning" rather than an end to the ceasefire, observers in the Middle East were braced for possible Palestinian retaliation which could quickly spark a full-scale confrontation as *The Jerusalem Post* wrote yesterday: morning: "Until yesterday aftrnoon the question was: will there be a war in Lebanon or will there not? Some good agruments could be marshalled in support of both possible answers. Now the question is: is this the war in Lebanon or is it not?"

There have, in any case, been serious Israeli doubts about the long-term viability of peace with an Egyptian Government which is determined to return to the Arab fold. In Jerusalem, little enthusiasm is to be found for President Mubarak's suggestion that Egypt could act as a peace-making bridge between Israel and the other Arabs.

Anxiety reached fever pitch following the recent non-aligned conference in Kuwait, when a lengthy speech by Egypt's delegate made no reference at all to the deadlocked talks on Palestinian autonomy, the lynchpin to the future viability of the Camp David framework.

Faced with accusations by many Israeli commentators (including Mr Ze'ev Schiff, the country's most respected military correspondent) that the government was whipping up something of a false crisis over the impending Sinai handover, one official commented defensively: "We have got to make sure that future Egyptian moves are not paid in Israeli currency."

Doubts about the future of the peace process after April 25 are widespread at every level of Israeli society, even among those who strongly supported the peace treaty and still regard it as better than any readily available alternative.

The key to the concern was the murder last October of President Sadat and his smooth replacement by a man anxious to resume Egypt's Pan-Arab role. Outsiders are now reminded that Mr Begin is the only one of the three Camp David signatories still in power; and his shaky state of health is a constant source of gossip among Israeli politicians.

Distrust of Egypt's attitude was increased when news leaked out of President Mubarak's reluctance to pay an official state visit to Jerusalem. The worries were whipped up by an Israeli administration which appeared to many observers to be deliberately overstressing the dangers inherent in its future relations with Egypt without the lever of the Sinai.

The genuine wave of national anxiety caused by the uprooting of Jews from the Sinai — heightened this week by the forced eviction of many anti-withdrawal Israelis and the suicide threat issued by the members of the extreme right-wing Katch movement in a Yamit air-raid shelter — had almost certainly been given insufficient weight in Egypt, where there have been signs of a lack of flexibility during negotiations over the disputed international borderline due to come into effect on Sunday. "When you think of the thousands of square miles we are abandoning, you would have expected some flexibility over a few hundred yards", complained one irate Israeli official.

Inside Israel, where matters of strategy are very much the stuff of everyday conversation, there is a feeling that the new drive into Lebanon — a policy greatly favoured by the hawkish defence minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, — will provide the first test of the future strength of Israeli-Egyptian relations, because it may well embroil Syria.

The other test is most likely to occur in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where resentment over 15 years of occupation has recently risen to a new pitch because of Israel's security clampdown and the shooting of Muslim worshippers in the shadow of the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest shrine of Islam.

To those unfamiliar with the religious passions provoked by Jerusalem's holy places, the strength of fury caused by the shooting is hard to convey. For once, the hyperbolic claim by young Palestinians that they were prepared to bare their chests against Israeli bullets seemed not to be much of an exaggeration.

The grim mood in Gaza was described by the moderate Arab mayor, Mr Rashad a-shawa after Israeli troops had wounded some 100 local Arabs with bullets in a period of a few weeks and killed others. "We have reached the point where many of our people feel they have nothing more to lose," he said. "There is now a mood of despair which could have very dangerous consequences."

Apart from the depressing probability that the embryonic peace with Egypt will continue to be fraught with difficulties, confident prediction beyond the milestone of April 25 are hazardous in such a volatile region. But few now doubt that the possibility of an Israeli military push into Lebanon and the explosive issue of Israeli control of the West Bank will be the two issues which will predominate once the Star of David is lowered over the Sinai on Sunday for the last time.

Christopher Walker

How a meat Bill could leave a bad taste

As it reaches report stage in the Commons today, there is a sudden and unexpected threat to Norman Atkinson's private member's Bill aimed at ending the trade in unfit meat.

Thus far it has enjoyed a smooth passage, but now an amendment in the name of Peggy Fenner appears on the order paper with Government support. Its effect would be to ease the defences available under Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, modelling them instead on the more recent Consumer Safety Act which has already been declared unsatisfactory by the trading standards officers charged with its enforcement.

Under the Food and Drugs Act a person charged with an offence who wants to show that it is someone else's fault is obliged to name them and bring them before the court as a co-defendant. Admittedly this is not easy now that more food is imported. The requirement would be dropped under Fenner's amendment. Yet it was only in February 1980 that Peter Walker scrapped a review of the Food and Drugs Act which had been in progress since the middle of the last Labour government, announcing that no major changes were required in the legislation.

The Fenner amendment would to some extent negate Atkinson's proposals for stiffer penalties. If other aspects of the legislation are now to be reconsidered, it would be better if the Government paid more attention to the law's deficiencies. There is, for example, no power for central government to remove unfit foodstuffs from the market. It all depends on local enforcement.

That means that if ever something like the Spanish olive-oil disaster occurred here — which God forbid — we would not be all that much better prepared to deal with it than the Spanish were.

THE TIMES DIARY

There used to be jokes on the backs of matchboxes, and sometimes there still are. Bryant & May have launched for St Georges Day a series of Brymay matchboxes with quotations on the theme: "Why Britain is Great!"

Predictably many of the chosen quotations suggest that the greatness of Britain was somehow built upon matches. Thus Shirley Williams says: "Why Britain is Great! Over 3 million unemployed, save our jobs — buy British made matches."

The idea, which will appeal to phillumenists and patriots alike, is not a new one. The present series derives from a matchbox written almost 50 years ago which said: "Nearly two million unemployed, yet half the matches used in England are made abroad and this factory is on short time. Buy British matches, which are made entirely by British Labour." Whatever makes Britain great, it is not the speed of change.

How easily miffed these Celts are. John Home Robertson, MP for Berwick and East Lothian, sent back an artificial red rose which he, in common with all other MPs, was invited to "wear with pride upon St George's day" by This England *quarterly. What seems to have upset him particularly is that the accompanying brochure, under "Songs of England" listed* Auld Lang Syne.

True story

There is a more interesting performer cast for the new BBC 1 thriller *Bird of Prey* than the well-publicized Mandy Rice-Davies. In the final episode of the serial (the first was shown last night) Christopher Logue, the poet, emerges as the Mr Big of the plot, a crooked Euro-MP called Jardine.

It is a strange story for Logue, who compiles the even weirder *True Stories* for *Private Eye*, to find himself mixed up in. He is kidnapped by a fat civil servant and held at a secret location which is, in reality, the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.

Logue — whose collected poems *Ode to the Dodo*, were published last year — has hitherto eschewed villainy in his dramatic career, concentrating instead on religion and philosophy. His previous roles on stage and film have been Socrates, the Player King in Hamlet, John Ball and Cardinal Richelieu in Ken Russell's *The Devils*.

Hird instinct

Christopher Hird of *The Sunday Times* has been overwhelmingly recommended for the editorship of the *New Statesman* by the advisory group which has been considering candidates to succeed Bruce Page. The staff-dominated group voted six to one in his favour. The one dissenting voice, that of board member Anthony Sampson, spoke for Hugh Stephenson, former editor of *The Times Business News*.

The vote by no means assures Hird the final selection. When Page was appointed the advisory group's preferred choice was James Fenton. This time five candidates go forward for consideration by the board, who make the final appointment. The others on the shortlist are David Blake, economics editor of this newspaper; Stuart Weir of *New Society*; and Gus Macdonald of *World in Action*. Interviews are on Thursday.

Hird's proposals in his application for the post reassured the present staff that they would, if he is appointed, keep their jobs. That does not mean he would not bring changes. Included in his plans are a televized version of the *New Statesman* on Channel 4, and a series of "alternative readings" of literary figures like Dickens, Elliot and Shelley. This last is the sort of thing he thinks might attract younger readers to the faltering magazine.

Peter Kellner, the paper's political editor, says: "It would be a deep insult to the whole of the staff if they do not make Christopher Hird editor. It would lead to a lot of unnecessary aggravation between the board and the staff if the SDP contingent manage to overturn the group's recommendation." So there could be more trouble ahead.

High tech Mac

Scotland, so long the victim of its haggis-fed, dram-tippling stereotype, has a new image. An exhibition at Simpson in Piccadilly drives out the view of a stag infested wilderness of misty glens and grubbing crofters, obliterating it with a shower of microchips, heavy duty robotics and telecommunication antennae.

The exhibition, opened by the Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State in the Scottish Office, is appropriately hosted by Simpson, whose associated company, Daks, has just ordered the most advanced computerized cloth-cutting system in Europe for its factory at Larkhall in Lanarkshire. They tell me they do not see a lot of handwoven Harris tweed these days.

Young pros

Leonard Weaver, managing director of the management consultants PE International, has been musing during the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Management Consultants as to which other profession his own is best compared.

A vice-president of the institute, Weaver thinks management consultancy is the newest profession and has much in common with the oldest.

"Our pitch is being queered by amateurs", he says. "Also young consultants, like ladies of the night, go in because the money is good. Once they are in they find it is not so good, but they like the variety so they stay in. And after 20 years of it they are no good for anything else."

"If they do solve the crisis we'll have forgotten how to fill the paper..."

Tea taster

PHS took tea yesterday afternoon with Sam Twining. His family have been in the business for nine generations and he knows his Lapsang Souchong from his Orange Pekoe.

Teas like wines, are selected by expert tasters. They are sipped from specially prepared samples with a tasting spoon, spread over the palate, rolled around the mouth to detect pungency and then spat out.

Twining says the green leaf teas, originally from China, are the white wines, black teas the red, and Formosa Oolong with a fragrance reminiscent of ripe peaches is the rosé.

A mine of inessential information, Twining adds that on average every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand and Australia drinks four and a half cups of tea a day.

He also says that tea should never be left to brew beyond its time in the pot. Use an infuser, and never a cosy without one.

So risibly horrific do American audiences find Michael Winner's Death Trap, *I am told, that as the moment approaches when Michael Caine and Christopher Reeves kiss each other the customers at Loew's cinema on Broadway rise in their seats and yell: "Don't do it, Superman."*

Diary quiz

From this week's news:
1. Why is Scotch on the rocks?
2. Whose porcine physiognomy won press publicity?
3. Who has written a play about an opera in rehearsal based on an unfinished operatic version of a play?
4. Who hung on from Wales to Wiltshire, and broke a record but nothing else?
Answers here on Monday.

PHS

THE TIMES
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THANKS TO MR HAIG

Mr Pym's difficult mission to Washington will not be made any easier by the climate of distrust towards the United States which now pervades Britain. This did not start with the Falklands crisis. Last March a poll published in *Newsweek* found the British were far ahead of the rest of Europe in distrust of the United States. Forty-four per cent said they had an "unfavourable" opinion of the United States, compared with 32 per cent in France and 24 per cent in West Germany. Only six per cent of Britons had a great deal of confidence in the ability of the United States to deal wisely with world problems.

The results of such a poll would probably be even more disturbing now. There is a widespread feeling in Britain that the United States administration has not shown the solidarity which Britain had a right to expect in such a crisis. Mr Reagan's even-handedness has been seen as prevarication, his mediation as an attempt to press Britain into accepting less than justice. After years of accusing Europe of weakness in the face of aggressive totalitarianism, suddenly the United States is in the dock for the same crime — or rather, the administration is, for public opinion seems strongly in favour of Britain.

Are these British feelings justified? Not entirely. It is true that some members of Mr Reagan's administration were very slow to see the justice of the British case. They reacted as west coast or mid-western Americans who generally feel nearer to the southern and Pacific concerns of the United States than to Europe. For them, the Falklands crisis was primarily a threat to their hopes of gathering regional support against left-wing regimes in Central America. They saw President Galtieri as an important ally whose fall would precipitate confusion; to be followed, most likely, by the rise of a right-wing, nationalist, isolationist regime, which might look to Russia for help. Added to this was a rough sort of pragmatism which held that Britain should simply face the consequences of having miscalculated by clinging to a possession she was not ready to defend. The idea of fighting for a principle has become suspect to Americans scarred by Vietnam.

If the alliance is to hold, these American perceptions must be understood, just as European perceptions must be understood in Washington. *There has to be some give and take.* But it should also be recognized now in Britain that regionalism did not entirely dictate the American response. The Reagan administration is not a seamless whole and it also contains Europeanists such as Mr Haig, who saw the issues in a wider context. His mediation has, in fact, been immensely helpful to Britain and not quite as even-handed as diplomacy dictated that it should appear.

The Americans had a choice. They could have backed Britain to the hilt and applied maximum pressure on Argentina. Perhaps Argentina would then have crumbled, but this is far from certain. And even if the Falklands had then been recaptured by force or the threat of force there would have been a huge legacy of bitterness not just in Argentina but throughout Latin America. Europe would not have wholly spared the long-lasting effects of this burden on the United States.

An attempt at mediation was therefore a better choice, and in order to mediate there had to be at least some appearance of impartiality. To the extent that the United States wishes not only to avoid war but also to save both President Galtieri and Mrs Thatcher it has naturally been pressing for compromise, but Mr Haig made it clear in Buenos Aires that if there was no compromise the United States could not afford to let Britain suffer a military defeat. Furthermore, he did not attempt to press the latest unsatisfactory Argentinian offer on the British Government. Instead, he returned to Washington. His efforts are not yet over, so it is too early for a final verdict, but so far he his entitled to British gratitude for his exhausting quest for a peaceful solution.

In June President Reagan is coming to Britain. No automatic popularity awaits him here, though clearly much interest. He is too often presented as a man who lacks those qualities of intellect and statesmanship which Europeans like to feel exist in every American president. There is no evidence that they do not exist in President Reagan just because he is not cast in the East Coast mould of some of his predecessors. However he obviously heightened anxiety by his election rhetoric on nuclear weapons. Nevertheless his actions have been better than his words, and he is moving towards greater realism. It would be a pity if the alliance were now to be unnecessarily burdened by reluctance to appreciate him when he is, in fact, pursuing just the sort of peaceful compromise which Europeans blame him for not pursuing in east-west relations.

THE TUNNEL HAS AN END AFTER ALL

It is still too early to start cheering, but there are at last some signs that the world economy may be recovering from the recession into which it was plunged by the increase in oil prices in the late 1970s. The forecasts for 1983 which have been drawn up by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development show the same broadly optimistic pattern everywhere. Output is starting to accelerate and in most countries in the industrial world this will go along with and in many cases be caused by falling inflation.

Although modest, the recovery which is emerging this time looks more sustainable than that in the mid-1970s. Its very modesty may be a part of the reason for that. The gains in output which are being predicted will do little to bring down unemployment throughout the western world from its very high level, though they may stop it rising further.

The recovery owes little to Governmemt action in the traditional sense. Most countries, with the US the obvious exception, have kept a fairly tight grip on their budget deficits during the current recession. The upturn is coming from a fall in oil price as much as anything else, which is bringing down inflation and thus giving more room for real growth within the increased nominal demand which countries are prepared to allow.

That fall in the oil price is good news for all the industrial countries, including Britain, which sometimes forgets the fact because it is self-sufficient. By reducing inflation and allowing a stimulus to output it gives all the advanced countries better prospects in the future and may put the industrial nations into payment surplus in 1983.

However, we ought not to let ourselves forget how precarious the balance in the energy markets remains. Oil prices are falling now because of a combination of recession and energy conservation. We should not make the mistake of thinking that they will fall forever if we just give up our efforts to save energy. Great strides have been made in the past few years to make the industrial world more energy-efficient. The tentative signs of recovery that we are seeing are proof of the worth of those efforts, not a sign that we can now afford to abandon them.

Nor does the recovery give the Governments of the western world an excuse to put off urgent discussions on the problems which are preventing them doing better. Interest rates are too high and too volatile. The recession of recent years has left all industrial nations with an unemployment problem so great that it will take most of this decade to solve it even if we pursue the right strategies. Those strategies will involve cautiously moving the economies of the west back towards full employment rather than making a dash for growth to solve our problems overnight. The problems of the western economies built up for many years before the Opec price rises of 1973 made them apparent. It will take many years before they are solved.

That does not rule out the scope for selective action particularly that designed to encourage the investment which will be needed to ensure future growth. But it does mean that the western nations cannot simply declare the crisis over and go back to the mad spending policies which caused it in the first place.

There is one other major problem which the present optimistic signs leave unsolved. This is the plight of the poor nations of the world who show no sign of sharing in the move back to better balance which the industrial countries are undergoing. Helping those nations to help themselves should assume increasing priority in the years ahead.

WHO WILL JUDGE THE JUDGES?

Pending the Last Judgment, no infallible legal system has yet been devised. Courts will make mistakes, and however elaborate the safeguards to detect and correct mistakes, they will sometimes fail too. Justice demands that the innocent should not be punished unfairly, but practicality demands clear-cut decisions. No system can give free range to convicted defendants to while away their sentences by exercising their wits up and down a limitless maze of appeals and reviews. In Britain we have the Court of Appeal (which has on occasion heard difficult cases several times over), the House of Lords, ad hoc inquiries by eminent judges, and the prerogative of mercy exercised by the Home Secretary advising the Queen. Is that not enough?

It is not perfect, at any rate. The case of Paul Cleeland, which was reported this week in *The Times*, is only one of a number in recent years where the system has been slow to take account of evidence raising serious disquiet about the validity of the original convictions. In some cases prisoners have been pardoned only after many years of effort. The House of Lords is concerned only with points of law of general significance. The Appeal Court will not take up grievances of this kind unless new evidence comes to light, not available at the original trial. The Home Secretary is not equipped to mount open and systematic hearings, and he demands a high standard of proof that the defendant is innocent, not simply evidence that it is unsafe to treat his guilt as proven.

Pursuing an appeal can be expensive and complex, and people actually in prison are in no position to spend money or go out hunting for evidence to clear their names. Without the help of members of the public prepared to devote money and skill to vindicate the Meehans, Virags and Dougherties, many such victims would still be held unjustly in prison.

Lord Devlin, reporting in 1976 on several cases of convictions on evidence of identification later shown to be unreliable, urged for consideration an independent review tribunal to handle cases falling outside the Court of Appeal's rules on fresh evidence.

His tribunal would not be a court overuling other courts (we are at the limit of that process of judge trumping judge), but an inquisitorial body making recommendations to the Home Secretary. That idea did not get far with the Home Office. A different proposal is made by Mr Martin Young in *The Listener* this week for a body that he rather confusingly calls a "Court of Last Resort". What he envisages is not a court or anything like it, but a private body playing an investigating and campaigning role like Mr Ludovic Kennedy metamorphosed into an institution. To be effective, it is estimated that it would need funds of up to £50,000 a year, to be provided by a major charity.

Such a body could do much good work. It would need a substantial skilled staff to winnow the wheat from the chaff among the many claims which would certainly flood in. It would have no special rights to subpoena witnesses or demand papers (which Lord Devlin's tribunal presumably would have had). But this would not necessarily be a crippling handicap. Standing apart from the official machinery of the law, it would not be seen as part of the system, nor would it work behind the scenes. Its ability to influence the public and the Home Secretary would rest on nothing but the sustained quality of its advocacy. As an extra safeguard in the operation of justice without piling up new hierarchies of formal review, it is an idea worth pursuing; but not at any cost to the ratepayer, and not with any intention to undermine the public's confidence in the sound administration of justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strategic fears for South Georgia

From Mr J. W. Matthew

Sir, Public consideration of the Falklands issue has been concentrated mostly upon the people of the Falkland Islands. This is of the first importance but there are defence considerations which are in danger of being overlooked.

South Georgia, which was discovered by Captain Cook in 1775 and named after his monarch, is 90 miles long, 25 miles wide. It has good harbours and is protected by high mountains which rise to 9600 feet at their highest. It was visited during the nineteenth century by British and North American sealers and whalers and has had a resident British Magistrate or Administrator since shore station whaling began in 1909.

Its harbours accommodated tankers, transports, on occasion the huge pelagic whale factory ships and sometimes up to 50 whale catchers which were dry docked there annually until whaling was discontinued. While I was there on secondment as *Administrator for 2½ years from* the Nigerian Civil Service, the very large Russian whale catcher Bistry 4 was dry docked there by Salvesens and her propellor changed in 1958.

The only harbours in the South Atlantic to compare with those of South Georgia's are those in the Channels of the Magellan Straits and of course Simonstown. It only needs one bomb on Suez and another on Panama for it to be demonstrated that whoever has South Georgia can dominate the South Atlantic and Western Antarctica. Until now peaceful British administration of South Georgia has made this risk quite obscure. It is, however, something upon which an outward looking European Community should form a clear view quickly for the sake of its own protection in time of war.

If two frigates can be made available for the South Atlantic and one kept there continuously, South Georgia can continue to be a kicking off point for further peaceful exploration in Western Antarctica and will be denied to a posssible enemy in time of war.

This is a valuable contribution for Britain to make to the European and North American Communities. Defence is so bound up in the North Atlantic-European sphere that this *outer* area tends to be overlooked.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. MATTHEW,
St Swithin's Gate,
Kingsgate Road,
Winchester.
April 20.

Full independence for Australia?

From Mr Jonathan Brown

Sir, Now that the Queen of Canada has been pleased to grant her country full constitutional independence, might it not be timely for the Queen of Australia to do the same for hers?

Australia may be recognised on the international plane as an independent sovereign state. The Australian Government may regard the status of the Australian community, vis-à-vis Britain, as defined in the Balfour Declaration of 1926. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia may have granted itself legislative independence with the adoption in 1942 of the Statute of Westminster. But it is the subsisting residual constitutional links between the Australian states and Britain that compromise Australian independence.

These bonds are several. State parliaments are subordinate to British legislation which still applies as part of the law of the states. British ministers play a role in formal advice to the Crown on state matters, including the appointment and removal of state governors. The Crown retains power to disallow state Acts. And appeals to the Privy Council from state supreme courts on state matters, including the common law, still lie.

This last bond is the most anachronistic. Appeals from the High Court of Australia were effectively abolished in 1975. In 1977 the court unaminously decided it would no longer regard itself as bound by the decisions of the Privy Council.

What is this to the British? The attitude of successive British governments has been to regard these as constitutional problems and as essentially matters for resolution by Australians in Australia. But this is not good enough. Westminster and the British Government are necessarily involved.

Successive Australian governments have wanted to sever the remaining constitutional links, other than the Crown, between Australia and Britain. They have been regarded as incompatible with the autonomy and independence which Australia otherwise undoubtedly enjoys.

The problem lies with the state governments. They have jealously preserved their imperial links with Britain, safe-guarded as they are by the Statute of Westminster, 1931. Negotiations to end them have been slow because some states think they enjoy an added degree of autonomy from the Commonwealth Government by retaining them.

But if the British Government believe that these matters are for resolution by Australians in Australia, they should not allow themselves to be used by the states as some sort of balancing mechanism in the Australian federal system. All vestiges of these mechanisms in Britain should be repatriated.

There is a role for the British Government to play in encouraging the state governments to assume full, local and independent responsibility for their constitutions. The cost of delay can only amount to further embarrassment to Britain and continuing offence to the Australian nation.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN BROWN,
Wolfson College,
Cambridge.
April 20.

Anglo-US relations

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, Henry Fairlie's report on pro-British sentiment in the USA (April 7) confirms my own impressions of American opinion, particularly in academic circles. It would be unfortunate if this good will were to be put at risk by the increasingly virulent anti-Americanism of the extreme left of the Labour Party.

From 1945 onwards Labour had an excellent record of responsibility, firmness and moderation in foreign policy, and in honouring our commitments to Nato. The Attlee-Truman partnership set a course which promoted peace and stability in Western Europe and which Sir Harold Wilson and Mr James Callaghan continued to pursue.

The current wave of anti-Americanism is particularly disturbing at this juncture. Nobody suggests that the judgment of the US Government is at all times infallible, or that British and American interests always necessarily coincide. There is indeed a case to be made for greater flexibility in the operation of the Atlantic Alliance than existed in Mr Ernest Bevin's day.

These reservations having been expressed, the maintenance of British-American cooperation must remain one of the major international goals of any British government. Whatever differences we have from time to time must be seen in the context of our common ties of language, culture, tradition and interest.

Any political party which attempted to repudiate or undermine this friendship would be putting the peace and security of Western democracy at grave risk and would certainly not deserve the support and loyalty of the British people.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN THOMPSON,
11 Upper Gray Street,
Edinburgh.
April 8.

The jury system

From Mr Robert Whiting

Sir, After watching the BBC's *Rough Justice* documentary about the case of Michael McDonagh, and having like many others sat as one of "twelve good men and true", it occurs to me that there may be room for improvement in one aspect of the jury system.

As a juryman, I was continually willing counsel to give further information or to ask further questions when I felt the evidence was in some way "insufficient". More often than not I was disappointed and had to make do with what was presented.

A jury is mute. It can only arrive at its verdict on the basis of the case for and against *as it is developed in the courtroom.* It is neither privy to, nor does it have any way to elicit, much additional detail and clarification which, while not presented during the trial, might possibly help it to arrive at a more just conclusion.

Maybe what the system needs is modification to allow for the jury to recess and — through an impartial legal counsellor, and with due direction from the judge — to request further details or clarification of points of evidence, either from files or through some form of "third-party" cross-examination.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WHITING,
Brook Cottage,
Bishops Green,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

Governing the Church

From Canon D. F. Andrews

Sir, Mr Frank Field's letter yesterday (April 16) draws a picture of the Church which I have never encountered in my 53 years as a priest.

If Mr Field is aware, as he ought to be, of the "Rules for the representation of the laity" he will know that he is tilting at windmills when he tries to put the responsibility on the hierarchy for the decision of what form of service is used in a parish. The decision is made at parochial level by the parochial church council. If there are some parishioners who do not like the church council's decision, it is open to them to call a special parish church meeting to put their point of view.

Whatever decision is agreed by a majority in any society, there will always be some who are disappointed. This happens in the Church as in politics and the minority has to put up with the decision, regretfully for them but I hope gracefully. Unfortunately there are always those who, not getting their own way legitimately, will try every possible way to overthrow the majority's decision.

When Mr Field receives a complaint about the services in any particular parish he should first ask the complainant if he attended the annual parish meeting and, if he did, what was the voting on the relevant resolution; if he did not attend, then he should be told how to get such a meeting called to put his view.

Mr Field should be keen to see that the average layman has his rights protected and not seek to make a case for the disgruntled by putting the blame on the Church's hierarchy who are not responsible. His concluding paragraph appears to be sheer nonsense and he does not describe what he calls a "squalid little political manoeuvre" in the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD F. ANDREWS,
11 Astrop Road,
Kings Sutton,
Banbury.
April 17.

England expects?

From Mr Michael J. Feldman

Sir, I am somewhat bemused by the conclusions drawn by Mr R. C. Mowat in his otherwise admirable article in *The Times* this morning (April 19) from the conciliatory policy adopted by Gladstone towards the rebel Transvaal Boers immediately after their surprise defeat of British forces at Majuba Hill, Natal, on February 27, 1881.

He praises the true statesmanship of Gladstone in negotiating the Pretoria Convention of August 3, 1881 (in which almost all the Boers' demands for sovereignty were met and woefully insufficient provision made to safeguard political rights for British subjects or the native population in the Transvaal), and then records sadly that, notwithstanding this, the Boer War followed within 20 years.

An experienced observer of colonial policy by the British Government at the time took a different view. She "warned that disastrous results would follow the humiliation of a peace made on the morrow of defeat" (*Cambridge History of the British Empire*, vol VIII, 2nd ed, p496 and *Letters of Queen Victoria* 2nd series, III, 198, 229).

What ensued is recorded by a prominent Liberal historian (writing in 1936): "It is wise to be generous after victory but risky to be indulgent in the hour of defeat. By the . . . ignorant Boer, an act of magnanimity proceeding from the consciousness of strength was interpreted as a sign of cowardice and debility. Henceforward the Boer despised the Briton . . ." (H. A. L. Fisher in *A History of Europe*, p1066).

But it was not only the Boers who looked towards Majuba Hill and its aftermath, the Pretoria Convention. The Germans too witnessed with astonishment the spectacle of a British Prime Minister scrambling to accommodate a regime which had successfully sought to settle a difference with Britain by force of arms. What they saw left them free to adopt that belligerence which, in the long run, led to immense unnecessary bloodshed, and their own downfall.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. FELDMAN,
4 Denison Close, N20.
April 19.

Invincible at Gosport

From Commander F. W. Collins, RN (retd)

Sir, The letter (April 17) from the Chairman of the Portsmouth Harbour Ferry Company upholding the good seamanship and consideration for other shipping shown by the Gosport ferries deserves support and this should also be accorded to the floating bridge captains, who take their vessels across a busy harbour, often in strong tides and bad weather.

Submarines leaving and entering their base at Fort Blockhouse, Gosport, have for many years added to the difficulties of ferries and floating bridges.

Some fifty years ago a popular but somewhat erratic submarine captain was at the base and one of his shipmates asked a floating bridge captain if the submarines made life difficult for him.

He replied: "When I see a submarine coming out of Haslar Creek, I stop. But when I see Mr X coming out, I go back to Gosport."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. W. COLLINS,
Stoborough Croft,
St Cross,
Winchester.
April 19.

Historic buildings

From Mrs Pauline Corker

Sir, Your leader on April 15 said that "Mr Heseltine's record in office has often been one of enthusiastic haste towards objectives not sufficiently clearly conceived". In Norwich we are beginning to wonder if we have become caught up in an example of this process.

On October 12 last year the Department of the Environment wrote to all county and district councils inviting them to participate in an accelerated scheme to revise the statutory list of historic buildings. In an historic city like Norwich we see this task as essential. Urgent replies were called for so that the work could begin on December 1, 1981.

We replied willingly accepting the invitation on October 29, 1981, indicating how we wished to do the work. To date we have had no response from the department, with the result that yesterday my committee had to take emergency action to finance the retention of the staff concerned until the Secretary of State makes up his mind.

For a minister who has consistently advocated speedy decision-making on the part of planning authorities we find such a long delay truly amazing.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE CORKER,
Chairman of the Planning Committee,
Norwich City Council,
City Hall, Norwich.
April 16.

Threat to marsh life

From Sir Christopher Lever

Sir, The birds mentioned by Ronald Faux (April 14) are not the only animals which will suffer from the drainage for agricultural purposes of Walland Marsh. This region is one of the only two known habitats in Britain of the naturalized marsh frog (*Rana ridibunda*).

This is the first major example of the failure, through feeble legislation, of the Wildlife and Countryside Act adequately to protect an officially designated important site of special scientific interest. More will inevitably be lost unless in future the Nature Conservancy Council takes a stronger line and the Government provides enough funds to compensate landowners properly for the loss of development potential.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LEVER,
Rye Mead House,
Winkfield,
Windsor Forest,
Berkshire.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr Graham Leicester

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Latham (April 13), is evidently unaware of the trials of Flaubert's Bouvard and Pécuchet in a studious attempt to improve their farming. They chose to utilise the barometric properties of the leech as observed in Louis XV's reign by a priest in Touraine. Alas, the atmosphere almost always contradicted the leech. They put in three more with it. All four behaved differently.

Even the helpful leech, it seems, may sometimes fall victim to that unpredictability which distinguishes the animal world: a phenomenon of which I'm sure "Citizen Ladbroke" is well aware.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM LEICESTER,
Albany,
Shoreham Road,
Otford,
Kent.
April 16.

Tree for a tankful

From Mr Adrian M. Darbishire

Sir, Mr Paul Medcalf's "tree for a tankful" scheme (April 12) would of course make the *roadside* more attractive, but has he considered the state of the road itself? Perhaps he thought that any further unemployed youngsters could be employed in scraping the then two-dimensional hedgehogs and birds off the road and returning them to the hedge whence they came.

I am, yours, etc,
ADRIAN DARBISHIRE,
Charterhouse,
Godalming,
Surrey.
April 12.

'Unsinkable' Titanic

From Mr T. E. Howard

Sir, It appears to be a current media fashion to disparage many of the generally held beliefs relating to past events. It may be correct, as stated in your article of April 15, that the Titanic was not claimed to be unsinkable by the builders, but, at the time, the public generally and numerous technical people and sea-going professionals had that belief.

I can give two personal cases, which can hardly have been isolated. At the time of the disaster I was eight years old and in the months before the maiden voyage I and my father, science master at a grammar school, eagerly pored over the pictorial cross-sections of the ship published in magazines and elswhere, and I remember him pointing out the watertight doors and bulkheads, which, he told me, made the ship unsinkable.

My adopted brother, about 12 years older than myself, was an early ship's wireless operator, inspired to adopt this calling by experience in my father's amateur wireless station. On the day of the sinking he was wireless officer on a liner cruising in the south Atlantic and picked up the distress calls of the Titanic.

His own ship was too far away to give assistance, but, properly, he made an immediate report to his Captain. The Captain's response was to accuse him of making a mistake; "It must be some other ship" the Captain said, "the Titanic is unsinkable". My brother listened in to the exchange of calls with the Titanic and was able to make a confirming report to his Captain.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. HOWARD.
5 Greystoke Gardens,
Oakwood,
Enfield,
Middlesex.
April 16.

Wild frontier

From Mr A. L. Bongard

Sir, Writing as one who lived in Potters Bar from 1924 to 1941, and at other times subsequently, I may be able to throw some light on the origin of the name.

Many years ago a young archaeologist excavating near to what used to be the Great North Road told me his team had uncovered the remains of pottery kilns, two Roman coins, and traces of a road pointing towards Verulamium (St Albans). The almost limitless woods in the area would have been useful in supplying the needs of the province most important city.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. BONGARD,
9, Castle Court,
Castle Road,
Keighley,
West Yorkshire,
April 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 22: The Queen this afternoon visited the King George VI Club for the Elderly at Maidenhead on its 25th Anniversary.

Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, and President of the Club (Councillor Arthur Jacobs), The Queen toured the Club, escorted by the Chairman (Mr Stanley Platt), and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Mrs John Dugdale, Sir William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

His Excellency the Philippines Ambassador and Madame de Stilianopoulos, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek, the Lord and Lady Forte, the Right Hon Sir Keith Joseph, Bt, MP, Sir Peter and Lady Saunders; the Reverend Professor Owen Chadwick, DD, and Mrs Chadwick and the Reverend Fred and Mrs Wilson have arrived at the Castle.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 22: The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, continued their visit to the Isles of Scilly today.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon opened and toured the new Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Building of Birmingham Children's Hospital and was received upon arrival at Birmingham New Street Station by Major W. G. Mills (Deputy Lieutenant, County of West Midlands).

This evening The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, attended a Ball at the Albany Hotel, Birmingham and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford) and the County Commissioner, St John Ambulance (Mr A. J. Sunderland).

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, travelled in the Royal Train.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited Smithfield Market.

Lady Jean Rankin, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present today at a Luncheon given by Sony (UK) Limited at the Institute of Directors, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 22: The Duke of Gloucester as Colonel-in-Chief was present at The Colonel Commandants and Directors Royal Pioneer Corps Dinner Night 1982 at Simpson Barracks, Wootton, Northamptonshire, this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 22: The Duke of Kent this evening gave a dinner party in honour of The President of the United Republic of Cameroon at 1 Carlton Gardens, London, SW1. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today opened the new Village Hall at Meonstoke, undertook engagements in Fareham and later, as Patron, opened the new Sandes Centre at Bordon Camp, Hampshire.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

Lady Gabriella Windsor, daughter of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, is one year old today.

A memorial service for Sir Keith Showering will be held in St Paul's Cathedral today at noon.

Lord and Lady Pritchard regret not being able to attend the service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Keith Showering in St Paul's Cathedral at noon today because of their absence abroad.

Luncheons

Mrs S. Birch
The High Sheriff of Greater London and Mrs Simon Birch gave the Sheriff's breakfast at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. The Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, the Chairman of the Greater London Council and the Lord Mayor of Westminster attended. Among others present were:
Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk and the Hon Lady Rowley, the Lieutenant of South Glamorgan, the High Sheriff of East Sussex, the High Sheriff of Surrey, the President of the Law Society and the Deputy Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

Marketors' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Mr Sheriff and Mrs A. Eskenzi, were present at a livery luncheon of the Marketors' Company held yesterday at Cutlers' Hall. The Master, Mr D. Dennis, presided and among those present were:
Lord and Lady Auckland, Lord and Lady McFadzean, the Masters of the Ironmongers' and Distillers' Companies and their ladies, the Master of the Cutlers' Company, Colonel J R Howard, Lord Mais, Senior Warden, and Lady Mais, and Mr Austin Nunn, Junior Warden, and Mrs Nunn.

British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce
Mr V. P. Pletnev, vice-chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Mr Ralph French presided and those present included:
The Soviet Ambassador, the Soviet Trade Representative in the UK, Mr V P Pavlov, Mr V S Petrov, Dr V N Chekin, Mr N K Posylagin, Mr John Pownall and Mr Nigel Sheinwald.

National Council of Building Material Producers
The President of the National Council of Building Material Producers, Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, presided at the annual luncheon of the council held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Nicholas Goodison was the guest speaker.

Protech International (U.K.) Ltd.
Mr Peter Biggers, MP, was host at a luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday given by Protech International (U.K.). Those present were Mr S. L. Garner (managing director), Mr E. W. Carr, Mr J. F. Cullis, Dr H. W. D. Hughes, Mr A. M. Rigg, Mr F. E. Schuster, Mr K. R. J. Trott, Mr M. J. Wood and Mr R. Young.

Corporation of London
The Corporation of London gave a dinner at the Mansion House yesterday on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Civic Trust. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff and Lady Donaldson and Mr Sheriff and Mrs Anthony Eskenzi, received the guests. Among those present were:
The Prime Minister, President of the Civic Trust, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Westminster, Countess Spencer, Viscount Esher, Viscount Muirshiel, CH, Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Baroness Birk, Baroness White, Lord Bellwin, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Lord Briggs, Lord Craigton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, Lord Farnham, Lord Ironside, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Plowden, Lord Shawcross, QC, members of parliament, representatives of the Civic Trust, aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London.

Framework Knitters' Company
At a court meeting held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday, Mr G. M. Taylor was elected Master of the Framework Knitters' Company and Sir John Peel Under Warden for the ensuing year. The Master presided at a dinner held later and the other speakers were Mr G N Corah, Mr R F Stevenson, Mr C G Hamilton, Mr C R Hilton and Mr J F Doleman.

Institution of Civil Engineers
The annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers was held at the Hilton hotel last night. Mr I M Campbell president, presided and the other speakers were Baroness Young, Lord Privy Seal, who was the guest of honour, and Sir Peter Baldwin. Among the other guests were:
The Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Dean of Westminster, the High Commissioners for Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka; Lord Shertfield, Lord Hinton of Bankside, Professor Sir Alfred Pugsley, the Chairman and Director General of the Greater London Council and representatives of public and professional organizations.

Service dinners

Liverpool University Air Squadron
Liverpool University Air Squadron held its annual dinner at the Officers' Mess Altcar, yesterday. The guest of honour was Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron and the other principal guests were Professor D. H. Jennings, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, and Air Vice-Marshall R. C. F. Peirse, Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, RAF College Cranwell. Squadron Leader J. M. Doggart presided.

RAF Swanton Morley
A dining-in Night was held in the Officers' Mess, RAF Swanton Morley, last night. Air Commodore K A Campbell, Director of Engineering Policy (RAF), was principal guest and Squadron Leader M Ryall presided.

Dinners

Upholders' Company
The Upholders' Company held their annual installation dinner at Fishmongers' Hall yesterday. Mr Gerald F. Trevor was elected Master, Mr Gordon A. Day Senior Warden and Mr Jack H. Ayerst Junior Warden. The speakers were Mr J. C. Trevor and Mr J. A. Lawrence.

United Wards' Club
The United Wards' Club held a dinner at Trinity House yesterday at which the guest of honour and principal speaker was Commander and Alderman Sir Robin Gillett. Mr Derek L. Kemp, also spoke.

Reception

Guild of Freemen of the City of London
The Guild of Freemen of the City of London held a reception for freemen and their ladies at Whitbread's Brewery yesterday after its own annual service in St Paul's Cathedral. The Master and Mrs Duckworth received the guests.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr G. N. Butler, QC to be a circuit judge on the South Eastern Circuit.

Mr Peter Brackfield to be a Public Works Loan Commissioner in succession to Mr Thomas Ritchie, whose term of office has expired.

Mrs Anne Poole to be chief nursing officer to the Department of Health and Social Security from October 1, in succession to Dame Phyllis Friend, who is retiring.

Mr Christopher Heginbotham to be national director of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health.

Mr Alexander Pollock, MP, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Oxford motion to bar prodigies

A move is to be made for Oxford University, where a girl aged 10 recently won a scholarship, to bar prodigies.

Dr Matthew Ginsberg, a mathematics son at Brasenose College, has put down a motion for Congregation, the dons, parliament, for May 18, which says no one under the age of sixteen may be admitted without special permission. It is understood that the girl's place would not be affected

Univeristy news

Loughborough
Mr J. R. S. Morris, BSc, DSc (Hon) has been elected to the honorary post of Pro-Chancellor. Mr Morris is chairman and chief executive of Brown and Root (UK) Ltd., the engineering company.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon B. D. A. Faulkner and Miss B. G. Wilson
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Lady Faulkner and the late Lord Faulkner of Downpatrick, of Highlands, Seaforde, co Down, and Gail, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Elliott Wilson, of White Lodge, Boardmills, co Down.

Mr D. K. Beckett and Miss S. J. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Douglas, elder son of Mr Keith Beckett, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Mrs Pamela Beckett, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. E. Lloyd, of Orpington, Kent.

Mr J. A. I. Champion and Miss L. M. Millar
The engagement is announced between Justin, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ivan Champion, of Southampton, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. Millar, of Titchfield, Hampshire.

Mr P. S. Ellis and Miss S. J. Burns
The engagement is announced between Peter Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs N. Ellis of Prestbury, Cheltenham, and Sara Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Burns, of Seer Green, Beaconsfield.

Mr W. J. Furber and Miss R. E. Taylor
The engagement is announced between William James, son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Furber, of Blackheath, London, and Rosemary Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Johnston, of Belmont, Belfast.

Mr D. W. Girdler and Miss N. F.-M. Galbraith
The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Girdler, of Dulwich, London, and Nino, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. C. J. Galbraith, of Bovingdon, Hertfordshire.

Flight Lieutenant P. Q. Hallett and Miss E. J. Williams
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs Q. Hallett, of Newport, Gwent, and Elizabeth Jayne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Williams, also of Newport, Gwent.

Major P. R. Holcroft and Miss A. K. Roberts
The engagement is announced between Patrick Holcroft, Grenadier Guards, elder son of Mr and Mrs Oliver Holcroft, of Endon Hall, Pershore, Worcestershire, and Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Roberts, of Beech Cottage, Churt, Hindhead, Surrey.

Mr F. T. Holt and Miss A. C. Buller
The engagement is announced between Terence, younger son of the late Mr Norman Holt and Mrs Eileen Holt, of Reigate, Surrey, and Alexandra, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Buller, of Bramley, Surrey.

Mr D. J. Jackson and Miss S. J. Strickland
The engagement is announced between David John, Elder son of Mr and Miss H. W. Jackson, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, and Susan Jane, daughter of Brigadier and Miss N. V. E. Strickland, of South Chailey Sussex.

Mr T. R. Martin and Miss F. A. Owen
The engagement is announced between Tim, eldest son of Mr R. R. Martin, of London, and now Malaysia, and Mrs O. Hamilton, of Craigavon, and Felicity, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. W. Owen, of South Zeal, Devon.

Mr M. W. Miles and Miss S. M. Ward
The engagement is announced between Martin William, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Miles, of Nonnington, Dover, and Sarah May, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Ward, of Fordwich, Canterbury.

Mr J. R. Parslow and Miss H. C. Pateman
The engagement has been announced and the marriage will take place in August between John Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs Robert Parslow, of Limpsfield, Surrey, and Hilary Claire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Bateman, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

Mr I. W. Reeves and Miss C. C. Huxtable
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place at St Marylebone Register Office, London, on May 19, 1982, betweeen Ian, son of Mr and Mrs T. W. Reeves, of 58, Dunster Road, Hillside, Southport, Lancashire, and Christine Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. A. Huxtable, of Bod Henlog, Gellifor, near Ruthin, Clywd, North Wales.

Dr D. A. Jonathan and Miss H. J. Sherry
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs O. M. Jonathan, of Prestatyn, Clwyd, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. S. E. Sherry, of Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Commander D. J. H. Robinson and Miss V. W. Nelson.
The engagement is announced between Robbie Robinson, of the Sultan of Oman's Navy, and Valerie Nelson, of the British Embassy, Muscat.

Mr N. J. Warwick and Miss S. A. Sheldrick
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Warwick, of Gibbet Hill, Coventry, and Sarah, daughter of Dr and Mrs M. D. Sheldrick, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

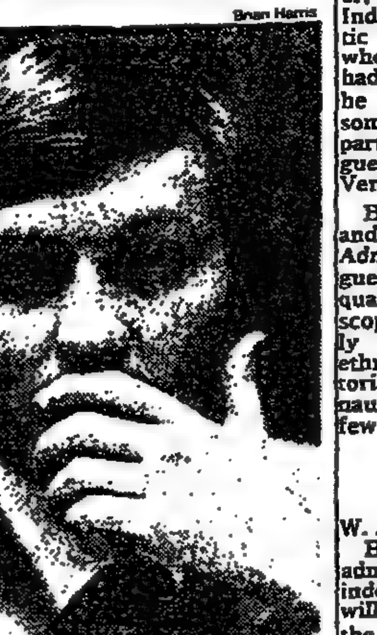
The Rev S. J. A. Weston and Miss C. L. W. Wills
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of the Rev Canon K. A. A. Weston and Mrs Weston, of St Ebbe's Rectory, Oxford, and Catherine, younger daughter of the late S. J. Wills and Mrs P. S. Wills, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Captain P. J. Dean and Miss A. H. Britton
The marriage took place on April 17 at the Church of St Philip and St James, Clifton, York, between Captain Philip James Dean, 10th PMO Gurkha Rifles, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Dean, of Giggleswick, North Yorkshire, and Miss Angela Britton, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. N. Britton, of York. The Rev Neill Mackay officiated. Mr Paul Dean was best man.

Commander R. G. E. Howe, RN and Mrs J. M. C. Steel
The marriage took place in London on March 29 between Commander Richard Howe and Mrs Jane Steel.

Brian Harris



The thinkers: Lagos Portisch, Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov contemplating their next moves at the Phillips and Drew Kings chess tournament in County Hall, London, yesterday.

Persian 'vase' carpet sold for £97,200

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A seventeenth-century Persian "vase" carpet was sold at Christie's yesterday for £97,200, one of the highest prices on record for a carpet. More than 17ft long, the carpet has a rich lattice pattern of flowers, palmettes and vases on a clear blue ground; the burgundy border is also embellished with arabesques and tracery.

Few carpets have survived in such good condition for so long and this piece was already well known, having been lent alternately to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Cincinnati Art Museum. Christie's had hoped might go a little higher, suggesting a price of about £100,000. It was bought by Ahuan, the London dealer.

Christie's sale of French furniture also brought some healthy results, with a 13 per cent unsold percentage, a fairly low figure for an unpredictable field. A private collector from Zurich carried off the star item, a tulipwood *bureau a cylindre* bearing the stamp of J. F. Oeben, at £69,120 (estimate £30,000-£40,000).

Oeben and his assistant, J. H. Riesener, produced the most magnificent bureau of this type for Louis XV in 1760 and subsequently found a good market for simpler versions of the design. Yesterday's was plain but handsome and probably dates from the period after Oeben's death, when Riesener continued to use his stamp.

The strong market for twentieth-century decorative arts was underlined at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday. Even middle range items are in demand; only 5 per cent was left unsold.

Sotheby's tend to sell their grander offerings in this field in Monte Cralo but a fine Majorelle Ormolu-mounted mahogany desk and armchair of about 1900 had found its way into the London sale and made a healthy south of France price at £27,500 (estimate£20,000-£30,000). Vienna Secession also scored with a wood and metal-mounted glass vase designed by Josef Hoffman about 1900, very plain and geometric and advanced for his time, which made £4,510.

Sotheby's sale of works of art proved something of a disaster in the medieval and Gothic area. Roughly half the morning sale was unsold, with wood carvings, in particular, proving a drag on the market. The exception was a rare Romanesque bronze dish fished out of the River Nene at Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, in the spring of last year, and dating from the late twelfth century. R. A. Lee paid £12,100 for it (estimate £12,000-£15,000).

Memorial service

Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Cazalet
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Cazalet was held yesterday at St Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev Austen Williams officiated. Mr Peter Cazalet (son) read the lesson and Admiral Sir Mark Pizey gave an address. Among those present were:
Lady Cazalet (widow), Mr Raymond Cazalet and Mr Julian Cazalet (sons), Mr and Mrs Adrian Cazalet (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs Peter Cazalet (daughter-in-law), Peter, Andrew, William, Mark, Roger, James Rupert and Piers Cazalet (grandsons), Mr and Mrs Martin Tucker, Miss Sukey Tucker, Dorian and Jago Tucker, Miss Rona Cazalet, Mrs Thelma Cazalet-Keir, Mr and the Hon Mrs Edward Cazalet, Mr Cyril Hooper, Mr John Hooper, Major-General R L T Burges, Miss A Bond, Miss A Bond.
Sir Reginald and Lady Preston, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore, Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, General Sir Dudley Ward, Vice-Admiral Sir John Lancaster, Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Mansfield (Association of Royal Navy Officers), Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Norris, Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald and Lady Brockman, Vice-Admiral Sir David Lorem, Vice-Admiral Sir Norman Dalton (Army and Navy Club), Vice-Admiral Sir Ian and Lady Hogg, Vice-Admiral Sir Stephen and Lady Carlill, Vice-Admiral Sir John Cuthbert, Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp (Bourke Trust), Major-General Sir Maurice Dowse (Officers' Association), Lady Pizey, Sir Philip and Lady Rogers, Lieutenant-General and Mrs Eric Goddard, Surgeon Rear-Admiral W V Beach, Rear-Admiral and Mrs F B P Brayne-Nicholls, Rear-Admiral P W Burnett, Rear-Admiral and Mrs Royer Dick, Rear-Admiral G I M Balfour, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs G P Chamberlain, Captain T E Fanshaw (Royal Navy Club), Captain and the Hon Mrs A E M Raynsford, Captain W K Nadratowski (president, Polish Anchorites), Captain E G Brown (King George's Fund for Sailors), Captain R T White, Commander W R Symon and Commander J S Carter (Tunbridge Wells Sea Cadet Corps) and Mrs Carter, Commander Peter Everett (Sea Cadet Association), Lieutenant-Commander Rodney de Chair, Mr and Mrs Paul Drury, Mr Peter Orchard, Mr and Mrs Peter Vinter, Mr John R Cottle (also representing the Master of Dulwich College), Miss H Wojcik (Polish Naval Association), Mr Clive Tyler (captain, Piltdown Golf Club) and Mr W R D Robson

Sadness as Ireland's 'Mentmore' goes on sale

By Huon Mallalieu

The announcement that Christie's have been instructed to sell the contents of Adare Manor, co Limerick, the home of Lord and Lady Dunraven, between June 9 and 11 is a sad end to many months of speculation and negotiations about the future of one of Ireland's biggest treasure houses.

Like the British Government when faced with Mentmore in 1977, successive Irish ministers and their advisers have refused what will almost certainly prove to be a financial gift-horse.

The largely nineteenth-century house, with 1,085 acres of surrounding land, is also for sale, and the National Museum of Ireland has been particularly anxious to purchase it together with the contents as a western outpost in which to show important collections for which there is no available space in Dublin.

Much of the putative running cost was offered by the Shannon Free Airport Development Corporation, which runs Bunratty Castle, in the same area, as a profitable business, and the government would have had to find only £IR500,000.

Since the asking price on the open market for the house and grounds alone is £IR4m, and the sale of the contents should total about £IR1m, the refusal of both the Coalition and the Fianna Fail governments to accept the deal offered to them has astonished the Irish heritage lobby.

When interviewed last October about the future of Adare and similar houses, Mr Michael Keating, then the minister responsible in the coalition government, attempted to justify official indifference in terms of a class struggle and the history of English landlordism: "Why should people who have been rich in the past and now feel the pinch, expect public funds to bail them out?" he asked.

Unfortunately for his argument, the earls of Dunraven descend from one of the few Gaelic families with a continuous history of land ownership since before the Norman invasions of Ireland.

The building of the manor between 1832 and 1862 from designs by Pain, the local architect, Philip Hardwick and the earl, with help from Pugin, provided work and a certain amount of prosperity for the area during the great famines. Most of the 40,000 or so visitors to the house each year are Irish rather than foreign tourists.

The government of Charles Haughey, himself the owner of a sizeable country house, has proved no more sensitive to the need to preserve a fast disappearing heritage.

Birthdays today



Professor Glyn Daniel, the archaeologist, who is 68

Mr Malcolm Anson, 58; Archbishop M. G. Bowen, 52; Lord Carew, 77; Mr Antony Craxton, 64; Sir Thomas Dalling, 90; Mr James Donleavy, 56; the Earl of Drogheda, 72; Sir Arnold Hall, 67; Mr James Kirkup, 59; Lord McAlpine of Moffat, 75; Sir Geoffrey Marshall, 95; Sir Thomas Padmore, 73; Lord Samuel of Wych Cross, 70; Professor G. Steiner, 53; Mrs Shirley Temple Black, 54; Sir Herbert Tetley, 74; Sir Eric Yarrow, 62.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev J Ashe, Curate of Ashstead, diocese of Guildford, to the Parish of Plumstead, Cape Town, South Africa.
Canon H Adkins, Vicar of Barkby, diocese of Leicester, to be also Rural Dean of Goscote 2 and also Priest-in-Charge of Queniborough, same diocese.
The Rev K V Bait, Vicar of the Candover Valley, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of Durrington, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev A Brant, Priest-in-Charge of Puttenham with Wanborough, diocese of Guildford, to be also Priest-in-Charge Shackleford and Peper Harow, same diocese.
The Rev N A G Burnet, rector of Leven, diocese of St Andrew's, to be Priest-in-Charge of Brinkley with Burrough Green and Carlton, and Westley Waterless, diocese of Ely.
The Rev J A Cheeseman, Curate of Egham, diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Leyton, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev G Cowdry, Vicar of Long Sutton, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Team Vicar of the South Molton Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev P G Day, Curate of Christ Church Roxeth, Harrow, diocese of London, to be Team Vicar of St Patrick, Barking, diocese of Chelmsford.
Prebendary J Delight, Rector of Aldridge and Rural Dean of Walsall, diocese of Lichfield, to be Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent, same diocese.
The Rev J S Downey, Rector of Dungiven with Bovevagh, diocese of Derry, to be Vicar of St Gabriel, Bishopwearmouth, diocese of Durham.
The Rev J W Everett, Rector of Wincanton, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St Mary Ashford, diocese of Canterbury.
The Rev D K Gillett, in charge of the Christian Renewal Centre, Northern Ireland, to be Vicar of Luton, St Hugh, Lewsey, diocese of St Albans.
Prebendary E J Green, Vicar of Burrington with Churchill, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of All Saints, Ryde, Isle of Wight, diocese of Portsmouth.
The Rev B Grinster, Curate of Christ Church, New Malden and Coombe, diocese of Southwark, to be Parish Priest of St John of Deptford, same diocese.
The Rev P Hancock, Vicar of St Lawrence, Mansfield, diocese of Southwell, to be Priest in Charge Charleton with Buckland-tout-Saints and also temporary Priest in Charge of East Portlemouth, South Pool and Chivelstone, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev G D Heron, Vicar of St Nicholas with Christ Church Dunston, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Helen Low Fell Gateshead, same diocese.

Westonbirt School

Summer term opens on Sunday, April 25. An open day will be on Saturday, May 8, and the flower show and fete on Saturday, July 10. The end of term service and house sports take place on Sunday, July 11, after which girls will leave for the summer holidays.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Beaumont, Mr John Michael Lucas, of Broughton in Furness, Cumbria £203,796
Bennett, Mr William Gilchrist, of Chelsea, London, solicitor £498,031
Fuller, Major Sir John Gerard Henry Fleetwood, of Corsham, Wiltshire £192,678

OBITUARY

DR JANET AITKEN

Specialist in juvenile diseases

Dr Janet Kerr Aitken, CBE, FRCP, who died on April 21 at the age of 96 had been consulting physician to the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital; to the Princesss Louise Kensington Hospital for Children; and the Mothers (Salvation Army) Hospital, Clapton. She had also been a member of the Central Health Services Council, of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Council of the British Medical Association.

Janet Kerr Aitken was born at Buenos Aires in 1886 of Scottish parents, and was educated at St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews, and at the London School of Medicine for Women, (Royal Free Hospital) where she qualified as MRCS, LRCP (1922), MB, BS London (1922), MD (1924) and MRCP (1926).

In 1929 she was appointed physician in charge of the Kensington Supervisory Rheumatic Clinic for Children, and juvenile rheumatism remained one of her principal interests. She was vice-dean of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women in 1930-34, and president of the Medical Women's Federation in 1942-44.

In 1943 she was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and she was a member of the College Council in 1946-48. She was appointed CBE in 1950.

Apart from medicine her greatest interest was in music in which she was herself an executant. She was an LRAM for piano and a gold medallist for singing.

VICE-ADMIRAL EVELINO TEIXEIRA DA MOTA

Vice-Admiral Avelino Teixeira da Mota, who died on April 1, was a remarkable scholar and a man of action, who in some ways resembled the Renaissance Portuguese pioneers about whom he wrote so well.

A professional naval officer, who saw service in the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic during World War II, when Portugal's neutrality had to be delicately balanced, he subsequently served for some years in West Africa, particularly in (then) Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

His commanding officer, and later Colonial Minister, Admiral Sarmento Rodrigues, realised his exceptional qualities and gave them full scope. He became successively an anthropologist, an ethno-historian, and a historian of cartography and of nautical science, who had few equals and no superiors in his chosen fields. He is perhaps best known as the co-author, with the late Dr Armando Cortesão, of the truly monumental *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica* (6 vols, 1960-63). But he also published hundreds of articles, and scores of monographs and books, all of high quality, as remarkable for the width of their range as for the depth of their erudition.

A polymath who lectured fluently in Spanish, English and French, he was a frequent visitor to the UK and the USA, as well as to Black Africa. He was an unassumingly modest man, always willing to help others, whether Portuguese or foreigners. His death at the height of his intellectual powers would have occured even sooner, but for the devoted ministrations of his wife, which enabled him to continue his work until the very end.

DR J. GEORGE HARRAR

W. A. C. Mathieson writes:

His many friends and admirers in Britain, and indeed throughout the world, will be saddened to learn of the death in Scarsdale, New York, on April 18, of Dr J. George Harrar.

George Harrar was a creative agricultural scientist, who always sought a practical application for his genius. As the initiator in the 1940s, with his long-time colleague the late Sterling Wortman and Norman Borlaug, of the Rockefeller Foundation-Mexico Co-operative Programme in Agricultural Research and Development he laid sure foundations for the evolution of this endeavour into the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT), headquartered in Mexico but global in impact. He was the father of what came to be known as "The Green Revolution". Harrar himself never made extravagant claims for this work; he said "It is one step forward".

Later, as president of the Rockfeller Foundation, to which he gave a great and still prevailing push into tropical agriculture, he conceived, with Dr F. F. Hill (Frosty) of the Ford Foundation, the idea of the International Agricultural Research Centre, first exemplified by the creation by the two great foundations of the International Rice Research Institute in The Philippines. Again Wortman participated. This was followed by CIMMYT and then by two other similar centres, ecologically oriented, in Colombia and Nigeria.

As this international effort began in the late 1960s to surpass the resources of the two foundations alone, George Harrar launched the initiative which led to the establishment in 1971 of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, under World Bank chairmanship, which today directs and sustains a world-wide network of tropical agricultural centres and services. On retirement from his notable service as president of the Rockfeller Foundation, he made a further contribution to his constant objective as chairman of the Board of the International Agricultural Development Service, New York.

He was the kindest and most considerate of men. He encouraged the young and challenged the old. He should be best remembered by the millions in the developing world who are now better nourished because of his vision and leadership.

MR TOM DRESSER, VC

Mr Tom Dresser, VC, who was awarded his Victoria Cross for bravery on the Western Front during 1917, died at his home in Middlesbrough at the age of 89.

Dresser was serving as a Private with the 7th Battalion the Yorkshire Regiment near Roeux in France when, on May 12, 1917 he was required to run a message from battalion headquarters to the front line of trenches. In spite of being twice wounded Dresser reached the front line, although almost at the end of his tether, his information being of critical value to the battalion at a very difficult time.

The first native of Middlesbrough to be awarded the VC Dresser was presented with a gold watch and a hundred guineas by the townsfolk to commemorate the event.

Correction
In the obituary of Brigadier Frederick Bastow in *The Times* of April 21 we mistakenly stated that his wife had died in 1955. His widow is in fact still alive and we regret any distress caused.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

"Exciting Norway . . . . SAS country" — airline advertisement.

"You'd be amazed how many people get it wrong," chuckled Harald Petersen at the SAS office, when I called to point out the ambiguity of their poster. "Of course, there is no overlap in function between the Special Air Services and the Scandinavian Airline System, and theoretically there should be no confusion between the clients for one and for the other. I mean, the former are lean, physically perfect fighting machines ready to kill, and the others are, by and large, not.

"And yet you constantly get people turning up to book a flight to Norway who, you can tell, are really after adventure and danger. They travel light; they talk to nobody; they choose their seats next to the emergency exits; and when they get out of the plane at Oslo airport, they run crouching and weaving across the tarmac to the customs building."

And what happens to them after that?

"Well, I expect they go to ground in the fjords and live a tough but meaningless existence. A few of them hang around Oslo airport, waiting to break up a terrorist attack, and they're a bit of a nuisance, frankly. But really, SAS's responsibility ends as soon as they've cleared customs."

"But surely", I pointed out fearlessly, "surely your poster is a little to blame for this. Exciting Norway . . . SAS country . . . it makes it sound more of a commando raid than a business trip, with all those overtones of risk and living by your wits."

"Sounds just like a business trip to me", chuckled Petersen, "but look, you've got to remember it works the other way round as well."

I didn't quite follow.

"Well, there are also many normal civilian airline passengers who turn up at the offices of the Special Air Services and sign on with us."

"Us?" I queried.

"Certainly. I am Major Harold Peterson at your service."

"But I assumed that the name was Harald Petersen and that . . ."

"Yes, confusing, isn't it?" he chuckled. "No, no, you are in the offices of the most highly trained crack unit in the world."

"Well, why on earth would you sign up normal civilian air passengers?"

"Look, many people fail to understand the way the SAS works. All they know is that we go in with a bang and a crash, letting off grenades and swinging on ropes. But before that, for days before that, we often have to hang around casually, mixing with the crowd, picking up information and observing the enemy. People forget that. And for this work, crack SAS paratroopers are not the ideal operatives. They tend to stand out in a crowd, partly because they have this nervy tendency to back up against a wall, partly because of their balaclava helmets and blacked up faces.

"So we also have this crack stand-by troop of highly trained innocent bystanders, do you understand? People look pasty and middle-aged but are actually trained to observe and above all to fall flat on their faces when we go in shooting. We give them six months training in a mock up duty-free lounge near Staines; three months intensive lounging and three months intensive being herded about."

I began to understand.

"So you fixed up with Norway to plant this ad . . . ?"

"Mum's the word, old boy. By the way, you look ideal material to be a flustered, out-of-condition bystander. Don't suppose you'd care to sign on . . . ?"

I made an excuse and ran, weaving and bobbing, out into the street.

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The pensions industry

Today in Bournemouth Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, addresses members of the National Association of Pension Funds on the economic realities confronting their £50,000m industry. John Whitmore takes up the theme.

Pensions may not be in the public spotlight at the moment as they have sometimes been in the past. But these are still interesting days in the pensions world, as the political engineers struggle to upgrade the British economic machine.

Unless that is accomplished, our hopes of a comfortable retirement could be rudely shattered. For, as the Chancellor told the National Association of Pension Funds at the Birmingham conference last May: "Our society has locked itself into providing benefits without having made the economic adjustments necessary to sustain them."

That said, it is perhaps too easy to be excessively gloomy about the British economy — and, by extension, pension prospects. The performance of the last couple of years has, it is true, been depressing. And it is also true that the prospect of the world becoming still more competitive through the 1980s would not seem to augur well for a country that has been frustratingly slower to adapt to change than many of its more successful competitors.

Yet, if one looks back over the 1970s, it is at least arguable that our economic performance has been less disastrous than is commonly perceived. In the decade to 1979 — before the recent recession started — output grew by 23 per cent in real terms and real disposable incomes by no less than 37 per cent.

Moreover, the recession itself has forced many managements to take the long overdue measures needed to keep them internationally competitive. And one hopes there are sufficient companies who see the advent of a period of rapid technological change as offering significant new opportunitites for growth rather than as the likely cause of the British economy's final undoing.

But should the Jeremiahs turn out to be right, what then? There are a number of scenarios one can draw, some more threatening to pensions than others.

The worst would be our prolonged economic stagnation, or even marginal contraction. Quite apart from the fact that this would imply falling living standards, both in work and in retirement, for certain sectors of the population, it strongly suggests that benefits in general would have to be spread more thinly.

A rather less pessimistic scenario might be one in which the economy continued to grow in line with the 1970s trend — i e at just over 2 per cent a year — but with living standards stagnating as the terms of trade turned against us.

In that case nominal pension commitments would probably be met, but that would not be the end of the the matter. For the implication of a steadily depreciating exchange rate would be steadily rising prices and a severe squeeze on those with fixed incomes.

In short, one would march straight back into the debate on inflation-proofing pensions — and the cost. In the 1970s some occupational private sector schemes went a long way, sometimes the whole way, towards protecting pensioners from inflation. But in the schemes used in the Scott Report exercises the average protection afforded against inflation had been running at no more than 50-55 per cent.

As the new state scheme comes into its own, an increasing proportion of pensions will automatically become inflation-proofed out of state coffers (or, more correctly, the taxpayers' pockets). But that would still leave occupational schemes with plenty to do, particularly where there was a relatively large membership with above average earnings.

Indeed, for many schemes, full inflation proofing remains an impossible commitment without a major adjustment either to contributions or the basic benefit. And that is before one comes to the question of whether or not the State would be able to keep to its own commitment on inflation-proofing.

There might have to be some re-thinking on the scope of the earnings-related element of the State pension or some redefinition of the basis for inflation-proofing.

Arguably, the concept of inflation-proofing based on the movement in retail prices is ill-founded. It suggests that all those enjoying the benefit of indexation are entitled to a standard of living the country may not be earning. Sooner rather than later the Government should consider modifying the concept of indexation to allow for such factors as changes in the terms of trade, indirect taxation etc.

That might complicate what has the merit of being a relatively simple system. But it would reduce the risk of dangerous distortions in the economy and provide a better way of ensuring that the community as a whole shared equitably in any general change in the level of living standards.

A third scenario would be the one to which we tend to cling, for the paradoxical reason that the world has become so volatile that we no longer really know what to predict. This is a future in which both output *and* living standards remain broadly in line with past trends. In that case the emphasis will turn more to views on the rates of return likely to be available.

Here it is perhaps possible to be rather more optimistic (unless one believes in a change in government that will produce some fairly unscrupulous direction of investment). Discounting platitudes on the justice of savers getting a fair crack of the whip, the fact is that investors now have index-linked stocks, what look to be historically high prospective real returns on other government paper, and the slow rehabilitation of the concept and reality of corporate profitability.

One could produce other scenarios — perhaps of an even more optimistic nature. But for the pension funds it is not only going to be what happens to the overall economy that matters but also what happens to employment. And here it is not impossible that the best scenario for living standards could be one that minimizes employment.

Nobody really knows. Will technological change simply leave us with a permanently smaller and diminishing workforce? Or will the structure of the economy change in a way that will bring about a return to "full employment" accompanied by large redeployments of the labour force?

In the latter case there could be major changes in the relative sizes of companies and their pension funds; and that would suggest potential transitional problems, particularly as pressure mounts for a better deal on transfer rights.

In the former case, the total numbers in the population with a claim to long-term benefits would rise significantly. The idea of the school-leaver becoming a pensioner immediately is unpalatable and, hopefully, far-fetched. But a sustained trend toward a large number of people out of work or having to share work for a good part of their lives, or simply retiring early, could well have major implications for the proportion of resources to be devoted to the traditional pensioner.



Pensioners of Reed International on an outing: an illustration from Reed Pension Trust's 1981 annual report, which was commended in this year's Golden Pen Award competition, run by the NAPF **(see page 19).**

How employees lose out when they change jobs

Last June the Occupational Pensions Board published its long-awaited report on *Improved Protection for the Occupational Pension Rights and Expectations of Early Leavers*. Since that date, there has been desultory debate of the report's conclusions and recommendations. But sadly it looks as though the report will suffer the same fate as most of its predecessors, and be conveniently swept under the carpet.

The problem, however, will not go away. The much increased incidence of company closures, takeovers, mergers and liquidations following in the wake of recession has massively swelled the ranks of the unemployed and redundant. These former employees suffer the double blow of losing both their job and a substantial proportion of their pension rights. While the former may be unavoidable, the latter is not.

Most of the 11,500,000 employees in company pension schemes expect to retire on a pension related to their salary at retirement date. The exact proportion of final salary will depend on the number of years the employee has been a member of the company pension scheme.

Commonly the formula is one-sixteenth of final salary for each year of service, providing a life-long employee with the maximum allowed by the Inland Revenue, two-thirds of final salary.

The early leaver — whether a job changer moving voluntarily or a redundant employee — receives frozen pension benefits based on salary at the time of *leaving* — clearly a much less attractive proposition. It has been estimated that an employee who changes jobs just once in his working life receives only 60 per cent of the pension benefits of those who stay with one employer.

The main recommendation of the OPB's report is that "early leavers should receive the same benefits for their years of pensionable service as their fellow members who stay in the same employment to pension age." In practice this would mean uprating frozen pension benefits to take account of inflation in the time between an employee leaving, and retirement age.

Regrettably the OPB's recommendations were largely rejected by the pension industry's main trade organization, the National Association of Pension Funds.

Yet the Association's own statistics demonstrate just how badly legislation is needed. The NAPF's survey for 1980 revealed that 73 per cent of all occupational pension schemes give no increases at all on deferred pensions, and in the private sector, only 18 per cent of schemes improved benefits for early leavers during 1980.

Of those fortunate enough to be granted some uprating of frozen pension benefits, the actual increases granted were more than twice as good in the public sector schemes.

The NAPF's objections understandably centre on the potential cost to employers of improving early leavers' benefits. However, there are others within the industry who are embarrassed by the NAPF's apparent refusal even to acknowledge that the early leaver deserves a fairer deal.

The Association correctly points out the difficulties of redistributing finite resources — "priorities once established are difficult to change and can only be changed to the advantage of one section at the expense of another." But this ignores the fact that most employees become early leavers at some point in their career.

The NAPF has centred its criticisms of the OPB's proposals on the possible extra cost to employers, choosing to ignore the simple compromise of diverting any future improvement in pension benefits towards a fair share of the pension cake for early leavers and pensioners, rather than uprating benefits for stayers. This would cost employers nothing.

And its view of pensions is positively feudal. "What the NAPF deplores is the implicit assumption that in some way early leavers are not getting normal justice, that they are being denied rights", says the NAPF.

"We know that some early leavers are genuinely surprised to discover the consequences of their move in pension terms. Normally the employer invests a great deal in recruiting and training and would hope to amortize this over a period of years, possibly over something approaching a full career."

This outdated attitude towards employees and their pension fund entitlement persists in some firms, but in today's climate of forced redundancy and high unemployment, the unfairness of this approach becomes increasingly apparent.

The OPB in its report is quite clear about the poor chance of employers voluntarily improving the plight of early leavers, saying they "feared voluntary action would be too slow in achieving adequate and widespread *improvements* and the board agreed on the need for some statutory action to require these increases". The board is, however, split on how far employers should be forced by law to uprate the frozen pension benefits of early leavers.

Most of the board opted for increases each year in line with average earnings up to a maximum of 5 per cent compound a year. A minority on the board wanted mandatory increases in line with average earnings — or if a statutory ceiling were imposed it should be at least 8.5 per cent a year.

At the moment, the debate on early leavers' pension rights has gone cold.

The one glimmer of light has been the acceptance by the Inland Revenue and the OPB of a new pension scheme set up by Insurers London and Manchester which offers early leavers the facility to take a transfer value from an occupational pension scheme and invest it in a personal pension plan, thereby enhancing the benefits paid on retirement.

If more insurers follow suit, the pension funds may be forced to improve deferred pension benefits to prevent all their early leavers from taking a transfer value and massively depleting the funds' resources.

Lorna Bourke

PENSIONS

Odd man out overdue for reform

"To most people the investment made by or for them in a pension fund is, apart from their home, the only substantial investment that they will have. . . . Of all investments it is, perhaps, the least regulated." So writes Professor Jim Gower in his recent report on investor protection, ordered by the Government last year through the Department of Trade after the collapse of a number of investment management groups, most spectacularly Norton Warburg.

Professor Gower says in his report that a full-scale discussion and suggestions for the revision of the law governing pension funds is beyond the scope of his review, which sprang from the need to update the aged Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. But he clearly thinks that pensions are now well overdue for a legislative overhaul and outlines several of the existing anomalies.

"There is no specific statutory regime for pension funds", he reports. "They depend simply on the law of trusts. . . . Whereas unit trusts are subject additionally to rigorous regulation, pension funds are not."

The occupational Pensions Board, Gower points out, has a limited role. "Apart from these checks the only protection of the beneficiaries it the possibilty of suing the trustees for breach of trust."

The idea of legislation for the pensions industry is not new. The Wilson Report, quoted by Gower said: "The framework within which they (pension funds) operate has grown piecemeal and now needs to be systematized and strengthened. It is unsatisfactory that so much of it should depend on a body of trust law developed for quite other purposes."

In a nutshell the argument is — here is one of the biggest, if not the biggest financial industries in the country, more often than not permitted to demand a proportion of employees' earnings as contributions; yet there is no tailor-made legislation or regulations to police it. The pensions industry is the odd man out in a world where other forms of collective investment are tightly controlled.

Predictably, many in the pensions industry — but by no means all, are against the idea of any special legislation. At last year's annual conference of the National Association of Pension Funds in Brighton, Mr Maurice Oldfield, chairman of the NAPF, pointed out that during the 58 years of the association's existence no pension funds had gone bust, although many companies had done so.

This, it should be pointed out, is no thanks to the NAPF, which does not necessarily scrutinize the books of its members and has been noticeably backward in instituting rules and regulations among its members. However, it did institute a code of practice on information to members of pension schemes in 1980.

It would be impossible to imagine a situation where a pension fund goes spectacularly bust like Norton Warburg — the fund is restricted on how many of its investment eggs it can put in one basket and precautions are taken against the obvious hazard — that a pension fund goes bust alongside the company it is attached to.

The source of most discontent is the relationship of the members to the fund. The fact that while they are often forcibly herded into occupational pension schemes (joining the pension scheme is frequently a condition of employment) they have, in law, very few rights.

There is no statutory requirement to tell pension fund members very much about their money. The NAPF encourages its members to furnish fund members with regular and understandable information.

Perhaps the best way of showing the deficiencies is to look at what a pension fund member can do if he does not like some aspect of fund policy in benefits. While pension funds have inclined in recent years to take notice of the political implications of their investment policies — on South African holdings for instance — and have often nominated a token trade unionist as one of the trustees, members have had less influence on benefits.

If a fund makes dreadfully unprofitable investments there is nothing the member can do unless the fund managers have breached the trust deeds. That is difficult to prove. Some people have persisted and won — most notably in the case of Evans v London Cooperative Society.

One reason why pension managers are terrified of any legislation beefing up members rights is what happens in the United States, Where lawsuits are frequently and often frivolously launched against funds that have under-performed. Even those who think we should have pension fund legislation in this country want to avoid that situation.

By and large realistic increases in pensions in payment are at the discretion of the trustees of the pension fund. This, and the fact that early leavers are generally discriminated against, is a very grey area. Strictly speaking, under trust law all beneficiaries should be treated the same — that is the original concept. In practice, this does not seem to be the case with regard to pension funds.

Who is to regulate the fund managers? In the City there is a confusing variety of codes which Professor Gower would like to see incorporated into new legislation. There seems absolutely no reason why the pension fund industry should not be included.

Margaret Drummond

Cruising confidently in neutral

"Our aim has been to maintain confidence", said Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, in the Commons on March 23. He was moving the adoption of the orders relating to the first review of the contracting-out terms established under the provisions of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975.

In responding, the Opposition spokesman, Mr Brynmor John, admitted that "none of us understands fully what has happened", and he went on to suggest that "a simpler formula must be found".

Mr Anthony Newton, the newly appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary, made the encouraging observation that "we have not closed the door on any further consideration of the arrangements". His observation will doubtless be responded to positively and constructively by pensions' practitioners.

But what does all this really mean? Mr John's admission was correct — even those of us devoting our lifetime work to this subject find many of its intricacies fearsomely complex — but in asking for a *simpler* formula, he may well be seeking the impossible. Hopefully, however, a more *equitable* long-term formula can be found for the buy-back terms.

The Secretary of State confined himself to principles and political considerations, knowing that if he got this review wrong the repercussions could be formidable. Clearly Mr Fowler's aim is right, and in moving the adoption of the orders, he referred to representations made to him by the influential Occupational Pensions Scheme Joint Working Group (JWG), and to their emphasis on the need to maintain confidence if the *status quo* was to be retained. There was, in the event, general agreement that the terms of this, the first of the quinquennial reviews under the statute, should be neutral in effect.

Neutrality is not capable of precise definition, of course. Some have claimed that a revised abatement of NI contributions of 6 per cent is neutral while others have advocated 6½ per cent. It is perhaps unsurprising that the result is 6¼ per cent.

Such a compromise can in no way undermine confidence. It is highly unlikely that any company would wish to consider the trauma of altering its 1978 decision on the basis of the difference in its share of a quarter per cent abatement of relevant earnings — especially as its distribution is marginally in favour of the employer's contributions at the expense of the employees.

The buy-back terms are another matter. These are the terms on which a contracted-out employment can cease to be contracted out and the members of the appropriate scheme bought back into the state scheme. It can be argued that these terms are largely irrelevant, if the decision to contract-out was validly made on a long-term basis. They are of importance only if unforeseen circumstances arise. Even then, there is no compulsion, on ceasing to be contracted-out, to buy back into the state scheme, although it will be desirable for trustees to know they can do so. For instance, if the actuary were to express concern at his ability to sign a solvency certificate, the trustees would find themselves in an embarrassing position.

Nevertheless, the new terms to apply from April 6, 1983, for the period 1983/88 are worse than those now operating. They are only marginally worse if the economy is really moving according to forecasts, with interest rates (and inflation) moving down into a tolerable area.

They are significantly worse if we are to remain in the higher interest realms of the last four years; and it should anyway be recalled that we are measuring the change against terms that have turned out, because of exceptionally high interest rates, to be more generous than foreseen. A reasonable balance has to be kept between those who are contracted-out (approximately 45 per cent of the working population) and those who are not (approximately 55 per cent).

Pensions' practitioners, through the JWG, foresaw the coming difficulties. In May 1981 they took the initiative of placing before the then Secretary of State their own review of the contracting-out terms. This was followed by the Government Actuary issuing a memorandum in August on which his report to Parliament would be based. The response to that memorandum made it clear there were differences of opinion. Further consultation took place, but by then the timescale for dialogue had become impossibly short, and when the orders were finally laid a quite different adjustment to the buy-back terms was tabled.

Nevertheless, it has been made abundantly clear in Parliament that the Government is open to further representation, and indeed to change if a reasonable alternative is brought forward for its consideration. The last-minute change to the buy-back terms may not prove to be serious, especially as the new terms are to be phased in over a period of five years. Their full impact will not be felt until 1987/88 — by which time it may be only minimal; long before then the terms will have been subjected to the most detailed scrutiny, perhaps leading to further change.

There will be prophets of doom who, for their own reasons, will regard the latest review as an opportunity to undermine the *status quo*. There will also be confused thinking by, for instance, many US-owned companies. In trying to pursue their philosophy of integrating their own pension provision with the social security system of the country in which they are operating, many still fail to understand that the most effective form of integration in the UK is through contracting-out.

Some companies will continue to consider contracting-out the wrong option. But in describing as a "major success" the fact that some 90 per cent of members of schemes are contracted-out, Mr Fowler has underlined that option, frequently selected after consultation with unions, is a welcome one. It will be a very brave employer (or perhaps a remarkably foolish one) who will seek to overturn his previous decision on the basis of this review.

In the debate in the House, both Mr Brynmor John and Mr Robert McCrindle took the opportunity to feature the apparent failings of occupational schemes. We can only hope that they, and others, will eventually realize that these criticisms have little to do with the construction of such schemes. They have everything to do with the deployment of limited resources and the ordering of priorities.

There is no reason to suppose that confidence has been undermined. To the extent that employers (and employees) see in it a direct financial gain, this review should certainly be used as an additional resource to ameliorate the position of early leavers and pensioners. But there is a lot more talking to be done with the Government over the buy-back terms.

Derek Bandey

The author is president of the Society of Pension Consultants and chairman of the Occupational Pensions Scheme Joint Working Group.

Index linked: why the good news looked bad

Ironically, the week many fund managers may most readily recall about the maiden year of index-linked government securities will be the one in which they made (or could have made) a 10 point killing in these stocks.

That, of course, happened in the couple of days after the Chancellor announced in his recent Budget that index-linked gilts would in future be available to all comers and not just to pension funds.

For the first time one was able to see the enormous gearing inherent in these stocks come into its own. The sudden change in circumstances that led the market to change its perception of the appropriate real return from one of around three per cent to one of around 2¼ per cent produced what must have been some of the sharpest short-term movements in government bonds ever seen.

Yet initially this very surge in prices looked to be potentially very bad news for pension funds for the longer term. After all, the argument that had originally led the funds to push the yields up to three per cent had not changed — the argument being that the stocks should offer at least a small premium over the long-term trend of a two per cent per annum increase in real wages.

So, with yields down to 2¼ per cent or so, was the premium getting too small, even allowing for the "certainty" value of the stocks?

The answer is probably yes, though it is not that simple. For what happened when the Government offered its first derestricted stock was that the pension funds sat on the sidelines, and so did everyone else. The big new demand that had been expected failed to materialize.

Since then the yield has dropped back to around 2¾ per cent; the funds can probably take the view that for the moment at least they are back in the driving seat, on the assumption that the Government would like to make further issues of such stock in the new financial year.

This does not mean that non-pension fund demand might not appear in size at some future stage, though if the Government does want to issue, say, £2,500m of new stock per year, then it would have to be in some size to make a significant impact on the yield. That demand would be most likely to appear as inflationary expectations started to worsen, with overseas buyers possibly coming in as soon as they felt that the exchange rate risk of worsening inflation had been largely discounted.

Apart from interest in the index-linked stocks as investments in their own right, the advent of the ILs has also provided a useful benchmark for comparing other kinds of investment. To the extent that this has helped crystallize thoughts on investment strategy, and possibly to modify them in some instances, the impact may well be working its way through to relative prices in the marketplace itself.

But here one is on much more tentative ground. Take, for example, the conventional fixed-rate gilt-edged market. Real yields are historicaly high at the moment — certainly they are far higher than one would have expected, given the official forecast of inflation at around 7½ per cent by this time next year.

One cannot ascribe this phenomenon solely to the availability of index-linked stocks. Quite clearly, the explanation lies largely in the absence of exchange controls and the even higher real yields offered by US bonds.

Even so, it seems logical to believe that in more normal times the existence of index-linked stocks is bound to prevent gilt-edged yields moving towards zero (or less) quite in the way they have tended to in the past.

The linkage here will probably become more evident over time. Given the vagaries of the yield it may possibly become more apparent than any relationship with share and property yields.

Leaving aside the influence of index-linked stocks, the other major factor in the fund's investment thinking has continued to be the increased weighting given to overseas investment.

As 1981 wore on the signs seemed to be that the first great wave of overseas portfolio investment in the wake of the abolition of exchange controls in October, 1979, was beginning to subside. Pension funds had on average probably doubled their overseas weighting, from around five to closer to ten per cent — the shift in portfolio balance over so short a period obviously absorbing a far greater proportion of total cash flow.

This was precisely the kind of thing the Government hoped they would do, both to help hold down the exchange rate and to build up a new source of income for when North Sea oil starts to run out. The fruits of that increased investment overseas are now starting to come through quite strongly in terms of overseas earnings.

Whether the funds will want to take that present weighting much higher, in view of the fact that the bulk of their liabilities are in sterling, remains to be seen.

The increasingly lacklustre performance of the US economy and the possibility that increased protectionism might slow down the Japanese growth rate might for the moment argue against stepping up the overseas weighting. But it is not inconceivable that the weighting could push up towards 15 per cent over time, and that would again imply a rather greater percentage of net cash flow finding its way overseas rather than in into UK markets.

Perhaps the day will yet come when UK investment managers start casting a closer eye over golden handshakes, service contracts etc in major foreign firms.

John Whitmore

Housing attracts investment

The Building Trust, launched in January this year and chaired by Sir Monty Finniston, is a pioneering venture into what is, for pension funds, largely uncharted territory: the provision of loans for private home purchase.

Funds supporting the trust, which has an authorized capital of £100,000, include Marks and Spencer, Allied Breweries and the Post Office Superannuation Fund. In the following article, Robin Ellison, a solicitor and the trust's managing director, explains its philosophy and looks at prospects for expansion in the same field.

Investment in housing usually means either rented property, building society mortgages, or speculative housebuilding. Each has had its drawbacks for pension fund trustees. Rented property has been surrounded for a long period by legislative control and political activism and has caused a sour taste in the mouths of many major institutions. Building society mortgages, even today, give too low a rate of return compared with what the market can offer. Speculative housebuilding is a somewhat risky form of investment, unable to satisfy the trust requirements of most pension funds.

Coupled withe the difficulties of administration of mortgage portfolios, these drawbacks have deterred almost all pension funds from lending on housing — government figures last year indicated that only £1m of the £70,00m assets of funds were allocated in this way.

Now there seems to be a reversal of trends. The attractions, in principle, of investing in housing are obvious — a good return coupled with unparalleled security. In practice it seems that the only way in which pension funds can satisfactorily help to alleviate the insatiable demand for private housing is by providing mortgages.

Trust law suggests that mortgages are a wholly satisfactory form of asset for trust funds. The experience of the Depression showed that even in the worst times, mortgagors were determined to keep making their payments — in this respect mortgages proved to be a more secure investment than government stocks! And the Trustee Investments Act 1961 emphasized, by classifying mortgages as a "narrower-range" investment, that such an investment was clearly beyond criticism, unlike some other currently questionable forays into works of art, or overseas property.

Secondly, investment managers have been uncomfortably aware, even in current times, that perhaps the best investment they have made has been their own home. Until recently, however, they have been unable for practical reasons to invest in the housing market. The recent Henderson bond, not restricted to pension funds, which invests in up-market property in the London area (currently subject to the greatest pressures) shows that there is a demand to invest in housing. And recent studies of long-term house price trends indicate that house prices will soon start to climb again.

Thirdly, the long-term nature of pension fund liabilities is neatly matched by the long-term nature of most mortgages. Although mortgages are commonly expressed to be for 25-year periods, in practice the average redemption period is about seven years; and in the United States, where mortgages are a conventionally marketable security sold on exchanges the market, which exceeds that for Treasury Bonds, treats them as "10-year" money.

Immense political pressure is being placed on pension funds by the present administration. The Financial Institutions Group (FIG), established by Michael Heseltine last year, after the inner-city riots, has proposed an "Equity Mortgage Corporation", a body designed to take money from institutions and invest it with building companies and housing associations.

FIG has also suggested that there might be support for a "Government Housing Bond".

While previous initiative in this field, including pension fund investment in "shared-ownership" schemes, have been rejected by the institutions, it may be a matter of time before one of them is accepted. All such schemes need to satisfy the requirements of pension fund trustees and investment managers and to offer a market rate of return. They also need special mechanisms in order to compete with the semi-subsidized rates offered by building societies.

Closer look at the figures

The complexities of pension funds may baffle the financially unsophisticated, but actuarial statements can hardly rate bedside reading even for the investment professionals. It is hardly surprising, then, that for years most companies with occupational pension schemes felt no burning desire to communicate with members.

Employees, it was thought, wouldn't understand a pension fund report, even if they were interested enough to want to read it in the first place.

Although pension fund members have few statutory rights to regular information, and the practice of sending out reports to them automatically is by no means universal, communications are improving. Two years ago the National Association of Pension Funds (NAPF) instituted the Golden Pen awards for pension funds which submitted the best reports for members.

Yesterday the NAPF announced the winners for 1982. The judges were Mr Henry James, director general of the NAPF; Mr Myles White, head of pensions and social services, General and Municipal Workers Union; and Mr Charles Sleigh, chairman of the accounting standards committee's working party on pension funds and accounts.

There are three categories of award. First, the formal pension report and accounts for funds with over 500 members. This includes a breakdown of investments, details of the assets and liabilities of the fund, an actuarial report and possibly a separate valuation for the property portfolio.

The second category, perhaps of more interest to the millions of employees and pensioners, is the popular trustees report to members. Small funds with less than 500 members have a separate category of their own.

Few employees will want to wade through tons of figures, so the popular trustees report is probably the one that will be most widely read. The three Golden Pen judges chose the BICC Group Pension Fund as the 1982 winner in this category.

Alone among all the winners or runners-up, the BICC report consists of four pages and is printed on glossy paper. Tabloid in format, it is generously illustrated and includes well-designed tables and a financial breakdown. It is also printed in big bold type — why do editors of house journals and the like always seem to think that the workers are short sighted?

The report's great virtue is that it manages the nearly impossible — explaining important points about the fund to the layperson without being confusing or boring. It also includes practical information: how to apply for early retirement pension, now that the Government has relaxed the age restriction, and how to make additional voluntary contributions. There is a clear illustrated account of the money that came in and out of the fund and where it went, a review and breakdown of investments, and a short but clear actuaries' report.

There is an effort to humanize all that money. But I doubt if anyone at BICC will take the company up on its suggestion that they should visit the untidy pile of cigarette boxes in Shrewsbury ("this handsome building") that forms part of the fund's property portfolio.

Do members really relish this sort of thing — or indeed the little property pep talk delivered by the fund's property consultant on the back page? With his advice that "quick decisions are important ... as there are other potential buyers seeking good property" he would appear to be addressing the managers of the pension fund rather than its members.

Runner up in this category was the National Coal Board's effort, which the judges held to be a "model of exposition." They praised it for the way it summarizes retirement benefits and gives details of where members can get fuller explanatory leaflets.

In the formal category Tate & Lyle came top. It is the only report among the winners and runners up that compares the fund's latest annual performance against another performance measure. It gives a clear breakdown of the fund, a statement on investment policy and performance and (also rather rare) the phone numbers and names of the people who administer the scheme. Pension funds usually seem so faceless.

Debenhams were runners up in this category and the Reed Pension Trust (one of last year's winners) and the British Airways Pension Scheme were both commended.

Among the small funds (less than 500 members) the Reardon Smith report was the winner. Its 10 stapled pages are plain, austere even. Judging from that and the commended report of the University of York Pension Fund (last year's winner in this category), brevity and simplicity are expected of the small funds.

The Reardon Smith effort packs in the detail, despite its size, but the University of York report strikes me as infinitely better looking. The way it uses simple clear illustrations to show the fund's investment and financial situation is much more effective than mere rows of figures.

Margaret Drummond



Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	[illegible]	Macfarlane	84	-2	6.7	6.8	8.6
18	[illegible]	McInerney Prop	30	+1	2.2	7.4	7.0
25	[illegible]	Mackay H.	51	..	5.7	11.2	8.8
85	[illegible]	McKechnie Bros	105	+3	10.4	9.9	8.6
56	[illegible]	Macpherson D.	83	+1	6.0	7.2	11.1
108	[illegible]	Magnet & S'thns	166	-2	7.1	4.3	11.9
97	[illegible]	Man Agcy Music	114	..	12.5	11.0	9.7
72	[illegible]	Marchwiel	121	-1	9.4	7.8	9.5
106	[illegible]	Marks & Spencer	153	+1	5.8	3.3	20.8
33½	[illegible]	Marley Ltd	44½	..	3.2	7.3	12.4
14½	[illegible]	Marling Ind	35	..	1.4	4.0	24.5
22	[illegible]	Marshall T Lox	50	..	4.0	7.9	4.5
21	[illegible]	Do A	45	-3	4.0	8.8	4.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	83	Stag Furniture	93	..	7.1	7.7	8.9
70	39	Stakis (Reo)	70	..	2.3	8.3	11.8
544	374	Standard Tel	535	..	19.3	3.6	14.9
61	45	Stanley A. G.	59	+3	3.6	6.1	9.5
241	128	Steel Bros	230	+25	11.4	5.0	8.8
222	154	Steetley Co	175	+2	15.0	8.6	12.5
38½	12½	Steinberg	36	..	..	..	..
118	62	Stonehill	62	..	6.1	9.8	21.3
33	16	Streeters	35	..	..	..	8.6
66	46	Strong & Fisher	50	..	4.3	8.5	..
114	79	Sunlight Serv	107	..	3.6	3.4	8.8
52	27	Sutcliffe S'man	27	..	..	..	..
186	85½	Swire Pacific 'A'	106	+1	..	..	..
195	140	Sylione	183	..	12.9	7.0	20.3

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 22	Market rates (close) April 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7725-1.7780	$1.7760-1.7770	0.20-0.30c disc	0.65-0.75c disc
Montreal	$2.1705-2.1775	$2.1750-2.1760	0.35-0.45c disc	1.20-1.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.71-4.75fl	4.72½-4.73½fl	2⅛-1⅞c prem	6½-6c prem
Brussels	80.20-80.70f	80.50-80.60f	20-35c disc	80-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.42-14.47k	14.43-14.44k	730-830ore disc	2035-2170ore disc
Dublin	1.2270-1.2350p	1.2315-1.2325p	55-75p disc	175-195p disc
Frankfurt	4.24½-4.27½m	4.25¾-4.26¾m	1¼-1¼pf prem	5-4½pf prem
Lisbon	128.25-130.25e	129.50-130.00e	190-510c disc	400-1210c disc
Madrid	187.00-188.00p	187.60-187.80p	65-90c disc	195-240c disc
Milan	2343-2350lr	2347-2349lr	20-24lr disc	62-67lr disc
Oslo	10.76-10.81k	10.79-10.80k	385-490ore disc	640-750ore disc
Paris	11.08-11.14f	11.08½-11.09½f	7-10c disc	24-27c disc
Stockholm	10.45-10.52k	10.51-10.52k	80-20ore prem	300-135ore prem
Tokyo	430-435y	431-432y	2.55-2.20y prem	710-680y prem
Vienna	29.85-30.05sch	29.95-30.00sch	17-11gro prem	38-29gro prem
Zurich	3.47-3.51f	3.49½-3.50½f	3-2½c prem	7⅞-7¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 90.2

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13 Low 12½

Week Fixed: 12¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13	2 months	12⅞
3 months	13	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅟₃₂-13⅟₃₂	1 month	13¾
2 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂-12²⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	13¾
3 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂-12²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	13¾
6 months	12²¹⁄₃₂-12¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	13⅝

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	14¼-13⅞	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14¼-13⅞	9 months	14¼-13⅞
4 months	14¼-13⅞	10 months	14¼-13⅞
5 months	14¼-13⅞	11 months	14¼-13⅞
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	14-13¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⅝₁₆	6 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	13⅝-13½	12 months	13⅝-13½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13½	3 months	13⅝
7 days	13½	6 months	13⅝
1 month	13⅝	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13⅞-13⅝ Close 14

1 week	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⅝₁₆	6 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	13¾-13⅝	9 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	13²⁵⁄₃₂-13²⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅞-13¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14¼ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6750-1.6900
Bahrein	0.6675-0.6705
Finland	8.1385-8.1785
Greece	111.60-113.60
Hongkong	10.2805-10.3205
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5060-0.5110
Malaysia	4.1295-4.1695
Mexico	81.30-82.80
New Zealand	2.3030-2.3235
Saudi Arabia	6.0740-6.1040
Singapore	3.7620-3.7920
South Africa	1.8515-1.8565

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4405-1.4420
+ Canada	1.2247-1.2250
Netherlands	2.6600-2.6630
Belgium	45.29-45.32
Denmark	8.1300-8.1400
West Germany	2.3970-2.3980
Portugal	72.50-73.00
Spain	105.50-105.60
Italy	1321.00-1323.00
Norway	6.0650-6.0750
France	6.2550-6.2580
Sweden	5.9100-5.9200
Japan	242.80-242.95
Austria	16.86-16.87
Switzerland	1.9670-1.9685

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8161-0.8164

Euro-$ Deposits

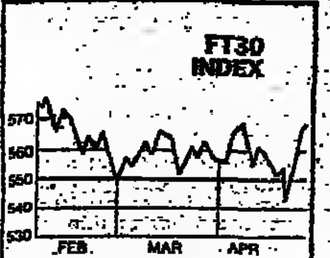
(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 14⅞-15¼; one month, 15⅛-15¼; three months, 15⅞-15¼; six months, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆.

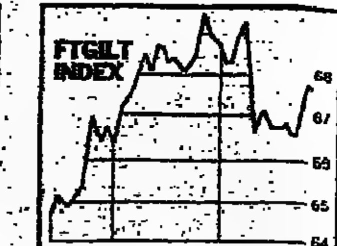
Gold

Gold fixed: am, $344.75 (an ounce); pm, $345 close, $344.25.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $354-356 (£199.5-200.5).
Sovereigns* (new): $83.5-84.5 (£47-47.50).
* Excludes VAT

BUSINESS NEWS

Share prices falter





After their good run so far this week share prices ran into more resistance yesterday, and were not helped by cautious remarks from ICI on current year prospects. Up 2.4 points at 10 am, the FT index drifted for the rest of the day and closed with a net gain of 1.6 at 569 — a rise of 18.3 points so far this week. Gilts turned lower in response to firmer money market rates and with investors reluctant to open fresh positions before the weekend.

British Aerospace deal

British Aerospace is to buy Sperry Gyroscope for £45m in cash. A down payment of £4.5 has been made and the balance is to be paid next month. Sperry, owned by the Sperry Corporation of the United States, was established in the UK in 1913 to make gyro compasses for the Royal Navy. It has recently designed and developed Britain's first laser gyro inertial navigation system.

Business Editor, Page 23

ICI hints at redundancies

Substantial redundancies in the plastics and petrochemicals division of ICI were strongly hinted at yesterday by Mr John Harvey-Jones, the new chairman. Addressing his first annual meeting of shareholders, Mr Harvey-Jones said economic recovery had been delayed, and the future remained uncertain. Radical rationalization, including plant closures, was essential, but the company was not getting out of Britain.

Jobs to go, page 22

Rise in EEC steel output

European Community steel prduction rose to 31.9m tonnes in the first three months of the year, almost 3 per cent up on a year earlier. Output in the United States, which has begun moves to restrict imports of steel from Europe, fell by 29 per cent in the first quarter to 20.9m tonnes, according to figures from the International Iron and Steel Institute.

SE opposition

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, has criticized proposals on indexation of capital gains tax. The measures, seeking to remove the inflation effect on the value of capital assets, are in the Finance Bill which entered the committee stage yesterday.

Chrysler forecast

Chrysler should make a $150m profit this year if the United States economy recovers from the recession, Mr Lee Lacocca, the car company's chairman, forecast yesterday.

● Nearly 800 car workers lost their jobs today when the last Rover saloon was built at BL's £31 million six-year-old plant at Solihull which is being shut down.

● The overall foreign currency position of the Bank of France fell by Fr3,781m (£340m) in the week ended April 15, reflecting the central bank's intervention in the foreign exchange market.

● Fiat's 90 per cent owned earth-moving machinery subsidiary, Fiat Allis Europe, has signed a $30m (£16.9m) contract to supply the Soviet Union with more than 100 bulldozers.

MARKET SUMMARY

Spotlight on oil

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 569.0, up 1.6
FT Gilts 67.67, down 0.10
FT All-Share 325.96, up 1.46
Bargains 15,210

Political uncertainty continues to keep trade quiet in all sections of the stock market but there is an underlying firm tone which helped the FT index to a 1.6 rise to 569.0, an advance so far on this account of 18.3.

Gloomy comments on trading from Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman, clipped 4p from ICI while other blue chips ended narrowly mixed with Glaxo unchanged at 631p after the recent dramatic rises.

The spotlight was firmly on the oil sector after the Opec decision to cut production and there were double figure gains for leaders with BP up 12p at 310p, Shell 14p better at 402p, Lasmo up 17p at 339p and Ultramar climbing 10p to 416p.

Trade in the gilt market remained thin, with upward pressure on short-term money rates leaving falls of £¼ across the board.

Greycoat Estates proved it is a force to be reckoned with in the property world with its £36m take-over last year of City Offices, and substantial buying pushed the shares up 8p to 142p — a rise so far this week of 12p — with a decision due soon from the Environment Department on its Coin Street development proposals.

Elsewhere in properties a 30 per cent profits boost supported Chesterfield at 367p, up 7p, while Rush & Tompkins responded to a profits recovery with a 6p jump to 224p.

Liverpool-based department store group Owen Owen provided the only serious upset among companies reporting, slipping 8p to 170p as pretax profits of £2.6m were transformed into a £220,000 loss and the dividend was cut.

On the bid front John Menzies was unchanged at 251p on news that Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation had stepped up its intervention in Menzies' bid for Lonsdale Universal by taking its stake to 10.2 per cent.

Harris Queensway continued to respond to profits well above market expectations with a 10p jump to 174p while Steel Brothers climbed 25p to 230p with the £4.5m rights issue offset by the bid from Tamween, the Middle East group which has an 18 per cent stake.

A warning from Lord Boardman atd the group's annual meeting that profits at Steetley in the first half would be less than last year failed to dent confidence that there would be an improvement in the full year and the shares gained 2p to 175p.

British Aerospace was 5p firmer at 193p on news of its £45m acquisition of Sperry Gyroscope with Bullough 9p better at 186p also on acquisition news.

Equity turnover on April 21 was £104.941m (11,812 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Heating oil futures hit their highest prices for three months in record trading volume. Material for delivery this month gained $5 a tonne to £284.50, and the May contract was $10 higher at $289. The volume was 5,115 lots.

Dealers said that three factors contributed to the upsurge. One was stronger prices and activity in New York, where gas oil stocks are low. Political tension, notably in the Middle East, also raised prices. But the most influential factor was the news that Opec output had fallen to 15.8m barrels a day.

Rotterdam spot oil prices responded to the same influences, gas oil for immediate delivery putting on about $7 a tonne to $285-287.

● Elsewhere on the London Commodity Exchange, cocoa prices fell sharply. Dealers' belief that some west African producers would sell cocoa pushed material for delivery this month down by £26 to £891 a tonne, while May cocoa lost £21 to £919.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 77,295.87, up 35.29
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,220.13, up 26.36

CURRENCIES

The pound firmed in quiet trading, as investors awaited Falklands developments. The dollar rose to above DM 2.40 at one stage before dropping back to close little changed.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.7765, up 35 pts
Index 90.2, up 0.3
DM 4.2625
Fr. F 11.0900
Yen 432.50

Dollar
Index 115.4, up 0.2
DM 2.3975, up 15 pts

Gold
$344.25, up 75 pts

TODAY

Board meetings. Interims: S Casket, Lowland Investment Co, TV South West. Finals: Allebone and Sons, Amalgamated Metal Corp, Bentalls, Futura Holdings, F Miller (Textiles), Richardsons Westgarth, Savoy Hotel, Solicitors's Law Stationery Society, Scottish Northern Investment Trust.

Economic statistics. Retail price index (March), tax and price index (March), new vehicle registrations (March), sales and orders in engineering (January).

MONEY MARKETS

● Rates firmed on an apparent reluctance to take positions ahead of the weekend. The Bank bought £325m of bills on a forecast shotage of £450m.

Domestic Rates:
Base rate 13%
3 month interbank 13$^{13}/_{16}$

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 15¼-15⅛
3 month FFr 23½-23

Producers still gloomy over world prices

£800m N Sea oil project abandoned

Shell and Esso, announced yesterday that they have abandoned plans to develop the Tern oil field in the North Sea, an £800m project that could have provided job security for hundreds of workers in Scotland's crisis-hit offshore construction industry.

The consortium also said that it had given up any hope of developing the Eider field, another sizable oil discovery in the same part of the North Sea, in the foreseeable future.

Shell, the lead partner, blamed three factors for its decision not to proceed beyond the initial conceptual engineering phase of the Tern development. They were:

● The technical risks involved in the project.
● The deteriorating outlook for world oil prices.
● What it called "the onerous tax regime" in the North Sea.

Tern due on stream in 1987 lies in 550 feet of water about 100 miles north-east of the Shetlands and contains an estimated 140 million barrels of reserves. The Eider discovery has an estimated 120 million barrels of reserves.

The decision not to proceed with either development underlines how dramatically the economics of North Sea oil development have changed in the last year, and will be a bitter blow to the offshore platform construction industry where nearly 2,000 redundancies have been announced in the last three weeks as a result of a drying up of major North Sea oil development orders.

Although Shell and Eso have warned publicly in the last few weeks that the Governments's refusal to cut North Sea oil taxes would hit future development plans, tax is not the most important reason behind yesterday's announcement. Tern was a high cost development even by North Sea Standards, with a complex geological structure that would have required a large number of water and gas injection wells to boost oil flows. Officials at the Department of Energy emphasized yesterday that Tern had been postponed rather than necessarily abandoned for all time, and noted that the field's economics had (if anything) been marginally improved by the oil tax changes in the last Budget.

The fact remains however, that fields of over 100 million barrels of reserves in the main producing sector of the North Sea were until recently considered ot be generally economically viable. Most uture discoveries in the North Sea will be smaller than 150 million barrels, so the Tern decision which implies that virtuall every find will be marginal from now on could make a turning point in the history of the North Sea.

One casualty of the Tern decision will be Foster Wheeler, the engineering construction company which was in line to win a £40m contract to provide project services for the development

The move means that the partnership, which operates six of Britain's 20 producing North Sea oil fields, now has no further developments of its own in the pipeline

Saudi output cut further

By Our Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia is continuing to produce less oil than its official production ceiling in its efforts to prevent the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries having to cut oil prices, Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said yesterday.

Last month Saudi Arabia, the largest single Opec producer, put out 6.7 million barrels a day against its ceiling of 7.5 million said Shaikh Yamani, and this month output is again falling short, by an undisclosed amount, of the new and lower ceiling of 7 million barrels.

Meanwhile, Dr Mana Said Oteiba, president of Opec, confirmed that the organization would give financial aid to Nigeria to help overcome the disastrous slump in its oil sales as a result of the overpricing of its oil.

In Nigeria, Mr Shehu Shagari, the country's president, has withdrawn his Budget bill only hours after it was passed by parliament and will submit a new proposal more in line with depleted oil revenues.

But at the same time Nigeria is raising $240m on the Euromarket to finance a railway between Umuahia and Enugu. The credit will be for eight years and will carry interest of ⅞ per cent over the London Interbank Offered Rate.

Nigeria is regarded as the weak link in Opec attempts to underpin oil prices. Its oil production is thought to be between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels a day, well below its Opec quota of 1.3 million barrels.

And some oil companies have refused to buy Nigerian oil at the official price of $35.50 a barrel when they can obtain similar quality crude from the North Sea at $31.

The West German Export Trade Federation yesterday warned companies not to increase trade with Nigeria, whose "demand for foreign goods is larger than its financing ability", the federation said.

Kuwait's finance minister has warned that the country faces a traumatic financial squeeze unless it can boost oil exports or trim its hefty public spending programme.

Agency reports quoted the finance minister as saying that Kuwait would "go bankrupt" in four years if present trends continued.

Fresh hopes of buyer for De Lorean car plant

By Robert Rodwell



Sir Kenneth: did not know backer's identity

The Government backed De Lorean sports car plant in West Belfast appeared on the brink of being salvaged yesterday.

For the past six weeks the 1,500 employees at the company, which is in Receivership, have been working a one-day week producing 35 to 40 cars which have been stockpiled.

Yesterday, as the workforce expected the shutters to be pulled down on the venture, union officials met joint Receivers, Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Sagwell, and were told that the legal action in New York between the Bank of America and Mr John De Lorean's New York-based marketing company, which had been blocking sales of more than 2,000 sports cars stockpiled in the United States, had been settled out of court.

The Bank is to release those cars on which it has a charge, in respect of loans granted to Mr De Lorean's company and these will now be forwarded to retail dealers.

In addition, it is expected that 1,000 cars will be bought or leased almost immediately by the coast-to-coast Budget-Rent-A-Car chain.

Sir Kenneth said that within the last few days proposals for financing further production and for the acquisition of the Belfast factory had been received from Mr De Lorean. These provided the basis for an agreement and were being studied and while discussions continue jobs at the Belfast plant will be safeguarded.

He admitted that he did not know the identity of Mr De Lorean's new backer but said that his lawyers were in negotiation with those operating for the unnamed financier.

If a firm agreement resulted, Sir Kenneth said, his impression was that the new backer, rather than Mr De Lorean, would be very much in charge of both the American and Northern Ireland companies.

Meanwhile, production is to continue at least until the end of May. The Belfast company has itself concluded the sale of 200 cars which have been stockpiled at the city's docks.

The revenue from this sale has given the Belfast operation scope for a few more weeks above and beyond the £5m provided by the Northern Ireland Office for the Receivers as interim finance when the company collapsed in February.

It is understood that the destination of these cars is the Middle East — the first market outside the United States where the stainless steel sports car has been sold. Fifty were shipped from Belfast a few days ago bound for Kuwait and Dubai.

Sales to the Middle East can be started immediately as cars with United States certification are acceptable there.

The marketing of the presently left-hand drie car in Continental Europe cannot begin until some minor re-engineering to meet Eduropean standards has been done, while no right-hand-drive model for the United Kingdom and other markets has yet been developed

Poles want new terms on debts

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Western banks will have to agree to delay interest as well as capital repayments on Poland's debts if agreement is to be reached on a 1982 rescheduling, it was indicated in London yesterday.

Mr Zygmunt Krolak, commercial cousellor at the Polish Embassy, said it would be necessary for commercial banks to adopt a similar line to Western governments which agreed to reschedule 90 per cent of the interest due to them in 1981 as part of the 1981 rescheduling terms.

Poland is due to repay $10,000m (about £5,650m) in 1982 of which $3,000m is interest. Mr Krolak said Poland's ability to repay part of the interest would depend on whether new credit was available so that Poland could buy spare parts and raw materials to restore its economy.

Although production was 10 per cent down in the first quarter of 1982, compared with the 1981 first quarter, Mr Krolak said the rate of decline had slowed and output and exports in the mining industry had improved. However, increased foreign exchange earnings from these sources would have to be diverted to buying spares and materials for industry.

The target for hard currency earnings in 1982 is $6,000m and a positive balance of trade with western economies is expected for the first time since the early seventies.

Mr Krolak pointed to extensive moves towards reform of the economy including new pricing levels, the introduction of market forces in the economy and moves towards the decentralization of planning.

Western bankers are unlikely to take kindly to the idea of rescheduling interest payments. Talks have not yet begun on a 1982 rescheduling because of the refusal of govenments to negotiate through the Paris Club until military rule had been relaxed in Poland.

Polish officials are expected to meet bankers in London next month to tie up the technical details of the 1981 rescheduling but it is not clear whether 1982 rescheduling will also be discussed.

Poland is already seriously behind on the interest payments originally due in 1982 and bankers believe there could be serious consequences if payments on the rescheduled amounts are not met.

PSBR well within forecast for year

By John Whitmore

The public sector borrowing requirement in the financial year just ended undershot the Government's original estimate of £10,600m by £2,000m.

Moreover, the undershoot in the underlying PSBR was still greater. When the Treasury published separate figures for the central government borrowing requirement earlier this month, it estimated that the impact of last year's civil servants' dispute on tax revenue had been to raise the CGBR in 1981-82 by about £750m.

On the face of it, the PSBR out-turn could suggest that the Government's fiscal policy last year was tighter than it perhaps needed to be, or at least was intended to be.

However, the PSBR is always difficult to forecast with precision since it is the difference between two very big numbers — for expenditure and revenue — which run at about £100,000m. Only small divergences from forecast in either of these figures can produce a relatively large change in the residual borrowing requirement. Indeed, on the basis of past performance the average margin of error is put at up to £3,000m in either direction.

The PSBR can also be difficult to track during the course of the year because of the lag with which the Treasury sees figures for local authorities and public corporations. For instance, the Treasury was still forecasting a 1981-82 PSBR of about £10,600m last month.

Business Editor, Page 23

GUS bid 'a rescue'

By Our Financial Staff

Great Universal Stores, the mail order giant which is bidding £37.2m for Empire Stores (Bradford), is preparing to argue before the Office of Fair Trading that the bid should not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Both hope to convince the OFT that GUS's agreed offer of one of its shares and 186p cash for every six Empire shares, is more of a rescue of the smallest of the mail order companies than an attempt to increase its domination of a market sector.

The OFT is expected to put its recommendation to the Secretary of State for Trade in about a month.

Fears that a reference was virtually automatic kept Empire's share price 10p below GUS's 114p bid price yesteday, when dealings in the shares were resumed after a 10-day suspension

Counter-bidders could be put off by GUS's announcement that it has contracts with a wide number of institutions to buy 15 per cent of Empire immediately the bid was announced.

Ex-broker on theft charges

Mr Gerald Charles Bowyer-Tagg, former senior partner of the crashed stockbroking firm Norman Collins, is due to appear in court on remand in July facing two charges of theft and one of falsifying accounts. The total sum involved is £50,000.

He was arrested at Heathrow Airport on Monday by City of London Fraud Squad officers, appeared in court on Tuesday and was remanded on £25,000 bail until July 20.

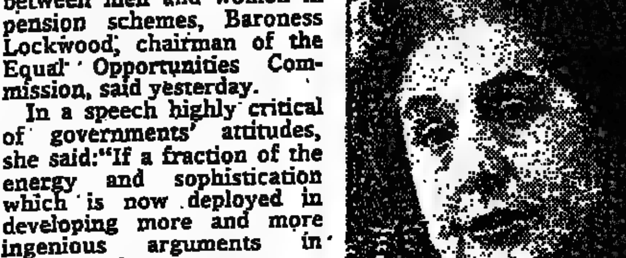
Until February last year Mr Bowyer-Tagg was the finance and administration partner of the two-man stockbroking firm Norman Collins. But on February 3 the firm was "hammered" by the Stock Exchange Council after admitting that it could not meet its bargains. Debts were estimated at around £1m.

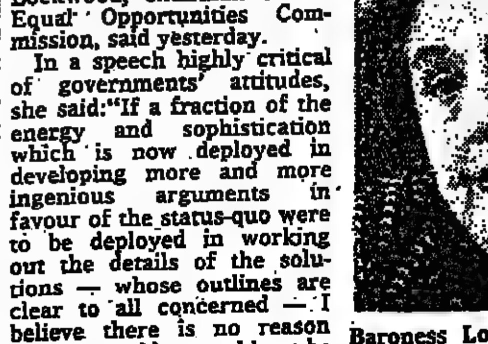
Mr Bowyer-Tagg was declared a defaulter and expelled from the Exchange where he had been a member since 1974. The hammering was the first for five years. But four months later it was followed by the collapse of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, into whose Government Securities dealings the Fraud Squad had already been investigating. Hedderwick went down owing £6m.

Government inaction under attack

Women's pensions 'still unfair'

By Lorna Bourke





Baroness Lockwood: Britain "out of line"

Successive governments have ignored inequalities between men and women in pension schemes, Baroness Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

In a speech highly critical of governments' attitudes, she said: "If a fraction of the energy and sophistication which is now deployed in developing more and more ingenious arguments in favour of the status-quo were to be deployed in working out the details of the solutions — whose outlines are clear to all concerned — I believe there is no reason why the problem could not be solved within the lifetime of this Parliament."

Baroness Lockwood called on the National Association of Pension Funds — at its annual conference at Bournemouth — to sponsor a "state of the art" report on occupational pension schemes in respect of the treatment of men and women members.

"I am sure that such a report would be very widely welcomed — not least of all by my commission.

The commission had already embarked upon a pilot study, results of which would be published as soon as available. Initial impressions were that most men and women took equal retirement ages seriously, and that many would be prepared to make a substantial financial contribution in order to bring about such equality.

Emphasising the lack of government action and the moves being forced upon us by changes taking place within the EEC, she said, "I cannot see how Britain can avoid finding herself once again out of line with the rest of the community unless we seriously address ourselves to this issue in the near future."

A question of timing for Associated Dairies

Waiting for expansion to pay off

In 1978 Associated Dairies Group (ADG) went into furniture and carpets in search of higher margins than in its cornerstone market of groceries only to find setting in the worst recession for years in the home furnishings market (Derek Harris writes).

There are two questions as the group nears the end of its trading year early next month. One, will results from furniture and carpets be as bad as in the first half when trading profits plunged nearly 80 per cent?

Two, how far is the furnishing division ready to gain from any economic upturn?

The fact that the group is now ready to talk more freely about what has been going on in Allied Carpets and what is now the Wades chain of furnitue stores is probably encouraging in itself. Mr Roy Bousfield, ADG's managing director and vice-chairman, agrees that the question the group has to face is whether it took over the two concerns, including the Williams furnishing stores chain that went with Allied, at the right time. "We do not feel we moved at the wrong time," he added.

Sales have been hit — 10 per cent off at Allied Carpets which as Britain's largest specialist carpet retailer has been the most exposed to recessionary effects on trade — but both Allied and Wades are in profit, according to Mr Bousfield. Wades, which has almost doubled in size with conversions of 37 old down-market Williams stores, has had sales increases of 6 per cent.

With 72 outlets Wades now has increased purchasing power, able to buy at keener prices. Inflation in furniture prices has been well below the Retail Price Index rate anyway so by simply pegging prices in the Wades outlets gross margins have benefited.


Noel Stockdale, chairman of Associated Dairies

An extensive refurbishng programme, £12m at Allied Carpets over three years as the chain has been taken slightly up-market, and £3m at Wades over 18 months, is now shelved.

That puts the furnishing division ready in the new financial year, to feed any extra trade straight to the bottom line. But of this current year's trade Mr John Elston, of stockbrokers James Capel, estimates there could be £1m profits apiece from Allied and Wades, modifying the decline year-on-year to 62 per cent.

The two Ukay furniture stores in London at Olympia and Bow are being retained even though a net profit is not being looked for by Mr Bousfield. Mr Elston estimates a £300,000 loss compared with £1.5m the previous year.

Although in both furniture and carpets customers during the worst of the recession may have been trading a far down the market as possible where they were buying at all, there are good arguments especially on margins for the current market positioning of both Allied and Wades. Mr Bousfield believes that easing on the mortgage front and a construction upturn could begin to show in furnishing trade within two of three months.

He believes Allied can reclaim its sales losses — it has not shed any of its 10 per cent market share — and that the Wades turnover can be geared up further.

Sales of carpets at Wades, accounting for 12 per cent of the selling area, are up by 90 per cent and bedding sales have also increased.

The potential of Allied and Wades, with new store openings still to come, seems undoubted once the economic situation improves. That with some uncertainty still about the ability of the Asda stores operation to regain its old momentum, nevertheless could mean still unexciting results in the first half of the next financial year.

The Elston forecast is that up to £59m pretax this year (7.8p earnings per share and a multiple of 17.2) could rise in 1982-83 some 10 per cent to £65m (earnings per share 8.6p and a multiple of 15.6).

Divided views on Ferranti

High technology defence equipment such as the weapons control systems designed for the Royal Navy by the electronics group Ferranti may be used in earnest in the South Atlantic. But it is difficult to say whether such anticipation has been behind this week's steady rise in the Ferranti share price as several factors may be at play (Drew Johnston writes).

Ferranti is strongly fancied as a candidate for takeover. Its expertise and growth potential in defence and electronics make it an attractive prospect. Plessey, Racal-Decca and GCE all being spoken of as possible suitors. An overseas bid is probably ruled out on security grounds.

Opinion is divided on what to do with Ferranti shares. Stockbrokers Hoare Govett are bearish on the grounds that the institutions which took Ferranti stock from the National Enterprise Board in 1980 will be free to dispose of their holdings from July.

They argue that the institutional sale will result in significant price weakness. They also think there will be no bid for the company before July.

But other brokers say that the steady improvements in the internal operation could lead to a substantial profits rise over the next couple of years. One analyst said he would be loath to suggest the share price is currently too high, at its present level — 687p per share.

For the year just ended, there seems to be agreement that pretax profits will be around £23m, against last year's £18m. Analysts expect an increase in the payout and forecast a prospective dividend yield of 1.6 per cent.

Next year, pretax profits are expected to touch £28m. The company is currently trading at around 26 times fully taxed earnings, but some analysts think that judged on the trading potential this should be 4 or 5 points less.

Confidence in Ferranti's strongly improved efficiency is undermined to some extent by its relatively high dependence on United Kingdom public sector business.

Earlier this month the share price was given a slight boost from the formal signing of a £49m contract for the design and supply of weapons systems for the Brazilian navy. The deal was agreed last autumn, but could now be in jeopardy if the Organisation of American States sides with Argentina and acts against imports from the United Kingdom.

Cash call at Steel Bros

Steel Brothers, as widely tipped, called on shareholders yesterday to raise £4.5m to finance both past and future expansion, (Margareta Pagano writes).

The rights issue is at 170p a share on a one-for-four basis. The group's shares jumped 25p to 230p on the news — well above the year's low of 205p.

The cash call comes to repay some of the money borrowed from Steel's bankers over the last year to support its many expansion projects in the United States and Canada. Last year saw the group invest £2.8m in the part cost of building a new lime plant in Montana; it bought and improved lime operations at Tacoma, Washington for $5.5m (£3.2m); doubled capacity of its Pavilion Lake for C$5.7m, and constructed a bulk lime terminal in Canada.

About £3.5m from the issue will be repaid and the balance will go to reduce borrowings, which, at £26m at the year end, represent a 7 per cent gearing ratio to shareholders' funds.

Steel, which earns 90 per cent of its profits overseas, continues its two-pronged policy of expansion — into developing its rock and construction business in the United States and diversifying the foodstuffs interest into the Far East and other markets.

Signs of improved demand for both its main businesses came with full year figures for the year to December. Pretax profits are up 41 per cent to £7.8m on turnover higher by £10m at £110.6m. At the trading level profits were £15.4m against £10.4m and a profit breakdown shows foodstuffs (covering wholesaling and trading, canteen dinners and airflight packed meals) up to £4.1m against £2.9m. Rock and construction profits rose to £2,3m against £1.9m.

Better trading in most markets lies behind the increase and Steel is now looking to develop its Spinney foodstuffs concern, so far mainly concentrated in the Middle East, into the Far East. Airflight packed meals in the United Kingdom out of Gatwick are only a small operation — the group lost the Laker contract — but expansion here is also planned.

A final dividend of 9.2p gross is being paid, making a total of 13.7p compared with 11.4p last time.

A recent revaluation of the group's land and buildings, excluding limestone and gravel land, disclosed an unrealized surplus of £5.4m which has been taken into accounts. Results have also benefitted from lower sterling rates on profits earned overseas. But interest charges, up at £4.4m against £2.4m, were an additional burden.

Mr Anthony De Boer, chairman, says the group's other activities made small, but useful, profits despite difficult trading. Signs are, he adds, the recession may have reached its lowest point

US airline warned by auditor over debts

Oakland, California, April 22. — World Airways, one of several United States airlines hard hit by recession, has been warned by its auditors that it may be unable to continue in business because of a cash shortage.

But the former leading charter flight operator, which joined scheduled carriers when President Carter deregulated the domestic airline business in 1978, said yesterday it was optimistic it could reschedule its debt payments.

A report by auditors Peat, Marwick, Mitchell said that a greater-than-expected 1981 loss of $20.2m (£11.3m) could prevent the airline from continuing its operations because of its needs to repay debts.

World Airways, which operates transatlantic routes, had been anticipating its 1981 losses would be $12m to $15m after a 1980 deficit of $28m.

It blamed the dismal 1981 results largely on interest expenses of over $50m, but said that talks with its creditors in extending payments falling due over the next 14 months were progressing satisfactorily.

Other leading American airlines are also in difficulty.

Texas-based Braniff is struggling to overcome losses totalling $310m over the past three years and is trying to restructure debts of more than $730m.

American Airlines, the country's third largest commercial carrier, has just reported pre-tax losses of $75.4m in the first quarter of this year compared with a profit last year of $4.8. — Reuter.


Bill Warhurst

Work has begun on site (above) for Hongkong's unified Stock Exchange, which will replace the existing buildings, after Hongkong Land's £432m acquisition of the land in Connaught Road Central. Under the terms of the tender by which the group bought the 144,200 sq ft site it must provide a bus station covered by a two-storey podium to house the Stock Exchange, but above this offices can be built to a maximum height of 600 feet.

Sizable job cuts loom at ICI

By Rupert Morris

The broadest hint yet that substantial redundancies are on the way at Imperial Chemical Industries was given yesterday by Mr John Harvey-Jones, the company's new chairman.

Radical rationalization "on a European scale" was necessary in plastics and petrochemicals, Mr Harvey-Jones told ICI's annual meeting in London. It was his first direct contact with shareholders since he succeeded Sir Maurice Hodgson as chairman at the beginning of the month.

He saw the problem as similar to that which once existed in the fibres sector. The halving of the fibres workforce from 18,000 to 9,000 in the past 10 years was masterminded by Mr Harvey-Jones.

Rationalization, he told the meeting, would include portfolio exchanges and the closure of inefficient and older plants.


John Harvey-Jones: pursuit of efficiency.

A poor start to the year meant economic recovery had been delayed, he said: "Hence we cannot afford to let up in our pursuit of further efficiency and operating economies.

He said it might take longer than the company would like to return every sector to profitability, and stressed that there was no question of leaving Britain.

Cost reductions, technology advances, and export breakthroughs had, however, combined to produce "a realistic sense of confidence".

"One expression of this confidence is the parially restored dividend. It is our firm intention to improve the return to shareholders as soon as earnings permit".

Improvements of up to 40 per cent in energy dfficiency at new plants were another significant advance, he said.

"Any general caution I have," he said, "is not about ICI's ability, but about the economic climate and its uncertainties".

Anxiety about job losses has, however, prompted the seven trade unions at ICI to form a national joint body to discuss the company's strategy with directors. The unions remain extremely concerned that ICI is directing most of its energies to overseas expansion at the expense of the British workforce.

Document exchange centres licensed

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Over 100 document exchange centres in the United Kingdom have formally been awarded licences by the Department of Industry to deliver mail to each other.

Prior to the granting of these licences documents have only been deposited and collected by the members of a particular exchange.

The licence is general not requiring individual applications and is effective immediately.

Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for industry, who published the licence yesterday, said: "These measures will both stimulate the Post Office to greater efficiency, through introducing an element of competition into the postal monopoly, and will benefit the customer by giving him choice of service in areas where this is desirable".

Document exchanges have grown in popularity over the last five years and have been largely used by lawyers and bankers for the exchange of confidential paperwork. The Post Office has its own service based in the Stock Exchange called Exchangepost.

Most of the exchanges have been transmitting documents to each other since the passage of the British Telecommunications Act last July.

The licence completes the programme for liberalising the postal system. Other measures include the issuing of a general licence which enables charities to deliver Christmas cards and the suspension of the Post Office monopoly on time sensitive material provided that the charge is greater than £1 a letter.

FIRST LOCAL ICL CENTRE OPENS

ICL has opened at Reading the first of its planned computer centres. Seven more are scheduled for London, Croydon, Bristol, Manchester, Wakefield, Birmingham and Edinburgh, and others outside the United Kingdom will bring the total to over 40.

The centres will concentrate on making local businessmen aware of the benefits of computers by "taking the jargon and the mystique out of computers".

Sperry has announced details of its computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing programs (CAM) for its computer systems.

The system UNIS-CAD will speed up design of products with higher quality and at lower cost, Sperry claims. It allows all aspects of design engineering and manufacturing to operate from a data bank in one computer.

US airline warned by auditor over debts

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL

Inflation in US 'could fall to 3pc'

United States inflation could fall to 3 per cent by around the end of this year from February's year on year consumer price rise of 7.7 per cent, Mr Herve De Carmoy, the Midland Bank west and southern Europe General Manager said in Paris.

He said with the fall in inflation, which would come partly as a result of the strength of the dollar, real United States interest rates would fall to between 5 and 7 per cent, compared with the present 8½ per cent with prime rates at 16½ per cent.

The fall in United States inflation and the continuing high level of real interest rates would have a serious impact on European economies, he added.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Federal Banking Commission is investigating three banks that France and Italy have charged with involvement in the illegal flight of capital to Switzerland. The banks under investigation are: Banque Occidentale pour L'Industrie et la Commerce, Bank Leu and Banque du Gothard.

● Switzerland's four biggest commercial banks yesterday cut their interesr rates on time deposits by ¼ point. The fall is the seventh since March 1.

GUYANA

Guyana has announced the first oil find 200 miles south of Georgetown. A statement from the Ministry of Energy and Mines described the discovery as encouraging but added reserves must be assessed before any commercial development can be contemplated.

AUSTRALIA

Australia's consumer price index rose 351.1 in the first quarter, up 1.7 per cent from the last quarter of last year and 10.5 per cent from March last year.

HONGKONG

Union Carbide said it has sold its stake in a Taiwan petrochemical venture, after seeking a buyer for more than a year. The United States company sold its 25 per cent share of Oriental Union Chemical to Central Investment Holding on January 18, according to Mr J. B. Law, chairman of Union Carbide Eastern, a subsidiary.

JAPAN

Japan's gold imports surged last month to a record 55.7 tonnes, more than triple February's imports and nearly five times more than in March last year.

Advertising: an unstoppable boom?

Advertising expenditure on television and in the national press has increased rapidly in the first quarter of the year and industry economists are forecasting an advertising boom which could turn 1983 into the best year yet for the industry.

Independent Television's net advertisement revenue rose by 25.7 per cent in the first three months of this year compared with the same period last year. Figures for press expenditure are harder to come by since, unlike ITV, Fleet Street does not publish its monthly revenue figures.

However, predictions from the Advertising Association put the newspaper increase even higher than that of television, at 28 per cent.

Much of the newspaper boom, according to the Adverising Association's director of research, Mr Mike Waterson, is accounted for by the increase in colour supplement revenue, with two new titles, the *Sunday Express Magazine* and the *News of the World's SunDay* giving the sector a boost.

The Advertising Association's forecast, published quarterly, is normally accurate and its prediction for television revenue in the first three months of this year was close to target.

"We hold the view that the volume of advertising expenditure in general, and television in particular, is still basically governed by economic factors such as the level of consumers' expenditure and company profitability", says Mr Waterson.

"If this assumption is correct, the next two years should be good ones for most sectors of expenditure, unless the Government continues to follow the monetarist flag with much greater fervour than seen before".

The boom in television revenue began in the third quarter last year, which saw the ITV contractors' revenue grow by 25 per cent on the same period the previous year.

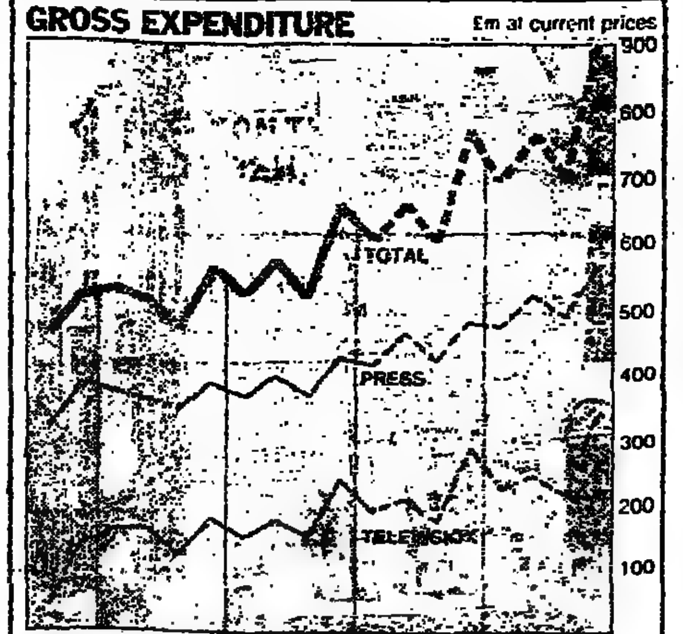
The following quarter, which takes in the pre-Christmas rush and is ITV's best time of the year, saw an increase of 31 per cent.

Other media, meanwhile, were still showing little or no increase and it is only in the last three months that the press has begun to experience the advertising revival.

"The most likely explanation for the sudden growth of TV advertising is that the turnng point for the profitability of consumer goods industries occurred in the middle of 1981, well before any change in industrial and intermediate goods markets" says Mr Waterson.

"There is evidence to show that television expenditure tends to recover from recessionary conditions rather more rapidly than other sectors of expenditure and this could well be due to the fact that heavy TV advertisers tend to be concentrated in sectors of the economy which recover from the recession rather early in the trade cycle.

Other factors have fuelled the television spending boom.



Source: Advertising Association

Because the amount of television advertising *per hour* is restricted by Government (unlike that in newspapers, which can simply print more pages) the cost of airtime, and hence revenue, is directly linked to demand. Recently the TV contractors have been very successful in increasing this demand.

While the major TV boom has happened already and its revenue will more or less settle down now on a steadily rising graph over the next two years, national newspapers are set for a boost over the next six months says the Advertising Association, in display advertising terms, if not in classified.

Following its forecast of a 28 per cent increase for national newspapers (including colour supplements) in the past three months, it sees a 33 per cent rise in the current quarter, compared with the same term last year, and a 28 per cent rise in the following quarter.

Overall, the Advertising Association forecasts a real increase in advertising expenditure of five per cent in each of the next two years, which would bring total spending to over £3,000m — a record in real terms.

Some observers, however, are less optimistic than the Advertising Association. One reservation they have is that the new advertisers who have been attracted to television in recent years do not necessarily have the fundamental belief in the value of advertising for the success of their products that the traditional brand advertisers have.

The new advertisers, so the argument goes, such as retailers, motors and entertainment firms, are not believers in the long-term value of advertising but use it for tactical short-term benefits, rather than in strategic brand-building terms.

In other words, the current boom, built as it has been largely on the revenue of new types of advertiser, might not be as stable as it seems.

There is another argument which is linked to that. "Ironically, as economic conditions improve, we might find that firms aren't having to advertise so much", says Mike Chapman, vice-chairman of Ogilvy and Mather.

"One reason we have done so well recently is that firms have been having to compete very hard to survive, advertising heavily to get rid of surplus product."

Torin Douglas

Beaming in on supermarkets

TECHNOLOGY: LASERS

By Clive Cookson

Nearly three-quarters of the items checked out of Britain's supermarkets now bear a bar code, the parallel lines of varying width which a computer can scan with a laser to identify the product and its price.

That means the grocery trade is about to pass the magic point at which manufacturers are bar-coding enough goods to make laser scanning an attractive commercial proposition. Industry experts generally put the crucial proportion between 70 and 80 per cent of sales volume.

During the two and a half years since Keymarkets opened Britain's first scanning supermarket only 10 stores have introduced systems, all on a trial basis. But the total will increase threefold this year, led by Tesco which plans to install scanners in 15 supermarkets by the end of 1982.

Next year, after the trials are completed, the retail trade is likely to plunge into scanning on a far larger scale, and growth should continue at an exponential rate until the end of the decade. The market survey firm, A. C. Nielson, has estimated that the number of scanning shops will pass 1,000 between 1985 and 1990. The Distributive Trade Economic Development Committee (EDC), in a report on new technology published this week, forecast that this mark would be reached nearer the beginning than the end of Neilson's four-year period. It points out that Spar, the voluntary group of independent small supermarkets, expects at least 1,000 of its members to be scanning by 1990.

It is clear from the EDC that, for most British shoppers, widespread laser scanning will be the first major manifestation of the electronic revolution in the distributive trades. Others, such as armchair shopping from home viewdata terminals and eletronic funds transfer (the "cashless society") lie further into the future.

All scanners incorporate a low-power laser, which the check-out operator activates automatically by passing an item over a glass window on the counter. Within the machine, rapidly rotating mirrors or prisms break the laser light into a series of fast moving beams.

Laser beams criss-cross a margarine pot as it is pushed over an IBM 3687 scanner window at a supermarket check-out. Each line of light is the trace of an extremely fast moving spot.

When a beam crosses the bar code, the machine detects the width and distribution of the lines, and its computer converts the pattern into the 13-digit number assigned to a particular product under an international convention. The number is instantly transmitted to an electronic price file which relays the product's price and description back to the register.

The information is shown on a display panel and simultaneously printed on the customer's till receipt with, for the first time, a brief description of purchases rather than just a price list.

The data is even more useful to the supermarket, because it makes electronic stock control and re-ordering far more efficient. The Article Numbering Association (ANA), the trade body which administers and promotes bar-coding in Britain, has already formulated a set of standards for electronic communications, between retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers.

The most visible benefit for supermarkets is that staff are relieved of the chore of marking the price on every item, so long as the price of each product is clearly labelled on the shelf edge.

Curiously in the United States, where the scanning movement is about five years ahead of Britain and nearly 5,000 supermarkets are now involved, retailers are only just beginning to give up item price marking. They are meeting fierce resistance from consumer organisations claiming that shoppers need to see the price of everything in their trolley or basket as they go round the store. In the United Kingdom, the Article Numbering Association and supermarkets with trial systems have tried to consult consumer groups and there has been little opposition.

In the United States, the manpower has been at the check-out counter, where supermarkets traditionally operated with two employees: one to ring up prices and the other to put the customer's purchases into a bag. Scanning is so much faster than entering prices on a traditional cash register that one person can now do both operations.

Most of the scanners available in Europe are based on American technology, because of the United States' head start in supermarket scanning. IBM has taken an early lead in the embryonic British market, winning the majority of orders for trial systems. The company's latest 3687 scanner is believed to be the first commercial application of holography, the technique of using three-dimensional images.

Business Editor

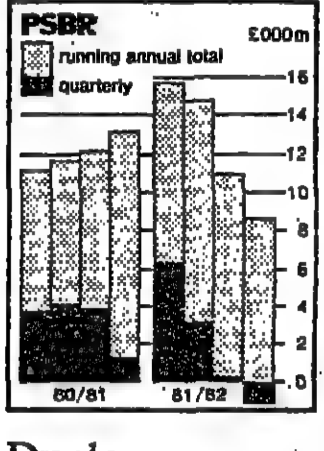
Was fiscal policy too tight?

A public sector borrowing requirement of £8,600m for the financial year just ended against an original estimate — only recently confirmed, moreover — of £10,600m is bound to be taken as penetrating ammunition by critics of Government policy. Indeed, when one allows for the adverse impact on Government revenue of the civil servants's dispute, the undershoot is larger still.

But in what senses does this add up to a suitable case for criticism? Most obviously, it is tempting to suggest that the Treasury got it wrong and the result has been that much of last year's tightening of the fiscal stance and raising of the tax burden was unnecessary. Yet the outturn is just about on periphery of the accepted *norms* for margin of error (based on past experience), was apparently *not* visible to the Treasury evern a few weeks ago, and had far more to do with the financial behaviour of local authorities than entral government.

But *if* one accepts the margin of error argument, together with that of the short-term invisibility of what goes on outside Whitehall, is that good enough? For a start, a £3,000m margin of error in either direction — total range £6,000m — is fairly critical in the context of a monentary policy that is (or ought to be) trying to avoid overfunding yet fine-tune monetary growth within 4 per cent band worth about £3,500m.

The answer is that we probably have to live with the imperfections of an imprecise system and apply flexibility where it appears appropriate. Whether the PSBR will undershoot significantly this year too remains to be seen. Certainly, some City analysts are expecting enough room for a little fiscal flexability during the autumn.



Dunlop Optimism

In its first year divorced from Pirelli, Dunlop has slipped from £10m pre-tax profit to break-even as finance charges of £45m have wiped out pre-interest profits. Net losses per share have deteriorated dramatically, from 11.3p to 29.4p, but these bald figures conceal the company's official optimism that the critical British tyre business is definitely recovering and could be in the black in 1982.

Total sales rose by 5 per cent last year to £1,456m, to which tyres contributed £838m against £743m in 1980. Despite losing £16m at the operating level in the United Kingdom, and another £2m elsewhere in EEC, tyres made a worldwide operating profit of £24m.

Hopes for the British market are based on higher shares of the original and replacement markets. Losses fell from £11m in the first half of 1981 to £5m in the second half and current trading is profitable.

Sizeable asset sales are unlikely this year, so the company will be dependent on its underlying trading. The British workforce has been slashed to 24,000 in five years as part of Dunlop's drive to higher productivity. Financing charges fell by £4m, and despite year end gross borrowings being £35m higher at £363m, predominantly because of the cost of consolidating Dunlop France, net borrowings are down. But they are still more than 90 per cent of equity and Dunlop desprately need to maintain the recent progress in tyres and improve trading cash now.

BAe Buying Sperry

British Aerospace's £45m purchase of Sperry Gyroscope effectively concentrates the British electronic weapons industry in the hands of five large groups — the others being GEC, Ferranti, Plessey and Racal — but the deal has attracted no objections from the Ministry of Defence.

Sperry Gyroscope whose sales bounded from £38m in 1979 to £65m in the year to the end of March, will become the fifth division of BAe's Dynamics Group whose turnover last year was running at £453m. Sperry's pre-tax earnings of about £5.5m for its last year compare with the Dynamics Group's contribution of £33m to BAe's total trading profit for 1981 of £95m.

The sale will provide Sperry Corporation of the United States with much needed cash to relieve its short-term debt burden, while BAe will gain from the injection of some more advanced technology particularly in the underwater weapons systems area where it has been keen to expand.



Gold mining companies administered by Anglo American Corporation

All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Orange Free State

Reports of the Directors for the quarter ended March 31, 1982

FREE STATE GEDULD

Free State Geduld Mines Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 10 440 000 shares of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended March 1982	Quarter ended Dec 1981	Six months ended March 1982
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Area mined—square metres 000	138	144	282
Tons milled 000	721	735	1 456
Yield—g/t	9.01	9.20	9.11
Production—kg	6 496	6 762	13 258
Cost—R/square metres mined	328.04	286.19	306.63
—R/ton milled	62.73	56.25	59.46
—R/kg produced	6 962	6 114	6 530
JOINT METALLURGICAL SCHEME (See summary)			
Slimes delivered			
Tons 000	629	637	1 266
Head grade			
gold—g/t	0.52	0.47	0.49
uranium—kg/t	0.09	0.09	0.09
sulphur—per cent	1.02	1.02	1.02
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold—R/kg	11 727	13 257	12 707
—$/oz	387	427	405
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold—revenue	81 306	91 799	173 105
—costs	45 231	41 341	86 572
—profit	36 075	50 458	86 533
Joint Metallurgical Scheme profit	1 028	1 146	2 174
Net sundry income	3 762	3 982	7 744
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	40 865	55 586	96 451
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	4 676	18 654	23 330
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	36 189	36 932	73 121
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			52 395
Dividend—interim			16 704
Retained profit for the six months			4 122
Capital expenditure	29 553	22 547	52 100
Tonnage milled and treated for President Brand Gold Mining Company Limited at cost plus a service charge	36 000	—	36 000

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Basal reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	14 436	1 498	37.8	27.83	1 052	0.33	12.32
Quarter ended December 1981	15 446	1 542	28.7	65.82	1 889	0.57	16.23
Six months ended March 1982	29 882	3 040	33.2	44.49	1 477	0.43	14.30
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	1 157	422	157.2	2.77	435	0.10	16.41
Quarter ended December 1981	1 442	876	167.9	2.63	442	0.10	16.67
Six months ended March 1982	2 599	1 298	164.4	2.68	440	0.10	16.58
Kimberley 'B' reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	511	128	164.3	3.37	554	0.05	8.83
Quarter ended December 1981	900	82	178.5	3.73	665	0.02	4.13
Six months ended March 1982	1 411	210	169.8	3.53	597	0.04	7.00
Elsburg reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	43	6	138.0	0.22	34	0.01	2.28
Quarter ended December 1981	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six months ended March 1982	45	6	138.0	0.22	34	0.01	2.28

During the quarter 51 metres were developed on the Kimberley 'A' reef in the Nos. 3 and 4 shaft areas. There were no sampling results.
The development reported includes development by the company in the areas under tribute from Free State Development and Investment Corporation Limited and Western Holdings Limited.

DIVIDEND
The interim dividend of 160 cents a share in respect of the year ending September 30 1982 was declared on April 22 1982 payable to members registered on May 14 1982 and will be paid on or about June 11 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
In view of the current low gold price, some capital expenditure has been deferred and it is now estimated to total R112 000 000 (previously R127 000 000) for the year ending September 30 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS
Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1982 totalled R29 989 000.

DAMAGE TO NOS. 1 AND 4 SHAFTS
The damage to the mine's Nos 1 and 4 shafts and the associated workings resulting from the five seismic events which occurred on April 13 1982 has now been assessed. It is estimated that sufficient repair work will have been completed by the first week in May to enable both shafts to recommence operations. The shaft sidewall at the affected sections has to be secured and the steelwork, cables and pipes repaired and realigned. Access ways to some of the higher grade workings have been damaged and repair crews are at work to re-open them. It will then take about three weeks to get the mine back to full production.

As many as possible of the production teams from the Nos 1 and 4 shaft areas have been redeployed elsewhere on the mine. However, once Nos 1 and 4 shafts are fully operational towards the end of May, production will be so arranged as to regain the gold production lost in the affected areas. Thus, by September 1982, despite an estimated shortfall of 70 000 tons milled, actual gold production from these high-grade shafts should be close to the original forecast for the year.

For and on behalf of the board
G. LANGTON, G. S. YOUNG — Directors

April 23 1982

WESTERN HOLDINGS

Western Holdings Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 14 334 376 shares of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended March 1982	Quarter ended Dec. 1981	6 months ended March 1982
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Area mined — square metres 000	376	358	734
Tons milled 000	1 926	1 922	3 848
Yield — g/t	5.01	4.98	4.99
Production — kg	9 648	9 564	19 212
Cost — R/square metres mined	206.27	210.22	208.19
— R/ton milled	40.27	39.16	39.71
— R/kg produced	8 039	7 869	7 954
JMS (See summary)			
Slimes delivered			
Tons 000	2 078	2 149	4 227
Head grade			
gold — g/t	0.43	0.42	0.42
uranium — kg/t	0.11	0.11	0.11
sulphur — per cent	0.84	0.81	0.83
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold — R/kg	11 754	13 200	12 545
— $/oz	387	425	398
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold — revenue	112 019	125 822	237 841
— costs	77 558	75 257	152 815
— profit	34 461	50 565	85 026
JMS profit	565	475	1 040
Net sundry income	4 594	5 756	10 350
Profit before taxation State's share of profit	39 620	56 796	96 416
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	2 005	19 171	21 176
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	37 615	37 625	75 240
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			42 167
Dividend — interim			30 102
Retained profit for the six months			2 971
Capital expenditure			
—Total	31 943	18 194	50 137
—Erfdeel division	17 541	7 205	24 746
SHAFT SINKING—ERFDEEL DIVISION			
Main shaft			
Advance — metres	—	—	—
Depth to date — metres	55.6	55.6	55.6
Station cutting — metres	—	—	—
Ventilation shaft			
Advance — metres	280.9	31.6	312.5
Depth to date — metres	359.7	78.8	359.7
Station cutting — metres	17.5	—	17.5

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
HOLDINGS DIVISION							
Basal Reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	5 960	604	22.4	107.01	2 397	0.73	16.44
Quarter ended December 1981	6 467	696	24.9	112.69	2 806	0.59	14.75
Six months ended March 1982	12 427	1 300	23.8	109.92	2 616	0.65	15.34
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	3 263	1 154	138.5	3.97	550	0.16	22.64
Quarter ended December 1981	3 324	1 124	144.8	3.66	530	0.14	20.44
Six months ended March 1982	6 587	2 278	141.6	3.81	540	0.15	21.56

The development reported does not include development by Free State Geduld Mines Limited in the area under tribute to that company.

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
WELKOM DIVISION							
Basal reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	2 741	332	13.0	76.62	996	1.52	19.79
Quarter ended December 1981	2 543	350	17.7	60.51	1 071	1.05	18.57
Six months ended March 1982	5 284	682	15.4	67.14	1 034	1.24	19.16
'A' reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	24	32	204.3	1.02	209	0.04	7.43
Quarter ended December 1981	96	58	168.7	1.73	291	0.04	7.24
Six months ended March 1982	120	90	181.5	1.45	262	0.04	7.31
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	1 310	498	125.9	2.58	325	0.20	25.71
Quarter ended December 1981	1 634	656	166.4	1.85	307	0.16	26.31
Six months ended March 1982	2 944	1 154	148.9	2.12	315	0.17	26.05
'B' reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	36	14	197.6	0.74	147	0.06	11.34
Quarter ended December 1981	111	50	191.1	0.32	61	0.04	8.54
Six months ended March 1982	147	64	192.5	0.42	80	0.05	9.16

During the quarter one metre was developed on the intermediate reef (quarter ended December 1981 77 metres). There were no sampling results.

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
SAAIPLAAS DIVISION							
Basal reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	4 717	764	65.5	10.60	694	0.22	14.71
Quarter ended December 1981	5 870	996	67.0	13.66	915	0.29	19.24
Six months ended March 1982	10 587	1 760	66.4	12.33	819	0.26	17.28
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	1 400	210	105.2	5.51	580	0.20	20.67
Quarter ended December 1981	1 072	172	110.3	4.08	450	0.19	20.83
Six months ended March 1982	2 472	382	107.5	4.86	522	0.19	20.74

DIVIDEND
The interim dividend of 210 cents a share in respect of the year ending September 30 1982 was declared on April 22 1982 payable to members registered on May 14 1982 and will be paid on June 11 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
In view of the current low gold price, some capital expenditure has been deferred and it is now estimated to total R87 000 000 (previously R127 000 000) for the year ending September 30 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS
Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1982 for the Holdings, Welkom and Saaiplaas divisions totalled R14 079 000, while that of the Erfdeel division amounted to R28 136 000.

For and on behalf of the board
G. LANGTON, G. S. YOUNG — Directors

April 23 1982

PRESIDENT STEYN

President Steyn Gold Mining Company Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Video Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 14 566 400 shares of 50 cents each.

	Quarter ended Mar 1982	Quarter ended Dec 1981	Six months ended Mar 1982
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD.			
Area mined — square metres 000	164	171	335
Tons milled 000	908	907	1 815
Yield — g/t	6.44	6.96	6.70
Production — kg	5 850	6 316	12 166
Cost — R/square metres mined	264.98	248.37	256.50
— R/tons milled	47.86	46.83	47.34
— R/kg produced	7 429	6 723	7 063
JOINT METALLURGICAL SCHEME (See summary)			
Slimes delivered			
Tons 000	2 859	2 874	5 733
Head grade			
gold — g/t	0.66	0.64	0.65
uranium — kg/t	0.10	0.09	0.10
sulphur — per cent	0.81	0.83	0.82
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold — R/kg	11 738	13 168	12 536
— $/oz	365	424	399
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold — revenue	68 489	82 652	151 141
— costs	43 457	42 472	85 929
— profit	25 032	40 180	65 212
Joint Metallurgical Scheme profit	3 979	5 727	9 706
Net sundry income	4 530	4 426	8 956
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	33 541	50 333	83 874
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	13 880	20 292	34 172
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	19 661	30 041	49 702
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			23 474
Dividend — interim			25 491
Retained profit for the six months			737
Capital expenditure	10 403	12 548	22 951
SHAFT SINKING			
No. 4 sub-vertical shaft system			
Advance — metres	—	56.6	56.6
Final depth — metres (final depth below surface—3528 metres)	1 233.8	1 233.8	1 233.8
Station cutting — metres	—	147.5	147.5

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Basal reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	4 830	566	71.6	33.88	2 369	0.16	12.68
Quarter ended December 1981	4 897	800	59.2	23.04	1 364	0.19	11.29
Six months ended March 1982	9 727	1 366	64.3	28.97	1 863	0.18	11.87
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	1 045	584	127.5	3.15	402	0.16	20.70
Quarter ended December 1981	1 280	640	102.6	5.58	572	0.20	20.89
Six months ended March 1982	2 325	1 224	114.6	4.29	491	0.18	20.80
'A' reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	2 848	578	20.4	20.10	410	0.38	7.73
Quarter ended December 1981	3 341	670	53.1	7.57	402	0.18	9.49
Six months ended March 1982	6 189	1 248	38.0	10.68	406	0.23	8.68

The development reported does not include development by President Brand Gold Mining Company Limited in the area under tribute to that company.

DIVIDEND
The interim dividend of 175 cents a share in respect of the year ending September 30 1982 was declared on April 22 1982 payable to members registered on May 14 1982 and will be paid on or about June 11 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS
Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1982 totalled R15 759 000.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE, G. S. YOUNG — Directors

April 23 1982

PRESIDENT BRAND

President Brand Gold Mining Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 14 040 000 units of stock of 50 cents each

	Quarter ended March 1982	Quarter ended Dec 1981	Six months ended March 1982
OPERATING RESULTS			
GOLD			
Area mined — square metres 000	146	150	296
*Tons milled 000	860	815	1 675
Yield — g/t	7.42	7.62	7.51
Production — kg	6 377	6 206	12 583
Cost — R/square metres mined	260.15	244.00	251.97
— R/ton milled	44.17	43.91	44.53
— R/kg produced	5 956	5 896	5 926
JOINT METALLURGICAL SCHEME (See summary) Slimes delivered			
Tons 000	471	475	946
Head grade			
gold — g/t	0.87	0.88	0.88
uranium — kg/t	0.16	0.16	0.16
sulphur — per cent	0.81	0.85	0.83
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold — R/kg	11 760	13 203	12 424
— $/oz	368	425	401
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold — revenue	76 387	82 249	158 636
— costs	37 982	36 600	74 582
— profit	38 405	45 649	84 054
Joint Metallurgical Scheme profit	5 537	5 436	10 973
Net Sundry income	912	1 341	2 253
Dividend from Welkom Gold Mining Company Limited	3 631	—	3 691
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	48 543	52 426	100 971
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	21 058	25 356	46 315
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	27 485	27 070	54 556
Deduct:			
Appropriation for: capital expenditure			25 734
Dividend — interim			29 484
Retained profit for the six months			1 338
Capital expenditure			
— mine	11 398	7 333	19 231
— Joint Metallurgical Scheme	1 044	417	1 461
* Tons milled - includes ore milled and treated by Free State Geduld Mines Limited at cost plus a service charge	36 000	—	36 000
SHAFT SINKING			
No. 5 shaft			
Advance — metres	237.6	304.6	542.2
Depth to date — metres	1 024.4	786.8	1 024.4
Station cutting — metres	229.7	63.3	293.0

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	Channel width cm	Gold g/t	Gold cm.g/t	Uranium kg/t	Uranium cm.kg/t
Basal reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	6 216	550	94.6	20.64	1 953	0.07	6.54
Quarter ended December 1981	7 243	344	91.9	21.33	1 960	0.09	8.01
Six months ended March 1982	13 459	894	93.5	20.92	1 956	0.08	7.10
Leader reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	2 193	690	119.5	3.97	474	0.11	13.48
Quarter ended December 1981	2 611	856	115.4	4.20	485	0.10	11.86
Six months ended March 1982	4 804	1 546	117.2	4.10	480	0.11	12.58
'A' reef							
Quarter ended March 1982	748	238	107.2	4.79	514	0.12	12.54
Quarter ended December 1981	687	344	56.7	4.85	275	0.16	9.13
Six months ended March 1982	1 435	582	77.4	4.83	373	0.14	10.83

The development reported includes development by the company in the area under tribute from President Steyn Gold Mining Company Limited.

DIVIDEND
The interim dividend of 210 cents a unit of stock in respect of the year ending September 30 1982 was declared on April 22 1982 payable to members registered on May 14 1982 and will be paid on or about June 11 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
In view of the current low gold price, some capital expenditure has been deferred and it is now estimated to total R49 000 000 of which R5 000 000 is for the metallurgical complex (previously R56 000 000, including R5 000 000 in respect of the metallurgical complex) for the year ending September 30 1982.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS
Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1982 totalled R10 867 000 of which R670 000 was in respect of the metallurgical complex.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE, G. S. YOUNG — Directors

April 23 1982

JOINT METALLURGICAL SCHEME

		Quarter ended March 1982	Quarter ended Dec 1981	Six months ended March 1982
SUMMARY				
(i)	Pyrite flotation plants slimes treated — tons	4 553 000	4 640 000	9 193 000
(ii)	Uranium plant slimes treated — tons	1 495 000	1 529 000	3 024 000
	concentrate treated — tons	111 000	116 000	227 000
	uranium oxide produced — kg	268 082	278 659	546 741
(iii)	Acid plant acid produced — tons	86 026	96 664	182 690
(iv)	Gold plant calcine treated — tons	80 146	86 557	166 703
	gold produced — kg	931	1 007	1 938
(v)	Profit — estimated — R000	11 109	12 784	23 893

BUSINESS NEWS

APPOINTMENTS

M & S makes Sir D. Rayner joint vice-chairman

Sir Derek Rayner has been appointed a joint vice-chairman of Marks and Spencer.

Mr David C. Newton is to succeed Mr William Hands as senior partner of Margetts & Addenbrooke, East, Newton, stockbrokers, from May 11 when Mr Hands retires.

Mr Geoffrey R. John is to become chairman and chief executive of Allied Bakeries, a subsidiary of Associated British Foods, in October. He will also join the ABF board. Mr John will join ABF from Dalgety Spillers early in July. He succeeds Mr Peter N. Davies, who will retire from the boards of Allied Bakeries and ABF at the end of September.

Mr John Starr has joined the board of Illustrated Publications as deputy managing director. He will succeed Mr Harold Manning as managing director on October 11 when Mr Manning is due to retire.

Mr Peter Chester, at present director of the West Country Tourist Board, has been appointed director of strategic planning for the British Tourist Authority. He succeeds Mr Peter Baynes who retires in June.

Mr John A. Jebb has joined the board of N. H. Woolley & Co.

Mr Peter Larmor is to succeed Mr K. T. Sturgess as chairman of the Ulster Weaving Group of Companies of Belfast Mr Sturgess retires at the end of April.

Mr Peter Dann has been appointed regional director for Clearwater Systems of sewage and water treatment for Saudi Arabia.

Mr John S. Marsh has been named managing director of Syltone. He takes over from Mr John A. Clegg who continues as executive chairman. Mr Marsh has recently relinquished his post as president of the American company Drum Engineering, although he still acts as chairman. He also remains on the board of two further Syltone subsidiary companies, the Drum Engineering Co and J. Dyson and Co. Mr Keith Marsden has become deputy chairman of Syltone. He joined the group as company secretary in 1963 and was appointed to the board in 1967, assuming the duties of financial director. Mr Marsden will now combine the duties of financial director with those of deputy chairman.

Mr Graham W. Bates and Mr David E. Butters have been taken into partnership with Gerald Eve & Co. The following have been appointed associates: Mr Mark J. Barden, Mr Nigel P. Cunis, Mr Keith D. Gibbs and Mr John Q. Upton-Prowse.

Mr Peter Dodd had been appointed as an executive director of Car Care Plan (Securities Division). Mr Michael Partridge has been appointed sales director of Car Care Plan.

Mr Biran Collis has been appointed assistant regional director at Midland Bank's London north regional office. Previously he was a supervisory credit controller with the bank's Forward Trust Group.

Mr B. A. Jewels has been appointed to the board of City Merchants, a wholly owned subsidiary of P. S. Refson & Co.

Mr S. Marks will relinquish the chairmanship of Bambers Stores at the forthcoming annual meeting. The board intends to propse that Mr Marks be nominated as life president of the company. Mr L. Vernon will be appointed chairman in addition to being managing director. Mr M. Kleiner has been appointed deputy chairman in addition to being deputy managing director. Mr H. Grant has retired as a director but will be continuing as company secretary. Mr P. H. Vernon has been appointed commercial director. Mr D. Wertreich, previously a non-executive director, had been appointed financial director.

Sir Derek Rayner

Mr John Steele had become a full-time member for the offshore division of British Shipbuilders and Mr John Gardiner and Mr Stanley Harding have been re-appointed as part-time members.

Mr John Rolph is the new financial director at Sandell Perkins.

Mr Malcolm Hopley has been appointed a non-executive director of Hickson & Welch (Holdings).

Mr Derek Clark has been appointed secretary of the council of the Institution of Structural Engineers following the retirement of Mr Cyril Morgan in October next.

Mr John Moore has joined the partnership of Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks with effect from May 1.

Mr R. F. J. Howard has been appointed to the board of Baird UK Holdings, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Baird Corporation.

Mr A. B. Cleaver has been appointed assistant general manager of IBM United Kingdom with effect from May 1. Mr Cleaver's appointment follows the retirement of Mr F. Clarke as United Kingdom general manager of marketing and services.

Mr Michael Franks and Mr Robin Turner have joined the board of the Redland Group. Mr Franks has been appointed non-executive director and will continue his other interests, including the chairmanship of Schwarzkopf. Mr Turner has become group production director.

Mr Ian F. H. Grant has been appointed a director of First Charlotte Assets Trust.

Mr D. D. McKinnon has been appointed to succeed Mr R. E. Macdanald, who will retire as general manager and actuary of the Scottish Mutual Assurance Society on June 30. Mr F. D. Patrick becomes deputy general manager from the same date. Mr Macdonald continues as a director of the society.

WALL STREET

	Apr 21	Apr 20		Apr 21	Apr 20		Apr 21	Apr 20
Allied Chem	32⅜	32⅝	Fst Chicago	19⅛	19⅛	Phillips Petrol	30⅛	30⅛
Allied Stores	31½	30⅝	Fst Intrst Bncp	26⅛	25⅞	Polaroid	19⅛	19⅛
Allis Chalmers	14⅝	14½	Fst Nat Boston	24⅛	24⅛	PPG Ind	33⅛	33⅛
Alcoa	25	25½	Fst Penn Corp	3⅛	3⅛	Proctor Gamble	85⅞	85⅞
Amax Inc	26⅛	26⅜	Ford	21⅛	21⅛	Pub Ser El & Gas	20½	20⅞
Amerada Hess	18⅜	18⅛	GAF Corp	13⅞	13⅞	Raytheon	33⅞	33⅞
Am Airlines	14⅛	14	Gen Dynamics	28⅛	28½	RCA Corp	22⅞	22⅞
Am Brands	42⅞	42⅝	Gen Electric	63⅞	63⅞	Republic Steel	19⅛	19⅞
Am Broadcast	35⅞	35½	Gen Foods	37⅛	37⅛	Reynolds Ind	49⅞	49⅞
Am Can	27⅛	28⅛	Gen Mills	38⅞	40	Reynolds Metal	19⅞	19⅞
Am Cyanamid	27	26⅝	Gen Motors	42⅞	42⅛	Rockwell Int	28⅛	28⅛
Am Elec Power	17⅞	17⅛	Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5⅞	Royal Dutch	34⅛	33⅞
Am Home	36⅛	36⅜	Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30	Safeways	28⅛	28⅛
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞	Gen Tire	19½	19½	St Regis Paper	26⅞	26⅞
Am Nat Res	34	34	Genesco	4⅛	4	Santa Fe Ind	15	15⅞
Am Standard	26⅛	26⅛	Georgia Pacific	18⅛	18⅞	SCM	21½	21⅞
Am Telephone	56⅞	55⅞	Getty Oil	48⅞	48⅞	Schlumberger	42	43⅞
AMF Inc	18⅜	18⅛	Gillette	35⅞	34⅞	Scott Paper	16⅛	16⅛
Armco Steel	19	18⅞	Goodrich	19⅞	20	Seagram	52⅛	52⅞
Asarco	21⅛	21⅛	Goodyear	23⅞	22⅞	Sears Roebuck	19⅛	19⅛
Ashland Oil	22	22⅜	Gould Inc	24⅞	24	Shell Oil	36⅛	35⅞
Atlantic Richfield	37⅞	38⅛	Grace	38⅞	38⅛	Shell Trans	27⅞	27
Avco	15	16½	Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅞	6	Signal Co	20⅞	20⅛
Avon Products	25	25⅞	Greyhound	14	14⅛	Singer	14⅞	14⅞
Bankers Tst NY	34½	34⅛	Grumman Corp	26⅛	26	Sony	14	14
Bank of America	19	18½	Gulf Oil	31⅞	31⅞	Sth Cal Edison	31½	31⅛
Bank of NY	41⅛	41⅞	Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅞	Southern Pacific	33	33⅛
Beatrice Foods	19⅛	19⅞	Heinz H. J.	30⅞	31	Southern Rly	90⅛	90⅛
Bendix	52½	52½	Hercules	20	19⅞	Sperry Corp	28⅞	28⅛
Bethlehem Steel	23⅞	22⅝	Honeywell	68	67	Std Oil California	29⅛	29⅛
Boeing	20½	19½	IC Inds	29⅛	30	Std Oil Indiana	39⅛	39⅛
Boise Cascade	28½	28½	Ingersoll	46⅞	46⅛	Std Oil Ohio	33⅛	33⅞
Borden	33⅛	33⅛	Inland Steel	22	22⅛	Sterling Drug	27⅛	26⅛
Borg Warner	26½	26⅛	IBM	63⅞	63⅞	Stevens J. P.	18½	18⅛
Bristol Myers	56⅞	56⅝	Int Harvester	4⅛	4⅛	Sun Comp	33⅞	33½
BP	21½	21	INCO	11	11⅛	Teledyne	123	121⅞
Burlington Ind	22⅞	22⅛	Int Paper	38	38⅞	Tenneco	26⅛	26⅛
Burlington Nthn	45⅞	45⅜	Int Tel Tel	25⅞	25⅞	Texaco	29⅞	29⅛
Burroughs	35⅝	35⅛	Irving Bank	41⅞	41⅛	Texas East Corp	47⅞	47½
Campbell Soup	35	34⅞	Jewel Co	33⅞	33⅞	Texas Inst	88⅞	88⅞
Canadian Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	Jim Walter	17⅞	17⅞	Texas Utilities	22⅞	22⅞
Caterpillar	45	44⅞	Johnson & John	37⅛	37⅞	Textron	24⅛	23⅞
Celanese	55⅞	54	Kaiser Alumin	12⅞	12⅞	TWA	20⅞	21
Central Soya	11⅛	11⅛	Kerr McGee	29⅛	29	Travelers Corp	50⅛	51⅛
Chase Manhat	56⅛	56⅛	Kimberly Clark	61½	63⅛	TRW Inc	50⅛	49⅞
Chem Bank NY	35	35	K Mart	19⅛	19	UAL Inc	21⅛	21⅞
Chrysler	5½	5	Kroger	30½	29⅞	Union Carbide	49⅛	48⅛
Citicorp	29	29½	L.T.V. Corp	13⅞	13⅛	Union Oil Calif	32⅞	32⅞
Cities Service	32⅛	31⅛	Litton	49⅛	49⅛	Un Pacific Corp	36⅛	35⅛
Clark Equip	23½	23	Lockheed	54⅛	52⅞	Uniroyal	8	7⅞
Coca Cola	34⅛	34⅛	Lucky Stores	15	14⅞	United Brands	10⅞	10⅞
Colgate	18⅝	18⅛	Manuf Hanover	31⅛	31⅛	US Industries	8⅞	8⅞
CBS	41⅞	42⅛	Manville Cp	13⅞	13⅞	US Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Columbia Gas	33	33½	Mapco	31⅛	30⅛	Utd Technol	38⅞	38⅞
Combustion Eng	26	25⅞	Marine Midland	22⅞	22⅛	Wachovia	34⅛	34⅞
Comwlth Edison	21⅛	21⅛	Martin Marietta	29⅛	28⅞	Warner Lambert	22⅞	22⅞
Cons Edison	37⅞	37⅛	McDonnell	36	36½	Wells Fargo	22⅛	23⅛
Cons Foods	33⅞	33⅞	Mead	20⅞	20⅛	Westinghse Elec	25⅛	25⅞
Cons Power	17⅛	17⅛	Merck	76½	76⅞	Weyerhauser	28	27½
Continental Grp	30	30⅛	Minnesota Mng	56	55⅞	Whirlpool	29	29
Control Data	29⅛	30½	Mobil Oil	21⅛	21⅛	Woolworth	17⅞	17⅞
Corning Glass	45⅞	45⅞	Monsanto	60	60⅞	Xerox Corp	38⅞	38⅞
CPC Intl	37	36⅞	Morgan J. P.	56⅛	56⅛	Zenith	15⅞	15⅞
Crane	27½	27½	Motorola	63½	62⅛	**Canadian Prices**		
Crocker Int	28⅛	28⅛	NCR Corp	46⅞	46	Abitibi	18⅞	18⅞
Crown Zeller	23⅛	23⅛	NL Industries	24⅛	25	Alcan Alumin	23⅛	22
Dart & Kraft	52⅞	51⅛	Nabisco	34⅛	34½	Algoma Steel	34	34
Deere	33⅞	34	Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞	Bell Telephone	18⅞	19
Delta Air	30⅛	30⅛	Nat Med Ent	16⅛	16⅞	Comlnco	43	43⅞
Detroit Edison	12⅞	12	Nat Steel	19½	19⅞	Cons Bathurst	14⅛	18⅛
Disney	56½	56⅛	Norfolk West	47⅞	47⅛	Gulf Oil	13⅞	14
Dow Chemical	22⅞	22⅞	NW Bancorp	22⅛	22⅛	Hawker/Sid Can	8⅞	8⅞
Dresser Ind	21⅛	22⅛	Norton Simon	21⅛	21⅛	Hudson Bay Min	17⅞	18
Duke Power	23	22⅞	Occidental Pet	20	19⅞	Imasco	28⅛	28⅛
Du Pont	34⅛	34⅛	Ogden	27	26⅛	Imperial Oil	23⅞	23
Eastern Air	6⅛	6⅛	Olin Corp	21⅞	21½	Int Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Eastman Kodak	73½	73⅛	Owens-Illinois	24⅞	24⅛	Mass-Ferguson	3⅞	3⅞
Eaton Corp	29⅛	28½	Pacific Gas Elec	22⅞	22	Royal Trust	14⅛	14⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅛	24½	Pan Am	3⅞	3⅛	Seagram	66⅛	66⅛
Equitable Life	9½	9⅞	Penney J. C.	36⅛	35⅞	Steel Co	21⅛	21⅛
Esmark	46⅛	45	Pennzoil	39	38⅛	Thomson N 'A'	27⅞	27⅞
Evans P. D.	12⅞	12⅞	Pepsico	36⅛	36⅞	Walker Hiram	18⅛	18⅛
Exxon Corp	27⅞	28	Pfizer	57½	58	WCT	13⅛	13⅞
Fed Dept Stores	44⅛	43⅞	Phelps Dodge	23½	23⅛			
Firestone	10⅛	10⅛	Philip Morris	50⅛	50⅛			

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

VS

TMENTS

makes Rayner -chairman



Sir Derek Rayner

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

LAPORTE

Pruning restores earnings

Last year's measures to cut out loss-makers and reduce the workforce have resulted in productivity and profit improvements for Laporte Industries, the speciality chemicals group.

During the year ending in January, pretax profits rose 30 per cent to £15.2m on sales up by £18m to £214.6m. This restores earnings closer to those made in 1980 at £16.9m before trading problems affected the domestic market.

That year, the extraordinary debit was £11m which covered about £10m for redundancy and closure costs at the Stallinborough sulphate plant where 1,000 people lost their jobs. This time there is an extraordinary credit of £278,000, and, earnings per share are back to a more respectable level at 10.78p against 5.49p.

The final dividend is being held at 5p gross, making a total of 10p, and the group's shares rose yesterday 3p to 149p.

Mr Richard Ringwald, chairman, says the main factors behind the profit improvement was the continuing programme of rationalization in the United Kingdom and elimination of loss-making activities. Improvement in productivity was noticed in the second half. Profit earnings from association companies, the Interox companies which are jointly owned with the Belgian Solvay group, also rose to £8.59m against £8m last time. But much of these gains were balanced by exchange rate changes.

HESTAIR

Strong recovery

The strong recovery at the new interim stage continued in the second half at Hestair, the industrial group, with pretax profits leaping 124 per cent to £1.64m in the year to January, and dividends fo the year doubled to 2.84p with an unchanged 1.42p final.

While this level of profits is still not commensurated with turnover, which was up from £59m to £64.22m, it was achieved in a generally hostile environment, Mr Daivd Hargreaves, chairman, said.

In the vehicles division there was a modest advance in profits from £2.13m to £2.4m, and much change in the current year with the level of overseas sales dependent on political stability in the Middle East is unlikely.

Losses in the farm machinery division was cut from £920,000 to £62,000 and the division is now trading profitably. There were also losses of £114,000 for the newly formed word processor bureaux but the SOS employment bureaux remained in the black with profits down from £639,000 to £19,000.

Profits from the consumer product division were up from £765,000 to £1.08m, and the chairman expects to see further growth from the Kiddicraft division and a maintained performance from the stationery subsidiary.

There was only a token contribution from property development of £1,000 against £447,000, but the redevelopment of further surplus property was expected to provide a contribution to earnings in the current year.

Borrowings were held at £5.5m, representing 44 per cent of tangible assets. During the year borrowings were held at a lower level than in the previous year and Mr Hargreaves said he expected the reduction to continue.

He was hopeful for a modest improvement in profits during the current year. Hestair shares rose 1p to 46p.

GEORGE SPENCER

Trading details

Fabric dying and finishing for Marks and Spencer produced high sales but no profit for one of the companies within the knitwear and leisurewear group George Spencer last year. Selling thermal underwear under licence from Beecham's produced below budget sales but some profits.

Details of the individual trading groups within the company emerged yesterday with the annual statement from Mr Herbert G. Wingrove, chairman. His shareholders include M & G Investment Management with 15 per cent. For the 53 weeks to January 2, the Spencer Group lost £177,289 before tax against a £1,000 profit in the same period the year before.

But the group spent £65,000 on redundancies, lost £94,000 on traing with the phasing out of certain activities and estimates further trading losses of £523,000 on final closures.

The £682,00 is shown as an extraordinary item below the line and pushed losses to £873,000 before spending £18,000 on paying an interim dividend which had already been announced. The final dividend was passed.

At the year end, cash had risen from £158,00 to £897,757 and bank overdrafts had gone from just under £1m to £1.4m.

Mr Wingrove says in his annual statement that there is no evidence of recovery in trading activity although the group's financial position had benefited from closures and liquidity shold increase from the sale of surplus property. "The considerable reorganization and restructuring that has taken place should ensure the company's long term prospects," he says.

AMALG ESTATES

Opportune offer

Amalgamated Estates, the lossmaking property group, is offering shareholders an opportunity to invest in its Hotel Television Network enterprise.

Underwriting is now complete for subscription, restricted to Amalgamated shareholders, to 1m shares in HTN at 100p a share. After the offer, Amalgamated will hold 50 per cent of HTN, worth £1.8m at the issue price which is equivalent to 9.8p per Amalgamated share.

HTN, an Amalgamated offshoot, was formed to develop and operate a television channel just for the hotel industry. At the moment the network is restricted to London and already HTN has nearly 8,000 hotel rooms under contract to receive the service and a target of 25,000 is expected. The service is free to the hotels—with revenue coming from the sale of advertising which has been contracted to the Radio Luxembourg sales and marketing organization.

HARRISON

Half measure

Harrison Cowley Group, the Bristol-based advertising agents and public relations company yesterday reported halved pre-tax profits for the 12 months to last December.

The board says there is little hope for significant improvement this year, but in 1983 a substantial return could be expected.

By then the full effects of losing the £4m Renault account last year would have been eliminated, and what the group says is a recent large number of new client accounts should begin to come through.

The loss of Renault, combined with the recession was blamed for pre-tax profits falling from £924,000 to £520,000 on sales down from £20.9m to £18m. But the group has maintained an unchanged total gross dividend of 5.5p with a 3.5p final. The shares, priced at 75p when the group moved from the former 163 (2) market to a full Stock Exchange quotation, eased 5p to 70p.

Fees for making its autumn Exchange debut are shown as an extraordinary debit of £18,000. This compares with the £47,000 which it cost to enter the 163 (2) market the year before, giving total cost of a full quote at £65,000.

CHESTERFIELD

Profits jump

A full year's contribution from its developments at Rugby, Wembley and Heston helped Chesterfield Properties to a 30.4 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £4.31m in the year to December on turnover up from £5.55m to £7.33m.

Stated earnings per share rose from 8.22p to 10.43p and the final dividend rises from 5p per share gross to 6.03p making a total for the year of 10.29p against 8.57p.

Chesterfield shares responded with a 7p jump to 367p, where the discount of the latest estimate of net assets amounting to 500p per share is in line with the sector average at 36 per cent.

Three modest office developments in London and a mixed commercial development at Woolwich could add to rental income this year.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Saint Gobain: said its 1981 operating profits were around Fr1,800m, excluding computers, or eight per cent below 1980. Including computers, operating profits were 38 per cent lower at Fr1,35m (£135m).

Investments in plant and machinery last year rose eight per cent to around Fr2.500m and total investments, including portfolio investments, were Fr2.700m.

In February the company gave an estimated group profit for 1981 of Fr420m, including its computer activities.

A spokesman said it is now releasing revised figures excluding these activities because the Government, which owns a majority of St Gobain, is preparing to group the computer activities of several state-owned firms. Therefore St Gobain has to prepare accounts excluding this sector.

The company said it will carry out an important industrial investment programme this year in all its activities other than the computer sector.

BORDEN expects higher earnings in the second quarter, Mr Bernard Nentzow, executive vice-president and chief administrative officer, said after the annual meeting.

In last year's second quarter, Borden earned $40.2m (22.4m). Yesterday it reported first quarter earnings of $34.8m up from $32.2m a year earlier. But the 1982 earnings included a $17.6m gain from the sale of Pepsi-Cola franchises.

Mr Nentzow said that while extraordinary gains in the second quarter will be much smaller than in the first, consumer products division should show larger earnings gains and international division earnings should be up after falling in the first quarter.

Eugene J Sullivan chairman, told the annual meeting that assuming the economy picks up in the second half of 1982, Borden expects to maintain its historic 10 per cent annual growth rate in earnings per share and it looks for a strong upturn in earnings in 1983.

Japan's largest chain store, reported its unconsolidated net earnings edged up 3.2 per cent in the year to February 9,815m yen from 9,507m yen in 1980.

Sales grew 7.2 per cent to 1.216 trillion yen from the previous year's 1.133 trillion yen.

Per-share net profit dipped to 34.75 yen from 39.49 yen.

CAPITAL MARKETS

GMAC Overseas Finance is issuing a $100m (£57m) seven year Eurobond, lead manager Chemical Bank International said. The bonds will carry a 15 per cent coupon and be priced at 99-%. Noncallable for five years. They can then be rdeemen by the borrower at par in the last two years and are guaranteed by General Motors Acceptance.

The EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK will tap the Swiss capital market for SFr100m (£29m) in a 10-year bond offering through April 30, according to Credit Suisse, lead manager. Terms of the issue have not been set. The Luxembourg-based bank is a frequent borrower in Switzerland.

Frankfurt, April 22

Credit Foncier de France is raising Dm100 (£23.9m) through a 10 year bullet Eurobond lead managed by Deutsche Bank. The bond, guaranteed by the French Republic, carries a coupon of 8-3/4 per cent and fixed issue price of 99-1/2.

The Union Carbide Eurobond has been increased to $150m (£85) from $100m, lead manager Morgan Stanley International said yesterday. The bond, which carries a 14-3/4 per cent coupon, was priced at par.

Canadian Pacific is issuing a $75m (£42.8), ten year Eurobond, according to manager Orion Royal Bank. In a bought deal, the bonds will carry a coupon of 14-5/8 per cent and be priced at par.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11%, £50,000 and over 11¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld. %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	—	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	200	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	128	+1	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7
83	39	Frederick Parker	75	—	6.4	8.5	3.8	7.3
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Pref Castings	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	+1	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	+2	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	+2	31.3	12.9	3.4	8.6
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	221	—	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

OWEN OWEN

Share price tumbles after losses

The share price of Owen Owen, the Liverpool-based depatment stores group tumbled 8p to 170p yesterday after a pretax loss for the year to January of £220,000 was announced . Last year the group made a profit of £2.6.m.

In spite of the loss a reduced final dividend of 2.85p gross is being paid, making a total payout of 4.28p gross. The total dividend last year amounted to 6p gross. Sales rose from £118.19m in last year's 53 weeks of trading, to £127.77m this time.

At the half year the company recorded pretax losses of £1.6m, which are attributed to the recession, high United States interest rates and a steel strike in Hamilton, Ontario where most of the group's Canadian stores are based.

Mr John Norman, chairman said Owen Owen, in common with most stores groups, made its profits in the second half, which includes the crucial Christmas period. In the event, second half profits of £1.38m were insufficient to offset the first half loss.

The company blamed about half the deterioration in the year's performance on the cost of a substantial development programme. In the last two years this programme has included the opening of four United Kingdom and Canadian stores, and the purchase of the minority interest in G W Robinson.

The rest of the profits decline was a result of the worldwide recession, the steel strike and poor weather at Christmas.

Sales at United Kingdom stores increased by 2.6 per cent to £76.5m, but profits fell to £428,000 from £1.5m. At the Canadian stores, the sales increase was 33.3 per cent to £34.9m, but last year's £573,000 profit turned around to losses of £820,000. Sale of Plumb Contracts, the group's contract furnishing subsidiary fell by 9.2 per cent to £7.5m. Profits fell from £487,000 to £172,000.

RUSH & TOMPKINS

Expansion plan

Rush & Tompkins has never had a rights issue. Since the two founding families brought their building and civil engineering companies to the Stock Market 11 years ago, their combined holding, has inhibited the board asking shareholders for extra cash.

Neither, says the board, are they thinking about having one now. But the group, which has returned to profits, is keen to expand its interest in the capital -intensive property investment and development business.

Last year it reduced total borrowings by around £2.5m to £14.5m and has just announced a revaluation of properties which last December were worth £38.7m on an open market basis. Net assets per share are now 337p.

Before interest last year property investment and development provided the bulk of the group's profits, and its building contract and civil engineering side is now seeking to obtain more private sector work to reduce its dependence on government spending.

Net rents received under the group's five-year review cycle jumped £200,000 to £1.85m, last year which is shown before the £1.7m pretax profit for the 12 months to the end of last December was struck. They were earned on a turnover down from £92.6m to £84.7m.

The annual profit compares with a £785,000 loss last time, although when this was announced the group said it was a hiccup which related to losses of a 75 per cent-owned subsidiary in South Wales, now closed.

In the stock market, the shares gained 6p to 224p as the group announced a 13 per cent dividend increase to a gross 6.07p with a 3.28p final.

CHLORIDE

Fighting back

Chloride is not accepting the loss of its big BL battery contract to Lucas without a fight. It has asked the EEC Competitions Directorate to investigate its claim that Lucas was guilty of employing unfair trading methods to win the business.

Both companies had been sharing the 500,000 batteries a year contract until a month ago when BL awarded the lot to Lucas, claiming the change was in line with its increasing use of single-sourcing for major components to obtain keener prices.

Chloride complained Lucas's quotation was linked to a pricing policy covering a complete package of electrical equipment. Chloride said yesterday that it had filed a case with the competitions directorate in Brussels.

The company had chosen to pursue the case in Europe because it was a multinational company dealing with motor firms in many countries, a spokesman said.

Lucas refused to comment last night. However, at the time of the original complaint it denied any claim that there was a commercial link between battery prices and any of its other components.

CO-OP BANK

'Unfair' tax

The Co-operative Bank suffered a near-90 per cent windfall tax charge on its profits in 1981, Mr Peter Paxton, chairman, said yesterday. He described this tax as unfair and said: "It must never happen again."

According to figures produced by the bank, Lloyds Bank suffered a 15.2 per cent windfall charge on its profits, Barclays' charge was 16.6 per cent, National Westminster's was 19.6 per cent and Midland's was 28 per cent.

The Co-operative Bank's annual accounts show that it made a reduced operating profit of £4m last year, against £5.4m.

The group's pretax profit was down to £3.6m after exceptional charges of £377,000 — the cost of a $30m bond issue. Pretax profit was £5.4m. The Government's windfall tax swallowed £3.19m of the bank's below the line profits. There was also an extraordinary credit of £871,000 arising from sale of freehold property during the year. No dividend is being paid. Last year, a dividend of 5p net per share was paid.

Total assets rose from £686m in 1980 to £836m, and reserves grew to £41m from £39.1m.

The bank said the group's profit performance was affected by losses of £1.7m at FC Finance. Remedial incomes including the appointment of a new management team and the removal of the finance house's headquarters for Surrey to Manchester were taken during the year. The subsidiary has now undergone a virtual relaunch as First Co-operative Finance.

Despite the windfall profits tax the bank had expanded its number of accounts and its range of services, Mr Paxton said.

■ Exact Circuits, which makes high technology prined circuit boards for the electronics industry, is to build a 27,000 square foot factory adjoining its premises in Selkirk, in the Scottish borders.

"We are installing modern sophisticated plant and machinery to cater for the requirements of the future complex fine line plated-through and multi-layer boards," Mr David Thomas, general manager, said.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Chesterfield Props. (F)	7.33(5.55)	4.31(3.3)	10.43(8.22)	4.25(3.5)	6/7	7.25(6)
Dunlop (F)	1,456(1,386)	0.0(10.0)	29.4a(11.3)	2(2)	—	4(4)
Harrison Cowley (F)	18(20.9)	0.52(0.92)	4.9(10.5)	2.4(2.4)	—	3.8(3.8)
Hestair (F)	64.22(59)	1.64(0.73)	4.3(1.9)	1(1)	1/7	2(1)
Laporte (F)	214.6(196.5)	15.21(11.6)	10.78(5.49)	3.5(3.5)	14/6	7(7)
Thomas Marshall (F)	18.1(18.1)	0.86(0.84)	11.3(11.2)	1.6(1.5)	—	2.8(2.77)
Owen Owen (F)	127.7(118.1)	0.22(2.6	6.25(28.63)	2(3.25)	1/7	3(4.25)
Rush & Tompkins (F)	84.23(92.59)	1.7(0.79a)	12.3(8.6a)	2.75(2.5)		
Samuel Props. (I)	—(—)	1.53(1.11)	3.69(2.52)	1.3(1.2)	30/6	—(4.3
Spencer Gears (I)	3.6(3.1)	0.19(0.054)	0.85(0.3)	0.3(0.25)	—	—(0.75)
Scottish Mortgage (F)	—(—)	6.18(6.23)	5.33(5.44)	2.8(2.8)	—	5.3(5.3)
Steel Bros. (F)	110.5(100.7)	7.8(5.58)	—(—)	6.4(6.9)	2/7	8.6(8)
Wire & Plastic (F)	2.37(2.5)	0.31(0.37)	5.87(6.84)	1.2(1.2)	—	2.07(1.9)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper was very steady.—Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £864.50—65.00; three months, £894—94.50. Sales: 4,975 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £860—60.50; three months, £889—89.50. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £863—5.50; three months, £892.50—£93.00. Settlement, £863.50. Sales: 7475 tonnes. Cash standard catyhodes, £875.50—58.50; three months, £887—87.50. Settlement, £858.50. Sales: 1,725 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin closed easier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7090—7,100 a tonne; three months, £7320—25. Sales, 830 tonnes. High grade, cash £7090—7100; three months, £7,320—25. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,110—15; three months, £7340—45. Settlement, £7,115. Sales, 335 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7110—15; three months, £7350—60. Settlement, £7115. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.41 a picul.

SILVER was quiet. Bullion market (fixing levels). Spot, 404.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 718.00); three months, 417.70p (744.20c); six months, 431.70p (771.00c); one year, 458.90p (823.00c). London Metal Exchange. Afternoon. Cash, 403.40p; three months, 417-17.3p. Sales, 10 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. Cash, 406-7.0p; three months, 420-20.6p. Settlement, 407.0p. Sales, 43 lots.

ALUMINIUM closed barely steady. Afternoon. Cash, £555-55.50 per tonne; three months, £577.50-78.00. Sales, 3,728 tonnes. Morning. Cash, £558.50-59.50; three months, £581-81.50. Settlement, £559.50. Sales, 25,850 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £3,040-45 per tonne; three months, £3,095-3,100. Sales, 120 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £3,030-40; three months, £3,085-90. Settlement, £3,040. Sales, 504 tonnes.

LONDON CLOSING GOLD FUTURES ($ per ounce): — Aug 200.55-200.65; Sept 202.65-202.75; Oct 204.85-204.95. Total volume: 1,166 at 100 troy ounces each. Tone: steady.

LEAD was steady. — Afternoon.—Cash £323.50-23.75 per tonne; three months, £336.25-£336.50. Sales, 3,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £324-24.50; three months, £337-37.50. Settlement, £324.50. Sales, 4,125 tonnes.

ZINC was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon.—Cash, £421.50-22.50 per tonne; three months, £424.50-25.00. Sales, 1,400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £426-26.50; three months, £427-27.50. Settlement, £426.50. Sales, 8,950 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £186.15 ($330.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): — May, 56.40-56.80; June, 57.30-58.00; July-Sept, 58.60-58.70; Oct-Dec, 60.70-60.80; Jan-March, 62.10-62.20; April-June, 63.70-63.90; July-Sept, 65.20-64.40; Oct-Dec, 66.60-66.80; Jan-March, 68.20-68.40. Sales: one lot at five tonnes and 288 at 15 tonnes each, including 55 kerbs.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1,209-1,210; July, 1,136-1,138; Sept, 1,098-1,099; Nov, 1,083-1,085; Jan, 1,079-1,082; March, 1,073-1,075; May, 1,060-1,070. Sales: 2,894 lots, including 18 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — April, 876-906; May, 919-920; July, 954-955; Sept, 986-987; Dec, 1,032-1,034; March, 1,066-1,067; May, 1,085-1,088; July, 1,099-1,104. Sales: 2,498 lots, including two options. ICCO prices: daily (April 21). 78.09c; indicator price (April 22), 5-day average, 78.90c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £3.00 higher at £129; the "whites" price was £2.00 higher at £157. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 123.50-123.65; Aug, 131.60-131.70; Oct, 137.50-137.70; Jan, 140.50-142.90; March, 147.50-148.00; May, 150.75-151.00; Aug, 154.50-156.50. Sales: 6,229 lots. ISA prices (April 21): daily, 8.97c; 15-day average, 10.02c.

SOYABEANMEAL (£ per tonne). — April, expired; June, 135.50-135.80; Aug, 135.50-135.80; Oct, 136.70-136.80; Dec, 139.60-140.20; Feb, 142.50-143.30; April, 143.00-145.50. Sales: 65 lots, including one kerb.

WOOL. — NZ Crossbreads no. 2 contract (cents per kilo). — May, 386-391; Aug, 405-408; Oct, 409-412; Dec, 411-413; Jan, 411-414; March, 416-419; May, 427-430; Aug, 436-438; Oct, 440-442. Sales: 54 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring, No 1, 13½, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 1, 14 per cent second half May-first half June £116; June, £115.25; July, £115, trans-shipment East coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent, unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: April, £120; May, £122.50 East coast.

MAIZE.—French: second half April, £135.50 trans-shipment East coast. S Afr White-Yellow, May-June, £90.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: May, £118; May-June, £117, East coast; July, £118 Gunness. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin.—BARLEY: May, £111.80; Sept, £103.40; Nov, £107.25; Jan, £113.30; March, £114.70. Sales: 145 lots. WHEAT: May, £119.00; July, £122.95; Sept, £107.75; Nov, £111.60; Jan, £115.60; March, £119.15. Sales: 547 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location-ex-farm spot prices:-

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
S East	—	£116.60	£109.90
S West	—	£116.60	£110.90
W Mids	—	—	£111.60
N West	—	£117.30	£112.20

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 22:

GB: Cattle, 100.23 p per kg lw (-2.17).

UK: Sheep, 222.64 p per kg est d c w (-15.55).

GB: Pigs, 73.02 p per kg lw (-3.84).

England and Wales: Cattle nos down 14.0 per cent, ave. price, 99.75p (-2.42). Sheep nos up 12.7 per cent, ave price, 222.60p (-19.96). Pig nos. down 12.9 per cent, ave. price, 73.02p (-3.84).

Scotland: Cattle nos. up 19.2 per cent, ave. price 101.37p (-1.79). Sheep nos. down 17.7 per cent, ave. price, 222.74p (-6.70).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—April, 284.75-85.00; May, 289.25-89.50; June, 826.50-86.75; July, 285.25-86.00; Aug, 283.50-84.00; Sept, 287.50-88.00; Oct, 287.50-90.00; Nov, 289.00-98.00; Dec, 290.00-302.00. Sales: 5,115 lots of 100 tonnes each. (a new record)

STATISTICS

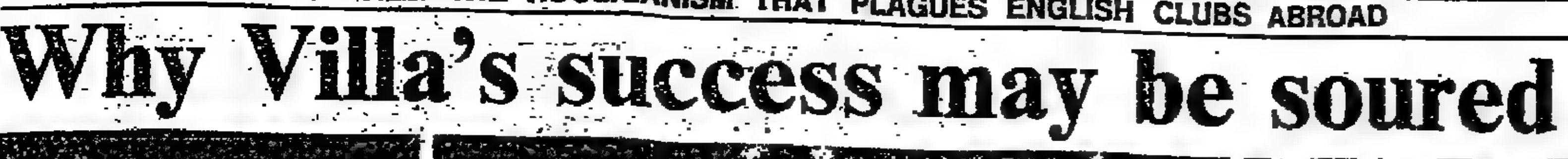
CONSUMER SPENDING

The first estimated figures for consumer expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday

		£000	annual percentage change on year earlier
1979		71.6	4.8
1980		71.6	0.0
1981		71.5	0.0
1980	1st Qtr	18.1	4.1
	2nd Qtr	17.7	-3.5
	3rd Qtr	17.8	0.4
	4th Qtr	17.9	-0.4
1981	1st Qtr	18.0	-0.5
	2nd Qtr	17.8	0.6
	3rd Qtr	17.7	-0.6
	4th Qtr	17.9	0.0
1982	1st Qtr*	17.9	-0.6

*preliminary estimate

FOOTBALL: THE HOOLIGANISM THAT PLAGUES ENGLISH CLUBS ABROAD



Why Villa's success may be soured





All too familiar scenes: a night of joy for thousands of English supports is marred

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The football authorities of Europe, not to mention England, have a problem. Eighteen months ago a few louts purporting to be West Ham United supporters were involved in skirmishes during a Cup Winners' Cup tie against Castilla in the Bernabeu stadium in Madrid. UEFA, in their wisdom, eventually ordered the second leg to be staged in a deserted Upton Park.

West Ham were forced to pay the price, amounting to about £40,000 in lost revenue, for the behaviour of thoughtless thugs beyond their control. It was discovered that those who had caused the violence did not belong to the official party travelling under the club's auspices.

In Brussels on Wednesday night, crowd trouble involving English supporters marred Aston Villa's achievement in reaching the European Cup final after holding Anderlecht to a goalless draw.

Tickets were openly on sale and the two rival factions were not segregated. Trouble was brewing well before one particular idiot wandered onto the field of play after 20 minutes and caused the match to be halted.

UEFA's observer at the match refused to comment, preferring to enclose his reaction within his official report, but he is known to be sympathetic to Villa's cause. Yet if justice, however twisted it may be, is allowed to peer through all this ugliness the reigning English champions should at least be fined, as West Ham originally were. The sum, £7,700, was later lifted on appeal.

'Ban English clubs'

Hans Bangerter, the secretary of UEFA, said yesterday that English clubs should be banned from all European competitions. Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said he did not believe that would happen but admitted: "We must be getting very close to it".

Villa may know their fate next week. UEFA's disciplinary commission have a meeting on Thursday and René Eberle, a UEFA spokesman, said yesterday that the crowd trouble in Brussels will be discussed. Mr Eberle declined to speculate on what sanctions might be taken against Villa, but he said that in the history of UEFA competitions no club had ever been barred from playing in a final.

One alternative could be to stage the final behind closed doors, but that would be as illogical as throwing Villa out of the competition.

The deepest sadness is that a few irresponsible hooligans have pushed a dark cloud across Villa's shining achievement and in particular on the moment of glory of Tony Barton, their manager. He could scarcelyy believe it himself. "I'm waiting for someone to pinch me".

Mr Barton's enthusiasm was as effervescent as the champagne bubbles that surfaced on the return flight. Just 17 days into his managerial career he is on the verge of claiming the club game's highest honour.

For all Villa's triumphs so far, however, the final challenge in Rotterdam on May 26 will unquestionably be the most difficult of them all. Bayern Munich, their opponents, put out CSKA Sofia, Liverpool's conquerors, with two goals apiece on Wednesday from Breitner and Rummenige, both survivors from the side that ruled Europe for three years.

At least the followers of Tottenham Hotspur behaved themselves in their European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final against Barcelona in Spain, where the authorities are well prepared for potential troublemakers at the forthcoming World Cup. Those who step out of line will find their stay extended by months, if not years, as John Lyall, West Ham's incensed manager, said after the Madrid episode. It is in prison that these criminals belong.

Barcelona, after beating Spurs, must now be favourites to retain the European trophy they won three years ago. They are, after all, staging the final on May 12 against Standard Liege in their own Nou Camp stadium. Standard's defeat of Dynamo Tbilis, the holders, in both legs renews doubts about the Soviet Union's supposed strength. Their national team is picked almost entirely from Tbilisi and Dynamo Kiev, who were so disappointing against Villa.

The two-legged Uefa Cup final will not, as expected, be a private West German affair. Hamburg qualified easily enough against Radnicki Nis, the Yugoslavs who dismissed Dundee United, but Kaiserlautern went down to Göteborg, of Sweden.

Woodcock and Coppell out of England squad

Tony Woodcock has been withdrawn from the England squad for Tuesday's international against Wales by FC Cologne, who have a rearranged league fixture. Steve Coppell, of Manchester United has damaged knee ligaments and is also out of the party.

Ray Wilkins, the United captain, who also has a knee injury, may recover in time to play at Brighton tomorrow, a match Coppell misses. Mickey Thomas, the former United winger, misses the match because of a club suspension. Brighton may recall Gordon Smith.

Birmingham City have withdrawn Byron Stevenson from the Welsh squad, because they need him for their league match at Tottenham the following night. His place will be taken by Nigel Stevenson of Swansea City.

Aston Villa's home match against Leeds United will be played next Wednesday. It was moved from the previous night following protests from Leeds's relegation threatened rivals, Sunderland and Wolverhampton.

They claimed Leeds would have an advantage because Villa would be without Tony Morley and Peter Withe, who are in the England party against Wales. A Football League spokesman said: "Villa and Leeds have agreed to play on the Wednesday. It means that Morley and Withe can play for both club and country." But on that night Gary Shaw is in the England under-21 squad and Allan Evans in the Scotland party in Belfast.

Graeme Souness, the Liverpool captain, has resumed training after missing three games with a back injury. Nicky Reid, Manchester City's England under-21 defender, escaped with a one-match suspension when he appeared before an FA disciplinary commission in Manchester yesterday.

☐ Tottenham and Queen's Park Rangers will meet at Wembley on Thursday, May 27, if they fail to settle their FA Cup final at the first attempt on May 22.

☐ Neale Cooper, the Aberdeen midfield player, is out of the Scotland Under-18 party for the European championships in Finland next month. He is needed by Aberdeen for the Scottish Cup final.

SQUAD: Gunn (Aberdeen), Rae (Hibernians); Beaumont (Dundee United), Philliben (Stirling Albion), Rennie (Leicester City), McInally (Celtic), Rice (Hibernians); McStay (Celtic), Dobbie (Celtic), Bowman (Hearts), Mackay (Hearts); Nevin (Clyde), Black (Aberdeen), McGivern (Kilmarnock), Livingstone (Wolverhampton Wanderers), Dick (Tottenham).

Spurs make symbolic arrival

By Nicholas Harling

Tottenham Hotspur's arrival back in England from Spain yesterday was symbolic of their season to date. Their plane, after trying to land twice in thick fog at Luton, eventually succeeded at East Midlands Airport.

The players, depressed at their failure to qualify for the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup, then had to wait to be collected by coach and finally got to bed at about the time most commuters were leaving for work. The thought may not have escaped them that, after two valiant attempts to lift trophies, the successful landing represented, perhaps, the retention of the FA Cup on May 22.

If not their season will disintegrate in much the same way at those of Manchester United, Leeds, Arsenal and Ipswich have in past years. Not for nothing have Liverpool often shown the foresight to bring forward fixtures when they anticipated a backlog. The lesson seems to have gone unheeded.

There were other reasons advanced by Spurs for their European demise. Their manager, Keith Burkinshaw, and captain, Steve Perryman, both blamed the East German referee for not punishing Barcelona more severely at the start for their gruesome challenges.

But if Siegfried Kirschen failed to exercise complete authority, Spurs and for that matter England would do themselves a favour by looking beyond Barcelona's dubious tactics, which successfully softened up the Spurs strikers Archibald and Crooks, as the cause of defeat. "Perhaps we should have got behind their defence more", Perryman said. "But you could never be sure that, having beaten a player, you had really beaten him, as there was always the likelihood of him sneaking out a leg to have another go".

Yet the real reason for Spurs' defeat was, as Perryman reluctantly conceded, their failure to capitalize on the man for man marking of the Spaniards. On the few occasions he reached the byline, Galvin showed what Coppell and Morley might do for England on the flanks in the summer, given a better service than supplied by Hoddle in Barcelona.

☐ A Britsh Consulate official here yesterday described the use of 600 police to control a handful of English supporters as "overkill". Tottenham's supporter's club had complained about a police baton charge in a main square against about 20 Tottenham supporters who were singing and chanting — Reuter.

Road to quick success

By Paul Newman

A club who were formed less than nine years ago will step up from local Sunday league football at the end of the season and join the Southern League.

Road Sea, from Southampton, are one of 10 clubs who have been elected to the Southern League, which will return next season to its old format of a premier division and two regionalized first divisions. Their name comes from the shipping company to which they are attached, although Southern League rules will require them to be known as RS Southampton from next season.

At present Road Sea play on hired park pitches, but during the summer they will move to a new ground they bought three years ago at Marchwood, on the outskirts of Southampton. More than £150,000 has been spent on a stand, dressing rooms, floodlights and other facilities.

Road Sea's remarkable success story began 11 years ago with the formation of the company of the same name. Peter Price, now the chairman and managing director, and two colleagues raised £345 and set themselves up as shipping and forwarding agents. Today they own a multi-million pound business which incorporates 10 different companies.

Mr Price, aged 43 and in his own words "sports mad", formed the football club out of a group of friends and work colleagues and in the last eight years they have won almost everything within their grasp as a Sunday league team. In that time Mr Price has also managed the county team and for the last year he has also been manager of Fareham Town in the Southern League.

☐ The nine other new members of the Southern League will be Forest Green Rovers, Bridgwater Town, Dudley Town, Willenhall Town, Sutton Coldfield Town, Oldbury United (all midland division), Erith and Belvedere, Fisher Athletic and Woodford Town (southern division).

Northern premier league

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bangor City	38	24	8	6	96	62	58
Wilton Albion	40	21	8	10	70	42	51
Mossley	37	21	9	7	65	40	51
Grantham	40	18	13	9	64	48	49
Gateshead	40	18	13	9	61	46	49
King's Lynn	33	18	10	10	69	34	46
Southport	41	16	14	11	63	63	46
Marine	39	17	11	11	61	48	45
Worksop Town	40	15	12	13	51	58	42
Workington	39	17	7	15	59	56	41
Burton Albion	37	16	8	13	65	57	40
Macclesfield	40	16	8	16	64	57	40
Buxton	38	14	10	14	44	47	38
Lancaster City	38	12	11	15	43	45	35
South Liverpool	40	11	13	16	49	54	35
Oswestry Town	38	12	11	15	47	53	35
Goole Town	38	11	13	14	47	54	35
Gainsborough	38	10	11	17	59	65	31
Tamworth	39	9	9	21	30	54	27
Morecambe	39	8	10	21	40	83	25
Matlock Town	39	5	11	23	32	70	21
Netherfield	39	4	9	26	29	85	17

*Not including last night's results

Southern League, Midland division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nuneaton Borough	40	26	10	4	85	30	62
Alvechurch	39	25	9	5	73	30	59
Kidderminster	37	20	10	7	63	36	50
Enderby Town	39	20	9	10	79	59	49
Bedworth United	39	19	10	10	55	35	48
Stourbridge	40	19	10	11	63	46	48
Gloucester City	39	19	9	11	61	48	47
Corby Town	40	18	8	14	67	56	44
Merthyr Tydfil	39	15	11	13	57	48	41
Witney Town	37	16	8	13	59	42	40
Wellingborough	40	15	10	15	49	44	40
Barry Town	37	12	14	11	55	44	38
Bedford Town	39	12	12	15	45	52	36
Bromsgrove Rvrs	40	14	77	19	55	62	35
Bridgend Town	39	11	13	15	44	58	35
Cheltenham Town	38	10	12	16	59	64	32
Banbury United	39	11	7	21	61	84	29
Taunton Town	39	11	7	21	41	71	29
Minehead	39	12	4	23	3	64	28
Cambridge City	40	10	7	23	35	73	27
Milton Keynes	39	5	10	24	31	67	20
Redditch United	38	7	5	26	34	97	19

*Not including last night's results

World Cup power struggle worsens

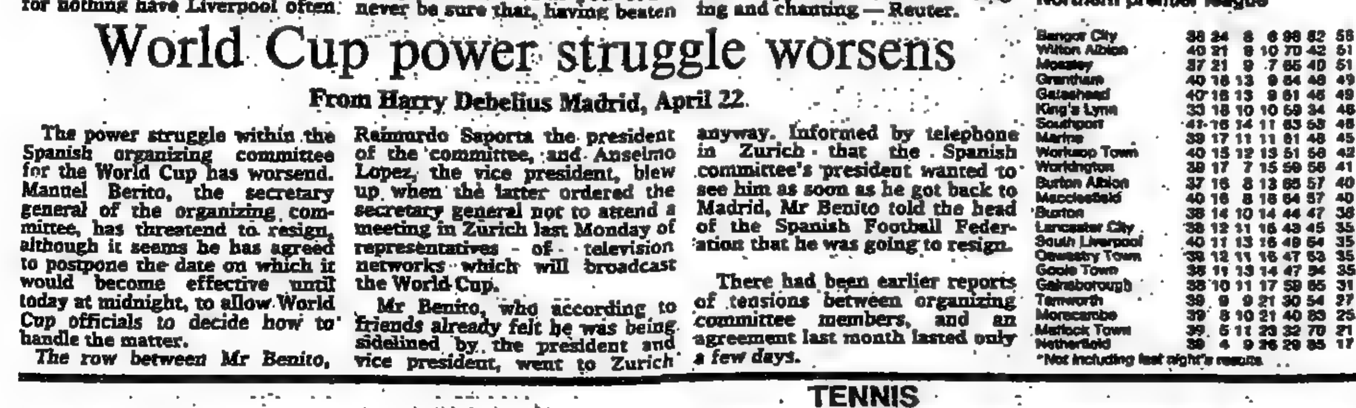
From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 22.

The power struggle within the Spanish organizing committee for the World Cup has worsend. Manuel Berito, the secretary general of the organizing committee, has threatend to resign, although it seems he has agreed to postpone the date on which it would become effective until today at midnight, to allow World Cup officials to decide how to handle the matter.

The row between Mr Benito, Raimurdo Saporta the president of the committee, and Anselmo Lopez, the vice president, blew up when the latter ordered the secretary general not to attend a meeting in Zurich last Monday of representatives of television networks which will broadcast the World Cup.

Mr Benito, who according to friends already felt he was being sidelined by the president and vice president, went to Zurich anyway. Informed by telephone in Zurich that the Spanish committee's president wanted to see him as soon as he got back to Madrid, Mr Benito told the head of the Spanish Football Federation that he was going to resign.

There had been earlier reports of tensions between organizing committee members, and an agreement last month lasted only *a few days.*



TENNIS

Odd happenings on an eccentric course

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The British hard court championships, sponsored by State Express, are pursuing such an eccentric course that, perversely, it makes some kind of sense that they are contested on shale — otherwise known as clay — rather than the surface implied by their title. This week, Bournemouth is puzzling.

So far the stars of the show have been those most favoured by the allocatio of prizemoney: which is not as logical as it sounds. The players concerned are those in the special event for competitors who have had at least 35 birthdays. Yesterday there was no tougher match than that in which Jaime Fillol, aged 35, beat Roger Taylor, 40, by 6-3, 6-7, 6-4 in two hours and a quarter.

These unreasonably handsome chaps now have tennis centres of their own — Fillol in Santiago and Taylor at Vale do Lobo in Portugal — and are no longer supposed to be serious competitors. But the fires still burn within them. There was even a little "aggro" as yesterday's contest reached its climax.

Taylor saved a matchpoint in the second set and in the third, serving, had two points for a 5-3 lead. At 0-15 in that crucial game he thought he served an ace but a fault was called. Taylor was cross about that, and served the next ball underarm. Fillol returned it but, as Taylor put away a smash, observed that he had not been ready. Is anyone ready for an underarm service? Taylor did not win another game.

In what is supposed to be the main event four of the eight seeds are missing from today's quarter-final round. Victor Pecci and Heinz Gunthardt were beaten in the first round and, yesterday, Pablo Arraya beat Christopher Mottram 7-6, 6-4 and Pedro Rebolledo had to scratch because a throat infection had made him feverishly fragile. Five of the last eight speak Spanish, which is par for the course on Shale these days.

One of the five is Arraya, aged 19, a joyous embodiment of the odd things that have been happening at Bournemouth. He was born at Cordoba in Argentina, is now a naturalized Peruvian, lives in Lima, and has a great Dane called Oliver. At Monte Carlo he (Arraya, not Oliver) had the probably unique experience of being beaten by Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas in the same events — Borg in the qualifying competition and Vilas in the main draw, after Arraya had been invited to fill a vacancy.

If that confuses you, it will be easy to realize how Mottram felt yesterday when Arraya — complete with head band, long socks, passing shots, and expressive "body talk" — played the bolder, more imaginative, and more competent tennis to make Mottram look rather bemused. On the whole, Mottram went to the net only when discretion demanded that he should do nothing of the sort.

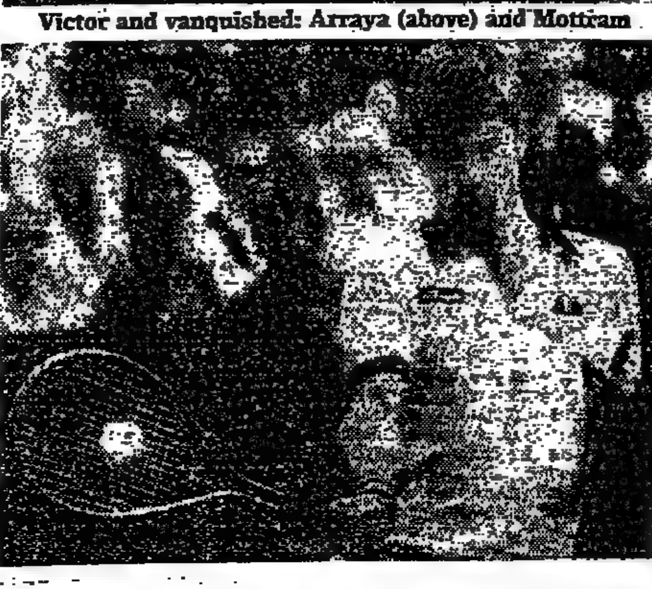
"He's not a clay court player, is he?" There was no intentional irony in this. Arraya did not know that clay was supposed to be Mottram's best surface.

SECOND ROUND: P Arraya (Peru) beat C J Mottram (GB) 7-6, 6-4; A Gimenez (Spain) w/o P Rebolledo (Chile), ebr; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat J Lopez-Maeso (Spain) 6-3, 6-3; M Orantes (Spain) beat F Luna (Spain) 6-1, 6-1; J Higueras (Spain) beat J Smith (GB) 6-2, 6-1.

OVER 35's SINGLES: First round: C Richey (US) beat F Stolle (Australia) 6-3, 6-7, 6-3. Second round: J Fillol (Chile) beat R Taylor (GB) 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

LAS VEGAS: International tournament, first round (US unless stated): J Borowiak beat V Gerulaitis 6-3, 7-6; J Connors beat H Pfister 6-3, 6-1; S Denton beat R Tanner 6-2, 6-2; B Gottfried beat F Buehning 6-2, 6-2; E Teltscher beat H Solomon 6-2, 1-6, 6-1; C Lewis (NZ) beat J Lloyd (GB) 7-6, 6-0; V Winitsky beat S Smith 7-5, 6-2; M Purcell beat C Kirmayr (Brazil) 6-4, 6-4; B Teacher beat R Frawley (Australia) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; A Mayer beat P Dent (Australia) 6-3, 6-2.





Victor and vanquished: Arraya (above) and Mottram

Lendl finishes off Fibak

Dallas, April 22

Poland's best tennis player, Wojtek Fibak, delighted the crowd at the Reunion Arena by converting what threatened to be a one-sided match against currently the most successful player in the world, Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, into an exciting three and a quarter-hour contest. The score, in this quarter-final of the WorldChampionship Tennis organization's final showpiece, was 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6 to Lendl.

Lendl, winner of 77 of his last 79 matches, at first threatened to demolish the man who is his close friend, travelling companion and unofficial coach.

Gradually there was a transformation. Lendl continued to hold his attacking service but long rallies developed as his father-figure always seemed to be on the spot in good time to parry potential winners. Lendl managed to win the set 6—4 but was no longer dominant.

Then Fibak broke through the Czech's big service in the eighth game to lead 5-3 and was full value for taking the set 6-3, Lendl now impetuously overhitting many anxious returns. With the issue suddenly in doubt, the fourth set, was what they call a "humdinger".

With Lendl in the lead on service, but Fibak always in time to return potential thunderbolts, it went serve for serve till 5-5. The tiebreak seemed at Lendl's mercy when he led 2-0, then 4-1. Fibak rallied to 4-3, 6-4 and 6-5, but Lendl, an ungrateful pupil, finished it off

Shelley Walpole, aged 17, who retained her British junior hard court title at Wimbledon two weeks ago, followed up by beating Cathy Drury, the number two seed, 6-3, 6-3, to reach the semi-final of the LTA women's tournament at West Worthing today.

THIRD ROUND: K Brasher (Surrey) beat A Croft (Kent), 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; A Brown (Norfolk) beat S Gomer (Devon), 6-0, 6-1; M Yanagi (Japan) beat V Marler (Australia), 6-1, 6-2; S Walpole (Surrey beat C Drury (Lincolnshire), 6-3, 6-3.

GOLF

Garrido blazes home with a brilliant round of 67

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid, April 22

Antonio Garrido, of Spain, brought his form as well as his golf clubs with him from Tunisia this week. Having won the first event of the PGA European tour in a play-off with his compatriot, Manuel Calero, he rattled up a first round of 67 to secure a lead of one stroke over Carl Mason, of Britain, on the first day of the Madrid Open.

With an Italian, Bernardini Dassu, a Frenchman, Michel Tapia, an Irishman, John O'Leary and an Argentine Vincente Fernandez, sharing third place one further stroke back, there is an agreeably cosmopolitan look about the leader board.

Severiano Ballesteros, returning after a year's absence, with his fences mended with the PGA, is on 70 and Sandy Lyle, perhaps the main British hope, on 71, along with two other Ryder Cup players, Des Smyth and Sam Torrance. Manuel Piñero, the holder, could coax no sense out of his putter and languishes on 73.

Garrido, to begin with, seemed anything but a possible assassin of the Puerto de Hierro course on another glorious day when he played the first six holes in par.

Two long putts, of 15 yards and 10 yards on the seventh and eighth respectively, put him in good heart and although a bunker caused him a shot at the next, he blazed home with four birdies in the last seven holes. He was out in 35, one under par, and home in 32, four under.

Mason: composed round

Garrido was accompanied by Lyle, who for a time seized the lead on three under par, with Garrido a stroke behind and Mason out in the country, but he dropped a stroke at two of the closing holes.

Mason is another who fared well in Tunisia, tied ninth, and he maintained his form with a composed round that departed from par only on the four holes that provided him with birdies. He has prospered in Africa this year, and a video recording of Tom Weiskopf during the United States Masters has, apparently, added another dimension to his game. He does not, he maintains, seek to emulate Weiskopf's methods and it is the upright position of the American at the address that has brought more consistency to Mason.

Smyth came off the 19th green (his 18th), full of admiration for his distinguished playing partner. "Sevy's awesome to play with, almost too aggressive today", Smyth said. He was giving "125 per cent", was his closing Irishism. Certainly Ballesteros seems an intimidating sight even when he is only moderately happy with his form.

He saw too much of the sand for his own satisfaction but on another day one could well see a welter of 10 to 12ft putts going home instead of sliding past as they did today. The man's character shines through even when an odd imperfection creeps surreptitiously into his play.

FIRST ROUND SCORES: 67: A Garrido (Spain). 68: C Mason (GB). 69: B Dassu (Italy), M Tapia (France), J O'Leary (Ireland), V Fernandez (Argentina). 70: S Ballesteros (Spain); G Harvey (GB), J Davila (Spain), J Anderson (GB), K Waters (GB); J Canizares (Spain). 71: S Torrance (GB), D Smyth (Ireland), F Allen (SA), P Elson (GB) S Lyle (GB), M Navarro (Spain). 72: M King (GB), J Russell (GB), B Pascassio (France), M Calero (Spain), H Baiocchi (SA), J Rivero (Spain), I Mosey (GB), R Drummond (GB), A Murray (GB), J Bland (SA), J Anglada (Spain), M Garcia (Spain). 73: M Pinero (Spain), M McLean (GB), J Heggarty (Ireland), S Martin (GB), P Way (GB), P Hoad (GB), C O'Connor (Ireland), F Abreu (Spain). 74: G Cox (GB), P Townsend (GB), H Clark (GB), R Chapman (GB), G Brand jnr (GB), M Ballesteros (Spain). 75: R Rafferty (GB), A Jacklin (GB). 76: E Darcy (Ireland). 77: N Job (GB), W Humphreys (GB).

MOTOR RACING

Grand Prix weathers boycott

From John Blunsden, Imola, April 22

Although there was an air of unreality in the paddock here this afternoon, with only a handful of racing teams present, there seems little doubt that the San Marino Grand Prix will go ahead on Sunday regardless of how many teams from the British-based Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA) are absent.

On the eve of tomorrow's first official practice period, only the Renault, Alfa Romeo, Toleman, ATS and Tyrrell teams had cars in the pits. They were expected to be joined shortly by the British Arrows team as well as by Ferrari and Osella.

FOCA's decision to boycott Sunday's race — they wanted it postponed until July 3 — follows last Monday's decision by an International Automobile Federation (FIA) tribunal to disqualify the winner of the Brazilian Grand Prix, Brabham's Nelson Piquet and Kevie Roseberg's second-placed Williams. The disqualification was reservoirs, the contents of which are dumped in fact at the beginning of a race enabling them to run below the 580kg weight limit and so compete with the more powerful turbo-charged Renaults and Ferraris. It is an open secret that most teams running normally aspirated engines have exploited this loophole in an effort to remain competitive.

Ken Tyrrell told me this afternoon: "Just because I am here does not necessarily mean I shall race my cars on Sunday. I have to study very carefully precisely what rules the organizers will be operating and meanwhile you can take it that I agree 100 per cent with the FOCA stand over this matter".

It was Renault who protested about the two cars in Brazil because they wanted the loopehole clarified. But they are surprised and even embarrassed by the severity of the tribunal's findings.

FOCA's request for a postponement of Sunday's race was to "give us time to investigate the legal consequences of the decision of the tribunal, which contravened both the Concorde Agreement and the FIA statutes". This is a reference to the tribunal's ruling that henceforth cars should be weighed after a race without any topping up of oil and coolant. For the last 15 years it has been standard practice for oil and water reservoirs to be replenished before post-race weighing.

FOCA maintains that the tribunal is not empowered to change any of the rules of grand prix racing. This is a key issue because implicit in the Concorde Agreement, which was drawn up between FIFA and the participants after a legal marathon during the early spring of last year, is an all-party agreement that FIFA remain the ultimate authority and that its decisions will be respected.

Unfortunately, the root cause of so many of grand prix racing's ills is the farcical engine rules, which equate three-litre normally aspirated engines with one-and-a-half litre turbo-charged units. There is no such ewuivalency of power output and those whoe have chosen the turbo route are determined to see no fundamental change in the formula until January 1, 1985. So there is every prospect of another two-and-a-half seasons of legal horse-trading and rule exploitation.

TABLE TENNIS

Hilton sticks to mixture as before

From a Special Correspondent, Budapest, April 22

John Hilton avoided his nightmare here today. His dream came true in Berne two years ago when, as a virtual unknown, he caused the biggest surprise in the history of table tennis, and took the European title.

Since then he has had to live with the possibility of ignominious defeat in defence of it. That was avoided, with a calm dismissal of the Hungarian, Tibor Kreisz, in the first round.

It was a match he could easily have bungled, as Kreisz is no mean player. Four years ago he stubbornly defended his way to a European bronze medal. Two years ago, during Hilton's great run, he was one of the early victims, by 3-1. Winning again, more easily, 21-12,21-14, 21-19, will also have done much to help Hilton hang on to his dream.

He got into trouble just once, wen he was 5-12 down in the third game, and got out of it, as he does best, by mixing it. He mixed attack with defence, fast rubber with slow rubber, backhand with forehand, in a series of umpredictable combinations. Kreisz also defended diligently with a twitch and a twiddle of two rubbers, but it was Hilton's extra options in attack that made the difference.

He did rather well to control that mixture, seeing as he had been ordered to stick on a new sheet of rubber earlier in the week. An umpire had spotted that the original had been cut into two pieces, which is illegal. "The glue takes about a week to set, so now it feels a bit different," Hilton said. "It's my own fault, I know the rules." But he coped, and a respectable defence of his title, which means a great deal to him, is now possible.

Hilton's colleague, Douggie Johnson, whose subtleties from a similar combination bat are about as effective these days, won his first round match, 21-13, 21-15, 21-12, against Martin Hafen, the Swiss number two, Hafen was most notable for enormous red boxing boots with floppy white laces, which he wears to protect weak ankles

NatWest trophy prize money up

This year's National Westminster Bank Trophy winners will be £2,000 better off, thanks to an increase in prize money announced today. The winners will receive £12,000, compared with £10,000 last year. Natwest haave increased their total prize money to £33,000, £,400 more than last year.

PRIZE MONEY: (last year's figures in brackets): Winners £12,000 (£10,000), Runner's-up £5,500 (£5,000); Losing semi-finalist £3,250 (£3,000); Losing quarter-finalists £1,600 (£1,500).

☐ Middlesex made a profit of £12,647 last season. Exceptionally high receipts from Test matches—£96,000—were the main reason.

Scotland on their metal

Scotland will have a interesting blend of old and new players in their team to meet England at Milton Keynes tomorrow night. Bill Miller, the American coach, the first foreigner in charge of the team, has chosen Seymour Hadwen from his own club Murray International Metals for his first full cap. Hadwen, a student at Aberdeen University, who played for the British Universities last year, is a skilful guard and will add to the Scottish options in attack.

Miller has shown faith in Bill McInnes, aged 36, a former British captain who will be winning his 122nd Scottish cap

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

European Cup
Semi-final, second leg

ANDERLECHT (0) 0 ASTON VILLA (0) 0
28,000
Villa win 1-0 on aggregate
OTHER MATCH: Bayern Munich 4, CSKA Sofia 0
Bayern win 7-4

Cup-Winners Cup
Semi-final, second leg

BARCELONA (0) 1 TOTTENHAM (0) 0
Simonsen 90,000
Barcelona win 2-1
OTHER MATCH: Standard Liege 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 0
Standard Liege win 2-0

UEFA CUP: Semi-final, second leg: Goteborg 2, Kaiserslautern 1 (aet); Goteborg win 3-2; Hamburg 5, Radnicki 1. Hamburg win 6-3.

First division

WEST BROM (0) 0 MAN CITY (1) 1
11,703 Francis

Third division

CHESTER (0) 0 BRISTOL CITY (0) 0
1,034

Fourth division

HEREFORD (2) 2 BLACKPOOL (0) 1
Price, Barley Musial (og) 2,617
PETERBORO (0) 0 SHEFFIELD U (3) 4
13,439 Edwards 2, King, Morris

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston 1, Altrincham 1; Kettering 0, Worcester 1; Maidstone 5, Dartford 1; Scarborough 1, Bath 1; Telford 3, Barnet 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Bedford 0, Gloucester 0; Taunton 0, Witney 0; Wellingborough 2, Banbury 0; Southern: Addlestone and Weybridge 2, Dunstable 0; Fareham 1, Dover 1; Folkestone 0, Gosport 3.

Scottish premier division

ABERDEEN (2) 3 RANGERS (0) 1
Black, McGhie, Rougvie Johnstone
AIRDRIE (0) 0 ST MIRREN (0) 2
McAvennie 2
CELTIC (1) 3 DUNDEE UTD (0) 1
McCluskey 2, Provan Dodds
DUNDEE (1) 1 PARTICK TH (1) 2
Sinclair Park, Jardine

Scottish first division

HAMILTON (0) 0 DUMBARTON (0) 0
HEARTS (0) 2 AYR (0) 1
Hamill, Addison Shanks
KILMARNOCK (1) 2 CLYDEBANK (0) 0
Bourke 2 Telfer
RAITH (0) 0 MOTHERWELL (0) 1
McLaughlin

Scottish second division

ALLOA (0) 0 CLYDE (2) 3
Masterson, O'Neill, Doherty
FORFAR A (0) 1 ARBROATH (0) 1
Porter Powell

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: New Brighton 4, Birkenhead Park 32; Gloucester 33, Bath 15; Rugby 6, Nottingham 14; Saracens 17, Coventry 9; South Wales Police 7; Abertillery 12. Tour match: Hilton Head Island (US) 14, High Wycombe 30. Schools match: Wiveliscombe 4, Wellington Somerset 9.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: St Helens 13, Hull 14; Whitehaven 4, Castleford 11. Second division: Halifax 21 Dewsbury 7; Huddersfield 11, Batley 0; Hunslet 8, Carlisle 14; Salford 44, Huyton 7.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOURTH DIVISION: York v Crewe Alexandra (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Salford v Keighley (7.30)
CRICKET: Cambridge University v Glamorgan (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
RACKETS/REAL TENNIS: Old Etonian event (Queen's Club)

Gerulaitis loses to Borowiak

Las Vagas, April 22.— The top seed, Jimmy Connors, overpowered Hank Pfister 6-3, 6-1 and Vitas Gerulaitis, the No 2 seed, was beaten 6-3, 7-6 by Jeff Borowiak in the first round of the Alan King-Caesars Palace tourament.

Connors, mixing accurate backhands with powerful forehands, broke Pfister's serve three times in the first set.

Borowiak, ranked 50th in the world last year, beat Gerulaitis in a match played in winds gusting up to 35mph.

FIRST ROUND: J Connors beat H Pfister 6-3 6-1; J Borowiak beat V Gerulaitis 6-3, 7-6; E Teltscher beat H Solomon 6-2, 1-6, 6-1; J Kriek (SA) beat R Stockton 6-4, 6-2; A Mayer beat P Dent (Australia) 6-3, 6-2; B Teacher beat R Frawley (Australia) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; G Mayer beat K Curren (SA) 6-3, 6-2; S Denton beat R Tanner 6-2, 6-2; V Winitsky beat S Smith 7-5, 6-2; C Lewis beat J Lloyd (GB) 7-6, 6-0; B Gottfried beat F Buehning 6-3, 6-2; R Ramirez (Mexico) beat E van Dillen 6-4, 6-0; M Purcell beat C Kirmayr (Brazil) 6-4, 6-4; M Edmonson (Australia) beat Tim Gullikson 7-6, 6-2; B Manson beat T Nayotte 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; V van Patten beat C Hooper 7-6, 4-6, 6-4. — AP.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Play-off series: Eastern Conference: Philadelphia 76ers 111, Atlanta Hawks 76. Western Conference: Seattle Supersonics 102, Houston Rockets 87.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Play-off series: Vancouver Canucks 5, Los Angeles Kings 2 (Canucks win series 4–1); St Louis Blues 3, Chicago Black Hawks 2 (Chicago leads 3–2); Quebec Nordiques 4, Boston Bruins 3 (Quebec leads 3–2); New York Rangers 4, New York Islanders 2 (Islanders lead 3–2).

SQUASH RACKETS

BRISTOL: British under-19 championship: Final: C Willstrop (Yorkshire) beat J Hickox (Surrey) 9–6, 9–5, 9–6.

TENNIS

LEADING EARNINGS: Men: 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) $598,250; 2, T Smid (Czechoslovakia) $226,275; 3, G Vilas (Argentina) $207,450; 4, J Connors (US) $203,500; 5, J-L Clerc (Argentina) $181,500; 6, P McNamara (Australia) $149,900; 7, V Gerulaitis (US) $138,675; 8, W Scanlon (US) $127,412; 9, J Sadri (US) $125,000; 10, B Taroczy (Hungary) $111,175.

Fagan reaches final

Patsy Fagan beat Doug French, 9-6, in Bristol on Wednesday to qualify for the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship finals in Sheffield on April 30.

WORLD PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying Round (at Stockport) J Meadowcroft (Bacup) beat Mike Watterson (Chesterfield), 9-7. At Bristol (Final) P Fagan (Clapton) beat D French (Bolton), 9-6. At Sutton Coldfield (First Round) I Black (Glasgow) beat M Parkin (Sheffield), 9-6.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Oakland Athletics 5, Minnesota Twins 2; Detroit Tigers 4, Kansas City Royals 1; Boston Red Sox 6, Baltimore Orioles 5; Milwaukee Brewers 3, Toronto Blue Jays 1; New York Yankees 1, Chicago White Sox 0; Texas Rangers 4, Cleveland Indians 2; Seattle Mariners 5, California Angels 3.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2; New York Mets 7, Chicago Cubs 4; Atlanta Braves 4, Cincinnati Reds 3; St Louis Cardinals 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, Houston Astros 0; San Diego Padres 7, San Francisco Giants 6.

ICE HOCKEY

HELSINKI: World Championships: Soviet Union 7, West Germany 0; Finland 7, Italy3.

TENNIS

AMELIA ISLAND (Florida): Women's Tennis Association championships, second round (US unless stated): K Rinaldi beat V Ruzici (Romania) 3-6, 7-6, 6-4; C Lloyd beat S Leo (Australia) 6-3, 6-1; I Madruga (Argentina) beat M (Peanut) Louie 6-4, 6-7, 6-3; P Casale beat S Simmonds (Italy) 6-2, 6-0; B Bunge beat C Kohde (WG) 6-2, 6-3; C Tanvier (France) beat K Jordan 6-4, 6-2; K Horvath beat J Kitch 6-0, 6-2.

Cycling

OSTUNI: Tour of Puglia, Second stage: 1, A Segersal (Sweden) 4hrs 53mins 08secs; 2, V Algeri (Italy) same time; 3, E Bombini (Italy) same time.
GIJON: Tour of Spain, second stage: 1, E Plankaert (Belgium) 7hrs 31mins 13secs; 2, E Vanhoorens (Belgium) same time; 3, M Gomez (France) same time. Overall leader: Gomez.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 3, Arsenal 0

RACING

Versatile Funny Spring to flow again

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Sandown Park repopens today to the understandable pleasure of those who have become bored to tears with going to its sister course, Kempton Park, where the transferred meeting s have been held for the past 10 months.

During that time, improvements to the camber of the bends, the drainage, the stands, and the stable lads' hostel, have been carried out at a cost of about £250,000.

To mark the occasion, today has been called the Major General Sir Randle Feilden Memorial Day. It has been named after one of the turf's greatest administrators. Most of the races have been sponsored in aid of a charity particularly dear to his heart, the stable lads' welfare trust.

The Sandown Cup has been sponsored by the Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation, and it should be won by Funny Spring, who has returned to Luca Cumani's yard after spending most of the winter jumping with Gavin Pritchard-Gordon.

Pritchard-Gordon won two hurdle races with Funny Spring, and he also cashed in on the; horse's fitness at Kempton over Easter when he won the Rosebery Stakes despite Willie Carson putting up 5lb overweight. Carson has the mount on Funny Spring again today and he can also look forward toanother good ride on Believer in the Childwick Bury Maiden Fillies Stakes.

By the 1969 Derby winner, Blakeney, Believer ran a race of exceptional promise on her only appearance as a two-year-old. She should be seen to even better advantage now that she is running over a mile and a quarter, but in this instance I prefer Varrouille whose long-raking stride, coupled with her pedigree, should also make her more effective over this distance than in the shorter races to which she has been confined so far. Vadouille is a grand daughter of Valoris who won the Oaks in 1966.

Vadouille's jockey, Lester Piggott, can begin the afternoon well by winning the Chipman Turfcare Handicap on Another Sam who won the corresponding race 12 months ago.

The stewards were busy at Epsom yesterday. In three separate incidents they disqualified Mary Mitsu after she had just won the main race, the Elizabeth Stakes, and handed the prize to Clare Island; questioned Willie Carson about running and riding of Fast Lad in the Minoru Handicap and suspended Dean McKeown, last year's Crown Plus Two apprentice champion for six days from May 1 for reckless and improper riding on Bold Image in Round Three of this season's championship.

Carson, who won his appeal against careless riding at Haydock Park earlier this month at a hearing of the Jockey Club's disciplinary stewards in London on Tuesday, was also the rider of Mary Mitsu but he was not penalized on this occasion because the stewards and their professional advisers, the stipendiary stewards, deemed that the interference which took place between Mary Mitsu and Clare Island was accidental. Yet they were still of the opinion that the result was affected hence Mary Mitsu's relegation to second place and Clare Islands promotion.

The crunch came a furlong from the finish when Carson pulled his whip through from his left hand to his right and gave Mary Mitsu one crack. The filly immediately hung to her left with the camber ofthe course and gave Clare Island a bump.

It was then that Clare Island became not only unbalanced but also the meat in the sandwich between Mary Mitsu and Rose of Montreaux. Having seen a film of the race I believe the incident would never have occurred had Carson kept his whip in his left hand.

This was the second time in five years that a filly trained by Henry Cecil has won this particular prize on a disqualification as his filly Varishkina benefited in 1978 from Be Sweet's demotion.

I also saw the film of the apprentices race, taken from head on and side on and agree wholeheartedly with the stewards' action. McKeown's handling of Bold Image was simply not good enough and he all but brought down Steve Dawson and Sky Jump.

The meeting ended on a happier note when Folke Johnson Houghton's former assistant, David Arbuthnot won the Epsom handicap with Warri. This was Arbuthnot's first success as a trainer in this, his first season.



Stood down: Mary Mitsu relegated after beating Clare Island at Epsom

Lady Luck deals two cruel hands to Walwyn

By John Karter, Racing Editor

Any lingering doubts about luck being even remotely ladylike were dispelled, if not for all, then certainly for one man at Cheltenham, yesterday. That man, Fulke Walwyn, one of the winter game's best-loved elder statesman had, until this meeting began, been enjoying what must have seemed like a glorious summer of success in the autumn of his career.

On Wednesday, however, the fickle hand of fortune abandoned its seductive caress and made a swift grab at the throat when Walwyn's young hurdler Sindebele, owned by the Queen Mother, had to be put down after breaking a leg. Yesterday, that grip became a stranglehold when another of Walwyn's promising young horses, Corrib Prince, broke his neck in the State Express Golden Miller Steeplechase.

Leaving aside the obvious tragedy for Walwyn, who is himself not a well man at present, the two fatilities, which both occurred at the final obstacle, and, therefore, virtually in front of the grandstand, were hardly the best advertisement for the sport of National Hunt racing, which desperately needs to win back the crowds, judging by the sparse turnouts of the past two days.

Let us hope that Diamond Edge can help Walwyn break the icy grip by winning his third Whitbread tomorrow.

However, on such occasions, one man's cup of woe is inevitably another's victory toast. The man with cause to celebrate was Martin Tate whose Scot Lane, powerfully ridden by Craig Smith, caught Captain John on the run to the post.

Tate has sent out Scot Lane to win five races and some £40,000 this season. The thought of taking the horse to the water once again and running him in tomorrow's Whitbread tempted Tate for a while after yesterday's success, but after consultation with the owner it was decided that such a venture would merely be greedy. Captain John's connexions obviously do not think so, as he will almost certainly turn out again.

Incidentally, another man on whom luck suddenly turned her back in this race was Robert Earnshaw, whose victory on Silver Buck in the Gold Cup was one of several big-race successes in a season that has seen him really "arrive". Earnshaw suffered a heavy fall on the favourite, Ballydonagh, and was taken to hospital for an X-ray of his skull. He will be out of action for at least the mandatory seven days.

But back to the bright side. Two on whom fortune continued to smile were David Dutton, the young Northern jockey, who followed up his victory on Cockle Strand in last Saturday's Scottish Grand National with a devastating all-the-way win on Cap Too in the Geoffrey Reeve Handicap Hurdle and Mercy Rimell, who won the State Express Young Chasers Final with Masterson and the first division of the Cheltenham Juvenile Novices Hurdle with Eastern Line.

Both Mrs Rimell's winners are young horses of infinite promise, but Eastern Line, in particular, impressed as one who could go right to the top. Giving weight all round and despite almost knocking the last hurdle out of the ground and the fact that he disliked the firm ground, Eastern Line sprinted away from his rivals to maintain his unbeaten record with great authority.

CRICKET

Pringle's century tames Glamorgan

By Richard Streeton

CAMBRIDGE: Glamorgan, with seven second innings wickets in hand lead Cambridge by 219 runs.

An impresssive three hour innings by Pringle, the Cambridge captain, marked by a spirited driving, tamed the Glamorgan bowlers yesterday after they looked like running amuck. The university were 50 for five at one point, but Pringle changed the course of the match as he made 127, hitting two sixes and 20 fours.

Hundreds by undergraduates other than Pringle have been few and far between in recent years, but this was Pringle's fifth in his four seasons at Cambridge. It was also the first by a Cambridge batsman in the opening match of a summer since Ray White made one against Surrey in 1962. Remembering English cricket's lack of all rounders, Pringle in the future might yet prove to be a useful man to fit into a touring party.

Cambridge, who were 16 for two overnight, quickly lost three more wickets to the Glamorgan seam bowlers, but Pringle hit firmly on the front foot from the start, and nobody escaped punishment. A mixture of timing and basic strength from an upright stance that took full advantage of Pringle's 6ft 4½ins sent the ball scorching through the extra cover region and wide of mid-on.

Pringle had 10 fours in his first 50, and even when the off side field was strengthened the fieldsmen tended to be left flat footed. Pringle was the last man out, having just on-driven Lloyd for a second six. Lloyd with off spin took the last five wickets but without Moseley the Glamorgan attack on a true pitch lacked real threat.

Hodgson followed fine bowling on Wednesday by helping Pringle to add 105 in even time, and Ellison also stayed for a while. Henderson was handicapped by a groin strain and had a runner, but the other Cambridge batsmen rather got themselves out.

Hodgson's involvement was not yet finished. Glamorgan went in again for the final 140 minutes and he had both opening batsmen caught behind swishing against his first nine balls. Rowe, the former Kent player, pulled and drove freely for an hour before giving mid-on a catch.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 281 for 9 dec (A Jones 103, G C Holmes 68, K I Hodgson 8 for 69).

Second Innings

A Jones, c Goldie, b Hodgson	31
A L Jones, c Goldie b Hodgson	20
R C Ontong, not out	49
C Rowe, c Varey, b Doggart	44
M J Llewellyn, not out	15
Extras	2
Total (3 wkts)	161

G C Holmes, † E W Jones, *B J Lloyd, M A Nash, S A B Daniels and S R Barwick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-53, 3-126

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

J P C Mills c E W Jones b Nash	0
D Varey c E W Jones b Daniels	0
R J Boyd-Moss c A L Jones b Nash	15
† C F E Goldie c E W Jones b Daniels	13
*D R Pringle b Lloyd	127
S J G Doggart b Daniels	8
K I Hodgson c Llewellyn b Lloyd	34
S P Henderson c Ontong b Lloyd	0
C C Ellison st E W Jones b Lloyd	15
R S Dutton lbw b Lloyd	0
R W M Palmer not out	0
Extras (b4, lb 2, w 1 nb 3)	10
Total	222

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-2, 3-27, 4-31, 5-50, 6-155, 7-180, 8-209, 9-215.

BOWLING: Nash 18-5-50-2; Daniels 18-1-48-3; Lloyd 23-2-9-53-5; Barwick 12-3-22-0; Ontong 3-0-27-0; Rowe 5-2-6-0.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and D G L Evans.

CYCLING

Elliott loses leadership after 'pacing' incident

By John Wilcockson

The Great Britain team feared the third stage of the Sealink International yesterday across the expanse of Fenland, in case the Dutch and Belgian teams exploit their favourite terrain and dispossessed Malcolm Elliott of his tenuous race leadership. Eliott did lose his yellow jersey, which is transferred to a Dutchamen, Bert Wekema, but his defeat was not caused by inferiority. He was penalized 10sec for allegedly being paced by a motor vehicle after he had received service for a puncture at the half-way point in the stage.

The incident was reported to a race official by one of the marshals in the motor cycle escort, but independent observers said Elliott regained the race convoy "under his own steam" and was only momentarily riding between two race vehicles, one of which was the ambulance. Such incidents are commonplace and the Great Britain team manager, Bob Thom, lodged a protest, which was not due to be heard until late last night.

Shortly after the incident, as the race went past Ely, Elliott rejoined the main group with his teammates, Steve Joughin and Jeff Williams. Another Great Britain ride, Joe Waugh, immediately went on the attack with Jan Hoegh (Denmark), Peter Longbottom (England) and David Miller (Scotland).

It seemed to be just another attack, policed by the vigilant British squad, but when Waugh punctured a few minutes later the breakaway took on more serious dimentions.

With 20 miles remaining, the lead still exceeded 3 min, but then the British teamwork came into play egain.

The leaders were caught on a finishing circuit of three miles, where David Akam (England) immediately counter-attacked. He was bought to heel in the final mile, but his teammate, Des Fretwell, shadowed an ultimate burst by Dirk Pylyser (Belgium) and sprinted through.

THIRD STAGE (Harlow to Peterborough, 109 miles): 1, D. Fretwell (England), 3hr 55min 54sec; 2, D. Pylyser (Belgium); 3, N. Marcussen (Denmark), 4, D. Akam (England), all same time.

OVERALL: 1, A. Wekema (Netherlands), 11hr 47min 23sec; 2, Z. Szczepkowski (Poland), 11-47-32; 3, M. Elliott (GB), 11-47-33; 4, R. Downs (GB), 11-47-40; 5, D. De Wolf (Belgium), 11-48-08; 6, E. Stevens (Belgium), 11-48-10; 7, Marcussen, 11-48-50; 8, R. Delethouze (Belgium), 11-49-34; 9, Akam, 11-49-35; 10, J. Waugh (GB), 11-49-42.

BOXING

Sibson fights boredom as he waits for Hagler

Tony Sibson might have to wait for his chance to fight Marvin Hagler, the world champion. But he will stay busy by defending his European middleweight title at Wembley on May 4.

Sibson earned the status of number-one challenger to Hagler when he beat Dwight Davison of the United States in February. Now he must wait behind Thomas Hearns and probably Sugar Ray Leonard before meeting the champion. In the meantime, Sibson takes on Frenchman Jacques Chinon, who does not seem to have the pedigree to trouble him.

Sibson, aged 24, has successfully defended three times the crown he took from Matteo Salvemini in 1980. The most spectacular win was when he knocked out the former world champion Alan Minter, last September.

His biggest problem is boredom. He finds it difficult to motivate himself against unfancied fighters, yet knows that any slip could jeopardize his chances of meeting Hagler.

Sibson: third in queue

□ The world middleweight contest between Marvin Hagler and Thomas Hearns, will be screened at a variety of venues outside London, as well as the capital itself. British rights for the contest are held by Satellite Express/Savile Artists who are still negotiating with likely provincial venues. The bout takes place in Reno on May 24.

□ Scotland's ABA squad scored their first international victory over Ireland for seven years in Dundee last night.

RESULTS (Scottish names first): Light Flyweight: Carroll lost to O'Neil, ko second round. Fly: J Kelly beat G Duddy, points. Bantam: F Monkhouse lost to P Fitzgerald, ko second round. Feather: P Downie beat S Thompson, points. Light: A Dickson beat S.V Friel, points. Welter: J McAllister lost to D Morgan, points. Light Middle: D Milligan lost to S Storey, points. Middle: C Harrison beat J Shorthall, points. Lightheavy: S Williams lost to J Thornton, points. Heavy: J Love lost to D Mitchell, points. Final result: Scotland, 5, Ireland 6.

RUGBY LEAGUE

More room at the top

The exciting 14-13 victory by Hull at St Helens on Wednesday removed one contender from the dramatic championship struggle. Hull will be mischievously delighted that their win removed from the lists their neighbours and traditional rivals, Hull Kingston Rovers, who cannot now reach the top position, Keith Macklin writes. Because of the fixture jigsaw and points difference Widnes, Hull and Leigh are left to fight it out, and the championship may be decided only next Wednesday when Leigh visit Whitehaven for their last fixture.

Hull's victory at St Helens came after a fierce battle in which the Hull line was subjected to severe pressure before Dean, who is competing for a Wembley scrum half place with Harkin, dropped a goal.

Milton Keynes will house a seven-a-side competition for clubs from all over Britain on May 2. The tournament, officially blessed by the British Amateur Rugby League Association, will be open to 32 teams. Upton had won the Milton Keynes tournament for the past two seasons.

An injury has robbed John Graham, the Leigh Miners winger, of a place in the summer tour to Papua, New Guinea of a 21-strong Barla squad. The lucky young man who replaces him is Paul Denman, of the Hull amateur club, Mysons.

GYMNASTICS

World event for Wembley

Britain is to stage the world championships in sports acrobatics during September, Peter Aykroyd writes. With the sponsorship of the Midland Bank, the British Amateur Gymnastics Association will present a televised competition — its largest ever — over five days at Wembley Arena, beginning on September 8, in which eighteen countries will participate.

Sports acrobatics is a branch of gymnastics comparatively new to Britain, and is based as its name syggests, on acrobatic movements. It is performed by gymnnasts in pairs, trios or fours to music and calls for skill in dance balance and timing. No equipment is needed other than floor mats.

While Eastern block countries dominate sports acrobatics, Britain is by no means an underdog and is currentlky ranked sixth in the world. The popularity of the sport is rising in schools and gymnastics clubs, as was shown by the presentation yesterday of awards to the young winners in the Midland Bank sports acrobatics scheme.

Snooker event

Steve Davis and Terry Griffiths, are in the line-up for the £10,000 Pontin professional snooker event at Prestatyn Sands holiday village from May 22 to 29.

Sandown Park

Tote Double: 3.5 and 4.10 Treble: 2.30, 3.35 and 4.45

[Television (ITV) 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.00 CHIPMAN TURF-CARE STAKES (Handicap: £2,691: 1¾m) (16 runners)

102	223410-	CRISPIN (G Howe) J Dunlop 5-9-11	N Dawe 7	16
104	121233-	DRAGON PALACE (D) (Mrs P Yong) M Jarvis 4-9-8	B Raymond	15
106	2000-04	MIRROR BOY (N Whitcomb) H Price 5-9-7	S Cauthen	4
107	22010-1	ANOTHER SAM (CD) (J Norman) R Hannon 5-9-6	L Piggott	12
108	124410/	CONCERT HALL (East Commodities Ltd) G Lewis 6-9-6	P Waldron	8
109	3032-24	WEAVERS' PIN (Maj L Sward) M Francis 5-9-5	J Mercer	1
110	140000-	DOUBLE FLORIN (CD) (Sir M Hodgson) R Turnell 5-9-5	W Carson	6
111	303440-	JOHN O'GROATS (B) (D Prenn) J Winter 5-9-3	P Eddery	2
112	10020-0	BRIGADIER HAWK (CD) (A Richards) C Brittain 4-9-2	G Baxter	5
115	00011-3	NATION WIDE (H Wragg) H Wragg 9-8-9	B Crossley	3
116	130-	GOLD GROUND (Mrs E Lucey) P Butler 4-8-2	—	11
117	020333-	SIMETTE (Mrs J Browne) C James 5-8-2	R Fox	9
118	11100/0	BOTANIST (CD) (Exors of late H Gray) G Balding 9-8-1	W Higgins	7
119	02123-d	LE GRAN BRUN (D Elton) P Cundell 4-7-11	W Newnes	14
120	1001-32	TEA-POT (D)	D McKay	13
123	0400-0	LOGAN (C) (Lady Harmsworth-Blunt) M Masson 5-7-7	D Brown 7	10

9-4 Le Gran Brun, 100-30 Nation Wide, 5 Mirror Boy, 13-2 Tea-Pot, Another Sam, 12 Dragon Palace, 14 others.

2.30 AIR STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £2,481: 5f) (11).

201	04130-	IBTIHAJ (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-7	P Cook	5
202	002-100	WORLINGWORTH (D) (G Hubbard) M Ryan 9-1	G Starkey	1
203	212000-	SYLVAN BARBAROSA (Mrs B Wade) P Mitchell 8-13	W R Swinburn	6
204	021-0	ELLERENE (P Bowes) P Mitchell 8-12	B Raymond	3
205	0010-4	RITUAL DANCE (D,B) (F Free) B Hanbury 8-10	P Eddery	7
206	420000-	WINDMILLS (D) (S Matthews) S Matthews 8-10	L Piggott	9
207	002100-	LIVELY ROSE (D) (Mrs G Wadongham) N Vigors 8-7	S Dawson 5	2
209	0120-	TOWN FLIER (D) (Hawkridge Farmhouse Cheese Ltd.) N Vigors 8-4	R Curant	10
210	030-	PILOT FLYER (Pilot Management) C Nelson 7-13	—	4
211	021-0	MANCHESTERSKYTRAIN (Sir F Laker) R Smyth 7-13	W Carson	8
212	0030-0	MONCLARE TROPHY (Monclare Products Ltd.) A Pitt 7-7	A McGlone 5	11

9-2 Ritual Dance, 7-2 Sylvan Barbarosa, 5 Ellerene, 13-2 Ibtihaj, 8 Worlingworth, 10 Manchesterskytrain, 12 others.

FORM: Ibtihaj (9st 1lb) not go pace, last of 7, btn 7l to Fearless Lad (rec 4lb). Thirsk, Sept 5, 6f, firm. Worlingworth (9-7), ridden along, no extra from dist, 5th btn 4l, to Dragunn (rec 26lb). 8 ran. Thirsk, April 17, 5f, firm. Sylvan Barbarosa (9-5), faded 2 out, btn 9 ½l, when 6th to Hello Sunshine (rec 32lb), 12 ran, Newmarket, Oct 31, 6f, good. Ritual Dance (8-10), fav, ran on one-pace, 4th, btn 5l, to Street Market (gave 4lb). 6 ran Newbury, April 16, 5f, good. Manchesterskytrain (8-13) faded final qtr mile, 6th, btn 15l, to Countach (rec 17lb), Leicester, Mar 30, 6f, good to soft: as two year-old (9-0) made all, won ½l, 6f from Polar Star (level) and Erotas (level). 9 ran. Epsom, Sept 1, 6f, good to firm

SELECTION: Manchesterskytrain.

Willie Carson attempting a double on the Luca Cumani-trained Funny Spring.

3.5 SUNLEY SANDOWN CUP (Handicap: £5,654: 1¼m) (6).

303	1230-0	DITTON WOOD (B) (H Wragg) H Wragg 5-9-7	P Eddery	4
305	1003/0-	CANNON KING (E Penser) J Dunlop 6-9-5	N Dawe 7	5
306	04000-0	APERITIVO (CD) (Mrs J Spencer) R Armstrong 4-9-4	L Piggott	6
307	23000-1	FUNNY SPRING (D) (Mrs D Zurcher) L Cumani 7-9-4 (5 ex)	W Carson	2
308	410000-	LASKA FLOKO (D/B) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 6-9-3	DOUBTFUL	
309	114203-	GOVERNMENT PROGRAM (D/B) (G Strawbridge) Thomson Jones 4-9-2	P Cook	1

3.35 DAILY MIRROR PUNTERS CLUB STAKES (2-y-o Maiden Fillies: £2,716: 5f) (13)

4.10 CHILDWICK BURY STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £3,036: 1¼m) (20)

4.45 GOLD LABEL LIMITED CHASE (Handicap: £7,142: 2m 18yd) (7)

5.20 TUDOR STAKES (3-y-o: £2,880: 1m) (12)

Sandown Park Selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Another Sam. 2.30 Manchesterskytrain. 3.05 Funny Spring. 3.35 Reign. 4.10 Vadrouille. 4.45 Western Rose. 5.20 Silly Steven.

Beverley

2.30 SCARBOROUGH SPA STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £922: 5f) (10 runners)

2	042	EROS (B) K Ivory 8-11	Leason 2
3		FIRE BUS K Stone 8-11	P Marno 7 3
4		LAZI BEAM J Berry 8-11	M Berry 7 6
6	30	PANDAN T Fairhurst 8-11	P Young 1
7	3	TIMOTHY HOGAN J Etherington 8-11	Seagrave 7
8		WANGANUI B McMahon 8-11	S Webster 5
10		BORN TO STAR Hbt Jones 8-11	Charnock 9
14		FALA KALIMA J Fitzgerald 8-8	Dwyer 4
17	43	ORANGE ROSE G Toft 8-8	Darley 10
21		CELTIC BIRD 8-3	A Nesbitt 5 8

9-4 Orange Rose, 11-4 Timothy Hogan, 7-2 Eros, 7 Pandan, 12 Lazi Beam, 14 Fala Kalima, 16 others.

3.00 WITHERNSEA STAKES (Handicap: £1,830: 5f) (18)

1	0000-	FERRIBY HALL (D) A Smith 5-10-0	Birch 18
3	0104-	DUTCH GIRL (CD) M W Easterby 5-8-0	J Murray 3
4	1-211	MISS POINCIANA (D) M Camacho 5-8-12 (7ex)	Hide 6
5	01-00	NORTHERN ECLIPSE (D) N Mitchell 5-8-10	— 13
8	0/03-	PERGODA (D) M W Easterby 4-8-6	Seagrave 11
11	1400-	MERCY CURE (D) D Dale 6-8-2	T Proctor 7 17
12	000-3	TOM DOWDESWELL (CDB) J Berry 6-8-1	Charnock 9
13	003-0	LINDY BAY (DB) Hbt Jones 5-8-1	Wigham 7
14	00-00	EL PRESIDENTE (DB) K Ivory 4-8-1	P Robinson 10
15	000-0	CALEDONIAN (CDB) J Calvert 6-7-13	B Jones 5 1
17	00-00	ANDY LOU (D) G Toft 4-7-10	Leason 14
18	2300-	MELBA TOAST (D) T Taylor 6-7-9	J Blake 7 12
19	00-30	RELATIVE EASE (D) D Chapman 11-7-8	Lowe 15
20	000-4	LONGLANDS LADY (D) J Berry 4-7-7	Darley 8
21	303-0	BRIANS STAR (DB) A Balding 7-7-7	A Nesbitt 5 2
22	0310-	SILENT TEARS (DB) M Cousins 5-7-0	— 16
23	40-00	WESTERING BREEZE (B) W Bentley 4-7-7	M Fry 5 4
25	000-0	STAY SECRET (CDB) W Bentley 5-7-7	N Carlisle 5 5

5-4 Miss Poinciana, 6 Tom Dowdeswell, 8 Northern Eclipse, 10 Caledonian, 12 Mercy Cure, Relative Ease, Dutch Girl, Longlands Lady, 14 others.

3.30 LECONFIELD STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o Maidens: £1,336: 1m:) (12)

3	03-03	COLEY Denys Smith 9-0	Kelleher 4
4	0003	CONNECTOR W Marshall 9-0	Cochrane 3
8	00-00	FOOLISH WAYS A Balding 9-0	W McKeon 7 12
10	00-3	JORDAN P Walwyn 9-0	J Johnson 10
11	040-0	MARSHAL OSTHOFF I Walker 9-0	Colquhoun 7
16	00-0	OUDESA J Mason 9-0	Nicholls 8
18	-00	RIFLE SHOT A Smith 9-0	Birch 6
20	2	STRAFUL L Cumani 9-0	R Guest 9
21	0-0	TAFFY JONES M McCormack 9-0	Street 5
24	4-	BAUHINIA W H-Bass 8-11	Ives 2
25	000-	CLOUND HEAVEN W Elsey 8-11	Charnock 1
35	0000-	WALTHAM TERRACE C Gray 8-11	N Connorton 3 11

7-4 Jordan, 5-2 Straful, 3 Bauhinia, 6 Connector, 8 Coley, 10 others.

4.00 BRIDLINGTON BAY STAKES (Maidens: £1,452: 2m) (18)

1	3-	BALLY-GO (B) M W Easterby 5-9-7	J Murray 18
4	000-	GAELIC HARP G Lockerbie 7-9-7	Webster 3
5	230-0	GREY HUNTER E Eldin 4-9-7	Hide 6
7		IRISH WHISKEY K Kent 6-9-7	R Barnes 7 11
8	4-000	PADSKI R Hollinshead 9-9-7	Perks 5
9		PATCHWORK SAINT F Watson 4-9-7	Madden 13
10	0-0	PILTON (B) T Robson 4-9-7	Ives 15
11	400-0	QUALITY SUPREME Denys Smith 7-9-7	Kelleher 1
13		BILSBORO LASS G Harman 7-9-4	Joanna Taylor 7 10
14	03-32	CELTIC TARA C Booth 6-9-4	Oldroyd 2
16		MEGGIES DENE W Barrett 6-9-4	W Wharton 17
18	0/0-	SUNLIT RIVER (B) W Haigh 5-9-4	— 14
20	0000-	ARMENISIS C Brittain 3-8-3	Birch 9
22	42-03	BOUKAYR R Houghton 3-8-5	Reid 4
23	0-0	MARNET K Ivory 3-8-5	Leason 7
25	000-0	STEELSTOCK K Stone 3-8-5	Wigham 8
26	000-2	WIPPIN CRUST I Walker 3-8-5	Colquhoun 12
27	400-0	TELL TALE LASS W Marshall 3-8-2	Cochrane 15

3 Boukayr, 7-2 Steelstock, 4 Wippin Crust, 6 Bally-Go, 10 Celtic Tara, Padski, 14 Armenisis, Grey Hunter, 16 others.

4.30 HORNSEA MERE STAKES (Handicap: £1,385: 1¾m) (11)

1	0004-	PARKDALE J Fitzgerald 4-10-0	Dwyer 10
2	000-0	HIGHAM GREY (D) D Chapman 6-9-9	Nicholls 2
8	00-20	ROYAL REX (D) J Tierney 6-8-10	N Howe 5 5
10	0-400	LEONIDAS (D) R Houghton 4-8-7	Reid 7
14	00-11	RAGE GLEN (D) M Lambert 5-8-4	S Dorikin 7 1
15	3120-	NATHANIEL (D) M W Easterby 5-8-2	J Murray 4
16	00-03	SCARLET TOWN R Hollinshead 4-8-1	N Carlisle 5 8
17	310-0	GOLDEN ALRAY B McMahon 4-7-13	Webster 9
19	2400-	ITALIAN MASTER D Garraton 5-7-12	Darley 11
23	00-34	PRINCE OF LIGHT (CD) Denys Smith 10-7-11	J Carr 7 3
24	00-03	MARKIE (C) R Peacock 6-7-0	— 6

5 Royal Rex, 6 Leonidas, 7 Rage Glen, Higham Grey, 8 Golden Alray, 10 Nathaniel, Scarlet Town, 12 Parkdale, 14 Markie, Prince Of Light, 25 Italian Master.

5.00 FILEY AUCTION STAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o: £1,777: 5f) (8)

1		MALCOMBE REGIS M McCormack 9-0	Street 7
2		BETTER BUILDER K Stone 8-8	Dwyer 3
6		NAIVE D Morley 8-5	Duffield 2
8		TOWN STAR K Stone 8-2	Wigham 8
13		MARIBO Denys Smith 7-13	M Fry 5 5
17		BESSIE MARY K Stone 7-10	Leason 4
19	03	DEVIL QUEEN D Dale 7-10	P Robinson 1
20		PAMELA'S JET R Hollinshead 7-10	B Jones 5 6

3 Maribo, 4 Naive, Malcombe Regis, 5 Pamela's Jet, 7 Devil Queen, 10 Town Star, 12 Better Builder, 14 Bessie Mary.

5.30 LECONFIELD STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £1,336: 1m) (11)

7	300-0	GOOD MAN FRIDAY D Thom 9-0	Lowe 6
12	40-0	PABLEU P Asquith 9-0	Hide 10
13		PASTAPEAL F Watson 9-0	Letherby 9
19	00-	ROYAL BROXTED A W Jones 9-0	— 1
22	30-00	WILDRUSH W C Watts 9-0	Nicholls 11
23	4	WOLFIE R Woodhouse 9-0	— 3
26	4322-	FALAKA D Morley 8-11	Duffield 2
27	000-0	FRESH FORD (B) K Stone 8-11	Wigham 4
28	000-0	KILROE'S CALIN J Fitzgerald 8-11	Dwyer 8
30		MARNIE'S GIRL A Smith 8-11	Birch 7
34	2020-	TIME WIND (B) W Elsey 8-11	Ives 5

11-8 Falaka, 7-2 Good Man Friday, 5 Time Wind, 6 Pableu, Wolfie, 10 others.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.30 Timothy Hogan. 3.0 Miss Poinciana. 3.30 Jordan. 4.0 Wippin Crust. 4.30 Scarlet Town. 5.0 Naive. 5.30 Falaka.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 Strasui. 4.0 Wittin Crust.

Market Rasen NH

2.15 WHITE SWAN CHASE (Novices: £640: 2m) (8 runners)

4	0031	WARREN GORSE (CD) H Fleming 8-12-0	V McKevitt 4
6	10p0	CHEQUERS GIRL J Spearing 7-11-7	A Webb
8	0-04r	DEMAREE P Harris 6-11-7	H Davies
9	000p	HOOD HILL G Fletcher 6-11-7	G Fletcher 4
12	0p0p	OKEHAMPTON P O'Connor 7-11-7	Jobar
14	4300	SAUCY MOON R Tate 7-11-7	M Brennan 7
15	0000	SILARI J Harris 6-11-7	J Harris 4

2.45 GORDON ARMS HURDLE (Handicap: £690: 2m) (17)

3.15 LIMES CHASE (Handicap: £1,380: 3m) (7)

3.45 KINGS HEAD CHASE (Novices: £640: 2m 5f) (14)

1	3000	BOOK OF KELLS (B) J Blundell 7-12-7	D Dutton 4
2	4104	CHEBBIE A Smith 9-12-7	Dickman
9	0220	BAR JESTER A Arnold 7-11-7	Astbury
15	00p2	FANCY FELLOW W Clay 8-11-7	Clay
21	p00p	KARAMIST J Harris 10-11-7	J Harris 4
23	0000	MANSTON MARAUDER J Fox 6-11-7	Jobar
24	0-0u0	MARSHALL FIELD J Fitzgerald 8-11-7	Mr D Browne
26	0403	MR BRADY W A Stephenson 9-11-7	Scudamore
27	f0f0	OLD CASTLE LINE S Cole 8-11-7	R F Davies
28	p000-	ONE TREE HILL G Fletcher 8-11-7	G Fletcher 4
31	0u0p	RAG ROBIN R Tate 9-11-7	Mr R Tate

4.15 CHASE HURDLE (Novices: £345: 2¾m) (12)

4.45 ASTON ARMS HURDLE (Novices: 4-y-o: £414: 2m) (7)

Market Rasen Selections

2.15 Saucy Moon. 2.45 Admiral Grenville. 3.15 My Buck. 3.45 Chebbie. 4.15 Abu Turkey. 4.45 Jubilee King.

Epsom results

Results from Cheltenham

2.0 (2.5) CHELTENHAM HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £1,270: 2m)

EASTERN LINE, b g, by High Line — Easterbury (John Maunders Construction Ltd) 12-0 P Scudamore (7-4 fav) 1

Most Fun ... Mr A J Wilson (8-1) 2

Carved Opal ... J Francome (15-8) 3

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 12p, 12p, 13p. Dual F: 52p. CSF: £1.58. Mrs M Rimell, at Severn Stoke. 5l, 12l. Jassira (7-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.30 (2.36) STATE EXPRESS YOUNG STEEPLECHASERS' FINAL (£7,049: 2m 4f)

MASTERSON, b g, by Master Owen — Yes-Se-Ron (R Mann) 7-11-7 P Scudamore (6-1) 1

Weavers Loom ... R Linley (15-2) 2

Fasloon ... W Smith (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 66p; places, 26p, 21p. Dual F: £1.17. CSF: £4.96. Mrs M Rimell, at Severn Stoke. 8l, hd. Restless Shot 3-1 fav. Pay Freeze (15-2) 4th. 7 ran.

3.5 (3.9) GEOFFREY REEVE HURDLE (Handicap: £4,830: 2m 4f)

CAP TOO, b g by Continuation — Merry Thought (R Beeson) 8-10-6 D Dutton (14-1) 1

Jubilee Medal ... S Smith Eccles (100-30 fav) 2

China God ... R Earnshaw (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win £1.38; places, 27p, 15p, 21p. £1.36. Dual F £4.47. CSF £6.60. Tricast: £65.75. J Blundell, at Grimsby. 8l, 2l. Skyline Drive (50-1) 4th. 23 ran.

3.40 (3.48) STATE EXPRESS GOLDEN MILLER CHASE (Limited handicap: £12,900: 3m 2f)

SCOT LANE ch g by Jock Scot — Tandridge Lane (T Isherwood) 9-11-7 C Smith (10-1) 1

Captain John ... S Smith Eccles (7-1) 2

Sea Captain ... J Francome (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win 88p; places, 31p, 28p, 22p. Dual f £3.38. CSF £7.77. Tricast: £86.09. M Tate at Kidderminster. 1l, 3l. Ballydonagh (9-4 fav). Master Smudge (12-1) 4th. 12 ran. Nr: Wansford Boy.

4.15 (4.18) CHARLES TURNER CHALLENGE CUP HUNTER CHASE (£1,791, 3m 2f)

THE WRESTLER, b g by Entanglement — Absent Friends (B Staight), 12-11-12 Dr G Staight (9-1) 1

The Pilgarlic ... Mr N Twiston-Davies (33-1) 2

Sun Lion ... Mr C Beasby (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.02; places, 26p, 19p, 18p. Dual F: £8.85. CSF: £25.80. B Staight, at Evesham. 1½l, 10l. Ten Up (11-4 fav). Mountain Lad (18-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Dickwyn and Tennessee II.

4.45 (4.50) CHELTENHAM HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £1,234: 2m)

SILVER RULER, b c by Sovereign Path — Argentessa (exors late Mrs H Banks) 11-0 ... G McCourt (evens) 1

His Master's Voice ... H Davies (11-4) 2

Skiptae Bridge ... R Rowe (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 21p. Dual f: 23p. CSF: 39p. M Banks, at Sandy. 2½l, 12l. Peter Anthony (9-4) 4th. 4 ran. NRS: Lunedale and Toucor.

DAILY DOUBLE: Cap Too, The Wrestler. TREBLE: Masterson, Scot Lane, Silver Ruler. £111.10. PLACEPOT £435.15.

Taunton

2.15: 1, Sirenia (9-1); 2, Andy Fox (14-1); 3, The County Stone (100-30 fav). 20 ran.

2.45: 1, Carflax (16-1); 2, Testing Times (9-2 jt fav); 3, Toatley Able (7-1). Queen's Coup (9-2 jt fav). 16 ran.

3.15: Live Mike (9-4 fav); 2, Paddy's Wish (25-1); 3, No Camping (33-1). 22 ran.

3.45: 1, Triesta (7-2); 2, The Floorlayer (8-1); 3, Weston Bay (9-1). Croydon Hall (100-30 fav). 17 ran. NR: Julesian.

4.15: 1: Bobtree (100-30 fav); 2, Easter Carnival (9-2); 3, Dawn Fox (5-1). 15 ran. NR: Verdex.

4.45: 1: Barardan (100-30); 2, Withen Wood (100-30); 3, Revertis (33-1). 10 ran.

5.15: 1: Plume D'Or (9-4 fav); 2, Stilt (8-1); 3, Pot Party (8-1). 17 ran. NR: Miss Trumper.

Catterick NH

2.15: 1, Starfinder (4-1); 2, Big Bryma (7-1); 3, Headmere (7-1). Bold Raider 13-8 fav. 15 ran. NR: Scotby Suzie.

2.45: 1, Corby Glen (11-8 fav); 2, Birsby (10-1); 3, Outlaw Man (2-1). 8 ran.

3.15: 1, Lunar Wind (3-1 fav); 2, Lottie Lehmann (4-1); 3, Calmie (25-1). 12 ran. NR: Mesters.

3.45: 1, Laskan (13-8 fav); 2, Rigorous (2-1); 3, Van Laer (2-1). 3 ran.

4.15: 1, Gill Beck (11-4); 2, Princess Token (9-4 fav); 3, Titil (33-1). 7 ran

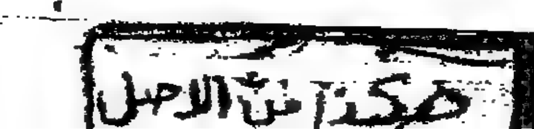
4.45: 1, TV Star (5-1); 2, Wise Counsellor (11-4); 3, Snap Tin (9-4 fav). 8 ran.

□ The national hunt rider, Derek Oldham, forced out of action with a string of injuries for two and a half months after a crashing fall at Catterick Bridge came back with a winner on the course yesterday, when Starfinder, running in division one of the Westhorpe Novices Hurdle, beat Big Bryma by half a length. Oldham, aged 29 said in the winner's enclosure "If ever a course owed me a winner it was Catterick."

Wrong pedigree for Kalaglow

Kalaglow, runaway winner of the £21,000 Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket last week, is at the centre of a breeding mix-up. Investigations have revealed that due to an identification blunder 11 years ago the four-year-old has been running under the wrong pedigree.

Kalaglow's accredited dam is Aglow but Wetherbys' inquiries have found that his actual dam was a mare called Rossitor.



صورة طبق الأصل

ATHLETICS

Plan for Ovett-Coe clash in 3,000m

By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

A still unconfirmed 3,000 metres race between Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe on July 17 forms the main attraction in a special £30 package of five days' athletics being offered to families.

Although they have resumed training after injuries, neither Olympic champion is ready to guarantee appearing anywhere. However, the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace hope to provide the venue for a first clash since the Olympic Games in Moscow.

The ticket package for two adults and two children includes the AAA championships (July 24-25), the Philips Night of Athletics (June 9), England's international match against Kenya, Japan and Spain (July 17), and the Talbot Games (August 20).

If Ovett and Coe are fully fit they could make a total of seven appearances at Crystal Palace this year, although only once in opposition. In addition to appearances in domestic meetings, the Commonwealth Games and the European championships, they could well include the following major foreign events in their summer schedules:

Coe: June 26: Bislett Games Dream Mile (Oslo). July 3-4: Sweden v Britain v Japan (Malmo) (event unspecified). July 6: 1,500 metres (Stockholm). August 14: 800 metres (Nice). August 18: Unspecified race in Zurich. August 22: Cologne. August 27: Brussels. September 25: One mile (Eugene).

Ovett: June 26: Bislett Games 3,000 metres (Oslo). June 30: 800 metres (Budapest). July 7: Oslo Games 1,000 metres. August 14: 800 metres (Nice). August 25: Mile (Koblenz). September 25: One mile (Eugene).

Last year Ovett won the early season Oslo 10 kilometre road race. This Sunday he will not run but three promising young athletes, Eamonn Martin (Basildon), Paul Betteridge (Havering) and Derek Steven (Hastings), will compete.

Twenty sports will be represented at this year's Olympic Day at Crystal Palace on May 3. For the first time the day is to be sponsored, and Coope-Taylor Walker have given £4,000.




Ovett: Misses Oslo



Coe: Full training

Subterranean squash before breakfast

Dial Barrington for 'murder' on the ruthless path to fame

It has been a bizarre experience, in Bournemouth this week, to begin the day by descending 55 steps below ground level and play squash before breakfast: and equally, if less strenuously, diverting to end the day with Jonah Barrington's fourth and best book as bedside reading. Body and mind in turn have thus been stimulated by revolutionary concepts.

The steps lead to the Suncliff Hotel's new underground courts. The book is "*Murder in the Squash Court*" (Stanley Paul, £5.95). Barrington is an open-minded visionary, reluctant to recognise the boundaries of the possible. He would probably think it normal for a hotelier to invest more than £250,000 in digging a hole under a car park, shifting ten thousand cubic metres of sandy soil, installing two squash courts and a tiered gallery, filling in what was left of the hole, and thus extending the recreational facilities available to guests during the hours of darkness or inclement weather.

Frightened rats

All that was done in less than a year. The courts were opened in January. The vibrations caused by the excavations are said to have frightened the rats out of Bournemouth sewers. The courts could serve, it is claimed, as a shelter from nuclear fall-out. Perhaps the builders should have tunnelled straight through the cliffs so that weary players could plunge straight into the sea while the public went the opposite way on guided tours through the man-made caverns. The jokes are multiplying.

The enterprise of the Suncliff management is a reminder that of all the people one has met in tennis and squash during the past 20 years the most comprehensively remarkable have been Barrington and Billie Jean King. Both had deficient eyesight and neither had exceptional athletic gifts. Yet each became the best in the world at one sport or the other — and also had a forcefully extrovert personality and a wonderous talent for re-examining traditional conventions opening windows in the mind.

Barrington's book is a joy because to read it is to hear him talking about squash — and to hear him talking about squash is to ponder why anyone could possibly want to play any other game. He lays bare the heart and mind of a winner ("You have to get your catch on the line, and then you have to reel him in"). As the title implies Barrington sometimes exaggerates in order to suggest that at the highest level sport is "brutal", that "the fun element is negligible". He regards sport as "an alternative to war" and sportsmen as "peace-time soldiers". He considers that "inside every great squash player there is a secret sadist".

Barrington: 'Peace-time soldier'

Competitive instinct

Once Barrington has warmed up, though, he discards the flashy shots and settles down to a lively, no-nonsense discussion of the game, its leading players, the competitive instinct, and sport as a whole. Many of the human examples he uses will be out of date in a few years, but the lessons his agile and original mind have drawn from them will always be valid. The book bubbles with perceptive good sense. Nobody else in squash is simultaneously as wise, witty, stimulating, mercilessly practical and bluntly uninhibited as Barrington. His book reflects all that. It will light fires in all who read it, just as the man himself lights fires in all that meet him.

You need proof? Listen: it takes an uncommonly exciting book to induce anybody to play subterranean squash before breakfast.

Rex Bellamy

BOWLS

Masters prize is the biggest

By Gordon Allan

Cash prizes are being offered for the first time at the fifth Kodak masters tournament, to be held at Beach House Park, Worthing, from June 4 to 6. The winner will receive £5,000 — the most substantial prize in British bowls — the runner-up £2,500, and the player in third place £1,000.

Bill Moseley, of South Africa, winner for the past two years, is defending his title. His opposition includes David McGill, of Scotland, runner-up twice to Moseley, and the ever present world champion, David Bryant, who has won the Kodak twice. McGill's semi-final round victory over Bryant was the best match of last year's tournament. The final itself was rather a let-down, as though McGill were suffering a reaction from his efforts against Bryant. Such is often the way with finals.

Peter Belliss, the New Zealander with his countryman's penchant for the flying shot, is the only other competitor from last year to be appearing again. The rest of the field comprises Cecil Bransky (Israel), Sean Patton (Fiji), John Snell (Australia) and Francisco Souza (United States).

Kodak are also sponsoring two semi-international matches in which a Rest of the World team will play England (North) at Nottingham, on May 27 and 28, and England (South) on May 30 and June 1, at Worthing.

Higgins goes alone

Alex Higgins, the controversial former world snooker champion, caused another ripple last night when he parted from his new management team, Sportsworld of Manchester. He has decided to do his own promoter.

Pocock missing

Hampshire will be without Nick Pocock their captain, for *the Wadham Stringer* indoor tournament at Brighton this weekend. Pocock damaged ankle ligaments during fielding practice.

Zatopek lasts the political distance

Prague, April 21 — In the 1950s, he was one of the fastest men in the world over long distances, but today, four-time Olympic champion Emil Zatopek doesn't run very much.

He says the pollution and traffic bother him. At the 1952 Games in Helsinki, Zatopek astounded the sports world with his three gold medals in the distance events — the 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres and marathon. His churning, tortured style was in direct contrast to that of Finland's Paavo Nurmi, who had earlier ruled the events with a relaxed stride.

At 59, Zatopek has survived Olympic fame and political turmoil to become a fixture in Czechoslovakia's physical training union archives bureau. He is a low-key salesman of sport in a country where, he says, "If you are a first violin in the symphony orchestra, why, you're somebody. But if you're a great wing man on the football team, well ...," He shrugs his slim shoulders and makes a wry face.

The Czechoslovakians, however, are proud of their top-notch tennis players, and Zatopek's modest office in Strahova Stadium commands a view of a state sport college where youngsters hone their skills on clay courts.

Zatopek's face still twists as he describes some of his latest troubles—his favourite jogging path was cut off when a bridge was washed out in a flood and was not repaired. "Now I have to jog in traffic to get to work," he said. "I don't do it. I go by bicycle. This traffic... no good for your health."

Even the entreaties of his wife Dana, a gold medallist in the javelin throw, don't always work. "She always says 'Emil, come jog a little,' but I don't do it so much."

Zatopek's current problems with busy streets are trifles compared with his worries 11 years ago. He was expelled from the Communist Party and discharged from the army because he had spoken out in favour of the Alexander Dubcek government. Dubcek's 1968 communist reform movement was crushed by Warsaw Pact tanks, and the new regime imposed tight political controls, which exist to this day.

Under pressure after the takeover, Zatopek recanted his earlier support of the liberals and gradually regained his place in society. He and his wife live in an attractive home in the suburban hills, not far from President Gustav Husak.

For interviewers, political topics are out of bounds, Zatopek now travels to marrathons, sports meetings and international events. Next month he will be at the starting line at The Hoescht-Frankfurt marathon, as the official starter.

Zatopek rejoices at the running boom in the West, but says it has yet to make a big impact here. The New York marathon in 1978, in which several thousand ran, "was like a miracle for me. All those people jogging", he said.

The barrel-chested athlete talks foundly of the Frankfurt marathon course where he will officiate on May 23. The course passes by a huge chemical works in suburban Hoechst.

Chemistry, Zatopek explains, was his favorite subject, and many of his early texbooks were in German. "I hope to see the big towers and smokestacks", he says. "It reminds me of chemistry. It makes me happy". — Associated Press.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

The 505 inches Peugeot ahead

For the last ten years or so the best of the large estate cars, in my humble judgment (and I am not alone), has been the Peugeot 504. Now there is a successor, the 505, which not only carries over the traditional virtues but offers several significant improvements.

In particular, the car can claim the greatest load space of any estate in its class, where the rivals include the Volvo 265, Ford Granada, Vauxhall Carlton, Citroen CX and Datsun 280, and the lowest fuel consumption. I would add that it is probably the best of the bunch to drive.

The range comprises petrol and diesel engined models and Peugeot has sensibly decided, as on the 504, to produce a family version, with its three rows of forward facing seats which together can take up to eight people. It is the family estate I have been testing, with two litre petrol engine and standard five-speed gearbox.

The 505 is nearly four inches longer than its predecessor, stretching to just over 16 feet, and a little wider. Load space, whichever way it is measured, is vast.

With both rear seats folded down, the floor length is a totally flat 6ft 9in, while the minimum width, making what small allowance there is for the wheel arches, is 3ft 9in. With all the seats in use, there is still ample room behind for a couple of hefty suitcases. The tailgate extends to floor level and opens effortlessly on gas-filled struts.

The rearmost row of seats is a bench which can adequately take three children, or be folded out of the way. The second row affords enough leg room for large adults but is set a little high and tall people may find their heads brushing the roof. It, too, can be folded, with that useful one-third/two-thirds split (as on the Metro) giving several permutations of passengers and luggage.

The seats are trimmed in a tough cloth and are very comfortable, the driver getting plenty of support to the back. Comfort is enhanced by the car's excellent ride, a Peugeot speciality. Unlike the 505 saloon, the rear suspension is a rigid axle rather than independent but, though firmer, it has much of the same facility for soaking up the bumps; and there is little road noise.

The car is powered by the veteran 1971cc Peugeot four cylinder engine, developing 96 bhp, and not the more modern two-litre developed jointly with Renault and used in the saloon. But the choice is difficult to criticize. On paper the acceleration figures may not be exciting but the car never feels underpowered. Even with a full complement of passengers and luggage, it pulls away smoothly and, what is arguably most important, has sufficient in reserve for safe overtaking.

Seating eight — the Peugeot 505 Family estate

Unless driven hard, and an estate is not meant to be a performance car, the engine is acceptably quiet and the high top (fifth) gear is ideal for long distance motorway cruising. Wind noise is also well suppressed, except that my test car had an irritating whistle from one of the windows, presumably a faulty seal.

The official fuel figures, given below, sustain the Peugeot claim that the 505 estate is the most economical in its class. My own returns, taken over a variety of open road driving with the car well loaded, came out at between 26 and 28mpg and are excellent for the size of vehicle. To encourage frugal driving, there is a device on the fascia called the econometer: it shows a red, orange or green light, depending on the throttle effort being applied. The tank holds 12½ gallons, indicating a range of at least 300 miles.

The car handles more nimbly than its bulk would suggest. The power steering (standard on all but the base version) removes effort but retains feel and the anti-roll bars, front and rear, combine with the stiffer suspension to give a welcome tautness. The one reservation, inevitable with a high sided vehicle, is vulnerability to strong cross winds. The gearbox is a delight to use and the disc-drum brakes are powerfully effective.

For a long car, it is surprisingly easy to manoeuvre. The power steering helps, as does good visibility, with the square back offering a useful reference point when reversing. The door mirrors are adjustable from inside and a tailgate wash-wipe is fitted to most versions. For driving at night, the height of the headlamps can be altered according to the load carried.

Ventilation was not one of the best features of the 504 estate but there can be little complaint this time. The system produces a strong flow of air to all parts of the car, particularly when boosted by a fan that is thankfully and unusually quiet. The heater, which can be operated independently to give the combination of warm feet and cool head, is also efficient.

I suppose it might be asked how often the average family needs to call upon the sort of space the 505 estate has to offer. But if the need is there, then the Peugeot meets it superbly; and it is a car you never feel to be merely a utility vehicle. Even with no one else in it and the boot empty, it is still a pleasure to take out.

Price: £8,295
Engine size: 1971 cc
Top speed: 101 mph
0-60 mph: 14 seconds
Official fuel figures: urban, 24.8 mpg: 56 mph, 40.4 mpg: 75 mph, 29.4 mpg
Length: 16 ft 0.9 in
Insurance group: 5

Up-market Metro

British Leyland has this week extended the Metro range upwards with the introduction of a new version, the Vanden Plas. Originally a coachbuilding company founded by a Belgian in 1884, Vanden Plas was eventually absorbed by British Leyland and has been used as an up-market badge on several models, inccluding the current Daimler, Rover and Ambassador.

On the Metro the idea is to combine the luxury and refinement of a bigger vehicle with low running costs and BL is aiming the car particularly at retired people looking for cheaper transport. As well as minor styling differences outside, the Vanden Plas has bronze tinted glass and a sunroof as standard; an attractive velvet cloth is used for seat trims, doorcases, armrests and head restraints; there are polished walnut door cappings; and the whole interior is colour keyed in blue or brown.

There are no mechanical changes: the car uses the 1275cc Metro engine, giving lively performance (0 to 60 mph in 12.3 seconds) with good fuel consumption (nearly 33 mpg on the urban cycle) and servicing intervals are 12,000 miles. At £4,995 it becomes the dearest model in the Metro range, though it is still cheaper than its nearest competitor, the Ford Fiesta Ghia, which costs £5,150.

Having briefly driven the Vanden Plas Metro before the launch I must admit to being a little sceptical about the exercise. The car does not seem quite special enough and £5,000 is a lot to pay. Though, apart from an unfotunate engine boom around 50 mph, Which it is possible to drive through, the vehicle is not exactly noisy, I felt that extra sound deadening might have been used.

BL, however, has done its marketing sums and reckons that the Vanden Plas is worth 10,000 sales a year, one third of them on the Continent.

Continued on page 30

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAYS

SILVER WEDDING

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISARM FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mass Lobby of Parliament on "Disarm for Development", Tuesday, 27th April. Also a Public Meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, 2.30-5 p.m. Tickets (£1 or 50p unwaged) available at the door. Speakers include Douglas Hurd, Michael Foot, David Steel, David Owen, Gilberto Rizzo, Shridath Ramphal, Marie Patterson, Prof J. H. Humphrey, Josette Morgan and others. All welcome. Details from U.N.A. on:

930 2931

FRUIT PICKING CAMP needs students. See Rec. Opps.

MARINA BERTH, Lymington. July/Aug. inc. Cowes Week. See Yachts & Boats.

CARPETS ! CARPETS ! CARPETS ! —See Resista in For Sale.

REMEMBER a departed friend with a tribute that blooms in lasting happiness for old people. There is no more fitting memorial to a loved name than to link your regard with enduring work for the lonely or frail. Every £ you give towards a Day Centre or medical assistance among elderly people in great need achieves a great deal, thanks to Volunteers all over Britain. Please send your gift with the name you wish to commemorate to: The Hon Treasurer, The Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help The Aged, Room TINM, 32 Dover Street, W1A 2AR.

PINS, Forks, Skewers, Chess Computers that know all the tricks of the trade. Now at Dixons, 64 New Bond Street, W.1. Call in or ring 01-629 1711.

21-MALE student from the city of Lucerne looks for same-aged plus like-minded English student from the area of London for exchange to complete English knowledge: 2 weeks London/2 weeks Lucerne between 15 July to 15 August. —Please contact R. Schürmann, Dreilindenhöhe 5, CH 6006 Lucerne.

FREE HELP ! Intelligent fellow some free days, offers to work on interesting occupation/project. Just food and accom.—01-675 1985.

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Continued from page 29

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: About Frequency Response; 7.05 Complex Human Ecosystems; 7.30 History of Mathematics; Open University programmes end at 7.55; 12.30 News After Noon: with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart; 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines with sub-titles; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Peter Seabrook demonstrates the best method of building a garden pond. There is also another of the Living with Leisure features; 1.45 Heads and Tails; 2.00 Go with Noakes: John takes Shep for a very long walk along the 250-mile course of the Pennine Way (r); 2.30 Encounters with Animals: Giants of the Vermillion Sea. Krov and Ann Menuhin go swimming with the whales, sharks, pelicans and sea-lions in the Gulf of California; 3.20 Pobol y Cwm: serial in Welsh; 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2, 11.00am)

4.20 Undercover Elephant: cartoon; 4.25 Make 'Em Laugh: Mark Curry, from the BBC TV Saturday morning show Get Set for Summer, introduces scenes from old, silent Hollywood comedies — many from the Mack Sennett studios. (See Choice).

4.45 Newsround Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 4.55 Blue Peter Special Assignment; Valerie Singleton finds excitement and beauty along the Niagara River; 5.35 Paddington.

5.40 News: with Michael Sullivan; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.20 Nationwide, with Desmond Lynam's Sportswide at 6.40.

6.50 Young Musician of the Year: The string players' final. The winner plays a concerto in Sunday's concerto final.

7.30 Odd One Out: Quiz game, with Paul Daniels as host. The aim is to select the word, sound, or object that does not fit.

8.00 The Enigma Files: Detective series starring Tom Adams. Tonight, a file on an accidental death is re-opened (r).

8.50 Points of View: Barry Took comments on viewers' letters.

9.00 News: the reader is John Humphrys. There are also the weather prospects for the weekend.

9.25 McClain's Law: Crime series, from America, starring James Arness and Marshall Holt as the two police officers. Tonight: two policemen are taken hostage when criminals invade a police station.

10.15 The Great West Road: Mike Jenner, an architect, continues his journey down the London to Bristol highway that was once much used by stage-coaches. This is the last of two programmes.

10.50 Film: Plaza Suite (1971) Triple-decker comedy, based on Neil Simon's stage play and set in hotel bedrooms. Simon also wrote the screenplay. Walter Matthau appears in all three stories, but playing different characters. In the first, he is a businessman trying to recapture life's first careless rapture with his wife (Maureen Stapleton). In the second, he is a Hollywood producer dated by a former girlfriend (Barbara Harris). In the third, he is the father of a bride who locks herself in the hotel bathroom. His wife is played by Lee Grant. Funny for most of the time, but too much is expected of Mr Matthau. Directed by Arthur Hiller. Ends at 12.45am.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. Transmissions begin with Biology: The Retina; 7.05 Tropical Forest; 7.30 Statistics: Using Computers. Open University programmes end at 7.55. Closedown until 11.00 when this Play School: today's story, by John Yeoman and Quentin Blake, is Sixes and Sevens. It can also be seen on BBC 1 this afternoon at 3.55; At 11.25, Closedown; 2.00 International Tennis: It is quarter final day in the State Express Classic International, transmitted live from the West Hants Club in Bournemouth. The semi-finals are played tomorrow. Highlights from today's play can be seen on BBC 2 tonight at 11.30.

5.10 Work, the New Discipline: Open University film about the technological revolution as it affects work patterns; 5.35 Weekend Outlook: Open University preview.

5.40 Stars of the Silent Screen: The Phantom of the Opera* (1925). (See Choice).

7.00 Something Else: Two Worlds. The young people of Bradford put on their own show. Includes the Indian fashion student Suki, and Funboy Three.

7.45 One Hundred Great Paintings: Milton Brown on Matisse's the Blue Nude; 7.55 News summary.

8.00 Gardeners' World: Abbotsbury sub-tropical gardens in Dorset.

8.25 Newsweek: A Special Deal for Blacks? Would a policy of "positive discrimination" be fair to Britain's ethnic minorities.

9.00 Playhouse: By George! Denis Cannan's comedy has Benjamin Whitrow as a retired anthropologist who consults a therapist (Mary Wimbush) about his marital problems. But then another anthropologist — from afar — turns up unexpectedly (John Matshikiza).

10.00 Scoop: Newspaper quiz, with Richard Stilgoe putting the questions. His panel is made up of Barry Fantoni, Griff Rhys-Jones, Miles Kington and Jane Walmsley.

10.35 Cameo: Film about the Camargue, the marshland area of Provence which has a bewildering variety of wildlife — all of it very photogenic.

10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and comment about the day's main news stories.

11.30 International Tennis: Highlights of today's play in the quarter-finals of the State Express Classic, at Bournemouth. Transmission ends at 12.20.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Reading with Lenny; 9.50 Everton clue hunt; 10.09 Social development; 10.24 Living and Growing; 10.43 Baby in the womb; 11.05 Religious education; 11.22 Summer and winter environmental studies; 11.37 Woodland plants and insects; 11.52 The Bubbles; 12.00 Song Book: with Kathy Jones, Leo Dove and Colin Gardiner; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Magic Porridge Pot; 12.30 Our Incredible World: The various species of canines; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Big Jack's Dirty Dozen. Jack Charlton on the Outward Bound course at Ullswater, Lake District; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Interview with John Alderson, who retires next week as Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall. He talks to Simon Reed; 2.25 Racing from Sandown Park: We see the 2.30, 3.05 and 3.35races.

3.50 Wild, Wild World of Animals. African River. Wildlife film; 4.20 Razzamtazz: Pop music show. With The Jets acrobat/dancer Paul Springer; and Mark Taylor of Popscotch.

4.45 Freetime: Leisure activity for youngsters. Search for a mini-beast at an ecological park in London; and another World Cup Competition clue.

5.15 Film Fun: Darek Griffiths charts the life of the cartoon character Bugs Bunny.

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 o'clock Show: Live show, with news treated both lightheartedly and seriously, in front of a studio audience. With Michael Aspel, Janet Street-Porter.

7.00 Family Fortunes: Prize quiz. The Murrays of Ellesmere Port South Wirral, versus the Stewarts, of Belfast.

7.30 The Fall Guy: Drama series about a Hollywood stuntman (Lee Majors) who is also a bounty hunter.

8.30 The Bounder: Comedy series with Peter Bowles and George Cole. Tonight: a spot of trouble over a night club bill.

9.00 We'll Meet Again: Drama series about American airmen stationed in an English village during the last war. There is a serious conflict in the Mundy family when young Peter (Patrick Pearson) is called up for war service. And Jack Blair's daughter (Lynne Pearson) is the subject of a small bet between two of the airmen (James Saxon and Ian Tyler). Susannah York plays the squire's wife.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.45 Benson: The former butler, now the state's budget director, is asked to expose corruption, and goes to prison to pursue his investigations.

11.15 The London Programme: Private Eyes: A Public Menace? There is evidence that, among the thousands of private detectives working in Britain, there are some former criminals who are offering dubious services. Two private eyes are among those interviewed tonight.

11.50 Dolly: Dolly Parton's guest is Jim Stafford.

12.20 Rawhide: Another chance to see these venerable Clint Eastwood western dramas. Tonight's is called Incident with an Executioner.

12.50 Close: Dr Joseph Needham on the spirit of truth in mankind.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.45 Prayer for the Day.
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.00 Today's News.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs Castaway: Brian Aldis.†
9.45 A Sideways Look At . . . by Anthony Smith.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story. "The Necklace" by Guy De Maupassant.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.03 You the Jury. Current and controversial issues put on trial before an audience.†
11.48 Bird of the Week: The Lark.
12.00 News.
12.02 "You and Yours".
12.27 Frank Muir goes into . . .† Cookery.
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Moveable Assets" by R. D. Wingfield. A comedy about a plan to rob a bank which is said to be the most completely burglar-proof bank in Europe. With Martyn Read.
4.00 News.
4.02 The Pleasures of the Table as enjoyed by Fiona Richmond.
4.10 Locally Speaking (3) Town Dialects.
4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" by Eric Newby (2).
5.00 PM: News magazine.
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Extracts from recent BBC programmes.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Includes a review of the BBC 2 classic serial The Woman in White.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Pictures" by Katherine Mansfield.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Miles Kington in the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News and Weather.

ENGLAND: VHF with If above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather and Travel. 10.30-10.45 Knockdown Ginger. Rolf Harris with comedy, quiz and music for children. 1.55-2.00pm Progamme News. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Modern Russian Writers: 11.30 Get By in Spanish (4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Alwyn, Dodgson, Bennett, Tippett; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Maconchy, Rubbra, Simpson, Arnold, Howells; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Bliss; records.†
10.00 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra. Concert: Mozart, Moeran, Lennox Berkeley, Kodaly.†
11.10 My Ladye Nevells Booke. Byrd; record.†
11.35 English Choral Music. BBC Singers recital: Philip Cannon, Holst.†
12.20 Midday Concert. BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert. Part 1: Alan Bush, Walton.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert. Part 2: Schumann.†
1.45 English Songs Recital: Quilter, Frank Bridge, Warlock.†
2.25 Avison and Scarlatti onrecord.†
3.30 Bax String Quartet recital.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Chichester Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Shems Progress. James Joyce and the Making of Finnegans Wake, by John Quinn.†
8.00 A Prokofiev Concert in Chicago direct by satellite from Orchestra Hall. Part 1.†
8.50 Experiments Three by Peter Handke. Impressions of a festival of avant-garde drama held in Frankfurt.
9.05 Prokofiev Concert Part 2†
10.00 The Songs and Sonnets of John Donne. Compiled and presented by Michael Finch.
10.30 The Banner of St. George. ballad by Elgar.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Purcell on record.†

VHF ONLY — Open University: 5.55am Botswana: School and Development. 6.15 A Community to Retire in? 6.35-6.55 Cognitive Development. 11.40 pm Standards and Corrections in English. 12.00 Chartist Studies. 12.20am (Music interlude). 12.40-1.0 Architecture and Design.

Radio 2

5.00am Nick Page.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night a celebration of St George's Day from the Barbican Hall, London. † 8.50-9.10* Interval

9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Alistar Cooke. A personal view of jazz and pop music 1920-1950. 11.00 Brian Matthew† from midnight. 1.00am Night Owls.† 2.00 Star Wars Serial. You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Burnett. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am with Radio 2. 10.00pm with Radio 1. 12.00pm-5.00am with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Conductor's Gallery. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 New Waves. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The English Idyll. 8.30 It Makes Me Laugh. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Gloria Hunniford. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 10.30 Business Matters 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the meantime, 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 25 Years of Rock. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Concerto. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: Summary. 8.30 Jane Eyre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook News Summary. 1.45 Melodious Machines. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 The Haydn Years 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.40 Book Choice 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Benjamin Whitrow appears in By George! (BBC 2, 9.00pm)

● THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA (BBC 2, 5.40 pm), taken in tandem with MAKE 'EM LAUGH (BBC 1, 4.25), provide an excellent opportunity for us to discover exactly what it was about the era of the Hollywood silent film that rendered the world slack-jawed with astonishment. Tonight's Phantom is, of course, the Lon Chaney 1925 version, not the 1943 talkie (and single) with Claude Rains. Unfortunately, it offers only hints of Chaney's genius for extracting pathos from the horrible (Karloff did the same thing five years later in Frankenstein), but his mastery of the art of make-up is vividly demonstrated in the living skull which sits on the Phantom's caped shoulders. There is little to say about the new BBC 1 series Make 'em Laugh except that the excerpts feature most of the great silent comics, from Keaton and Langdon to Laurel and Hardy. Tonight, to set the ball rolling, the doors of the Mack Sennett Studios swing open yet again and the clowns come tumbling out in glorious profusion.

● BY GEORGE! (BBC 2, 9.00 pm), Denis Cannan's comedy about a lethargic anthropologist (in Africa) upon whom the tables are spiritedly turned (in London's Earls Court Road) is itself not unaffected by lethargy. But it has a splendid performance by Benjamin Whitrow who helps to prevent the overall silliness from getting entirely out of hand.

● Musical highlight of the day on radio is the Radio 3 Prokofiev concert transmitted live (by satellite and landline, if the technical details interest you) from Chicago. The orchestra is the Chicago Symphony, the conductor is Solti. At 8.00, there's the Symphony No 1, followed by the Piano Concerto No 3 (soloist Etsko Tazaki). At 9.05, there are excerpts from music for the ballet Romeo and Juliet. For maximum effect, close your eyes and think of Fonteyn and Nureyev.

● MOVEABLE ASSETS (Radio 4 3.02), a comedy about a plan to rob a so-called impregnable bank, is the work of R. D. Wingfield, a playwright obsessed by the theme of the abstraction of cash. A previous Radio 4 play of his, Credit Risk, was about a credit card swindle that he thought up. So ingenious — and practicable — was it that the Access and Barclay cards people asked him for a copy of the script so that they could tighten up their security systems.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Cymru/ Wales 12.57-1.00pm News 1.45-2.00 Sioncyn Sboncyn 3.20-3.55 Closedown 4.55-5.20 Break in the Sun 5.20-5.40 Slams Sionc 6.00-6.20 Wales Today 6.20-6.25 Tom and Jerry 6.25-6.50 Heddiw 7.30-8.00 Pobol Y Cwm 10.15-11.15 Music Makers 11.15-11.16 News 11.16-12.45am Film: Ned Kelly (Mick Jagger) Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News 3.20-3.55 Closedown 6.00-6.20 Reporting Scotland 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden 10.45-10.50 Scottish News Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News 3.20-3.53 Closedown 3.53-3.55 News 6.00-6.20 Scene Around Six 10.15-10.45 Spotlight 10.45-10.50 News 12.45am News England 6.00-6.20pm Regional Magazines 10.15-10.45 East—Weekend, Midlands—Midlands Tonight. North—One Plus One. North East—As Others See Us. North West—Home Ground. South—Captain of the QE2. South West—Newswatch. West—RPM 12.45am Close

FALKLANDS CRISIS: Because the ITN News at Ten has been extended by a quarter of an hour, programmes after 10.45 pm will be screened 15 minutes later than stated. In some cases, programmes scheduled for after 10.45 have been dropped.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Vet 1.20-1.30 News 6.00-7.00 SO What's Your Problem? 10.28 News 10.30 Bath Blitz 11.00 Film: Touch of Class George Segal, Glenda Jackson. Quality comedy about a couple who find love at first sight. 12.45am Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.50am-10.05 Mary Neu Lai 12.00-12.10pm Beth Am Stori? 4.20-4.45 Coed Gwyllt Caledon 6.00 Y Dydd 6.15 Report Wales 6.30-7.00 Making it Work 10.30-11.00 Outlook

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Film: Blood on Satan's Claw (Patrick Wymark). Unearthing of a skull with one eye intact strikes fear into the English countryside. 12.20am Poet's Corner. 12.25 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.50-4.20 Bygones. 5.15 Milestones or Millstones. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Countepoint Special. 11.35 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 11.55 am-12.00 Look and See. 12.30 pm-1.00 pm Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Square One. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Hart to Hart. 10.32 News. 10.35 House Calls. 11.05 Film: Pink Telephone: a pompous industrialist falls in love with a call-girl. 12.45 am Postscript. 12.51 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 11.52am-12.00 Captain Nemo. 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Cuckoo Waltz. 5.15 Watch This Space. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Sportshow Special. 12.00 Clive James and the Calendar Girls. 1.00pm Company, followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 11.52 am-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30 pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 World We Live In. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Miss Anglia 1982. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Brief Season (Christopher Jones, Pia Degermark): Jailed businessman escapes and enjoys a brief holiday with his lover. 1.05 am Dear Diary.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Central's Girl of the Year 1982. 10.50 News. 10.55 Film: Hot Rock (Robert Redford, George Segal). Four crooks plan to rob the Brooklyn Museum of a priceless diamond. 12.55am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: starts 9.30am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Patterns. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Taste the Blood of Dracula (Christopher Lee). The count gets stuck into the English aristocracy. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Bygones. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 11.00 Pro-celebrity Snooker. 11.45 Mannix. 12.40am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 11.34 am-12.00 Scottish History. 12.30 pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Make Mine Music. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Worth Keeping. 11.00 Danger UXB. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.52am-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Vet. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 1.55-2.25 About Britain. 6.00 Kick Off. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Week on Friday. 11.30 Film: Colour Scheme (Ngaio Marsh) murder mystery. 1.05 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30 Vet: A Day in the Life of . . . 1.20 Scottish News. 3.50 The Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45 Hear Here. 10.00 News, followed by Scottish News Headlines. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Film: Taste the Blood of Dracula (Christopher Lee on the vampire beat again). 12.30 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Entertainments Guide

Paris car bomb kills woman and injures 63

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 22

A large time bomb exploded this morning in a car just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing a pregnant woman passer-by and injuring 63 others, 12 seriously. Parked vehicles, cafes and shops were damaged over a wide area.

Responsibility for the explosion was not claimed, but the expulsion by the Government, a few hours after the explosion, of two diplomats of the Syrian Embassy seemed implicit recognition of the alleged role of Syrian secret service organizations in the affair.

Police do not, however, rule out the theory that this latest terrorist attack, the fourth serious one in France since the beginning of the year, was the work of Illitch Sanchez Ramirez, alias 'Carlos", *the international terror*ist. It is suggested that the explosion was timed to coincide with the trial today at the Paris Palace of Justice of two of his accomplices alleged by the police to be members of terrorist organizations.

The car, an orange Opel station wagon registered in Vienna, appears to have been hired. It disintegrated in the explosion. Fragments were found on the roof and in the courtyard of a tall apartment building nearby which houses the offices of the pro-Iraqi weekly, *Al Watan Al Arabi*.

The weekly, in addition to its pro-Iraqi sympathies, is known for its hostility to the regime of President Assad of Syia and recently published interviews with two prominent leaders of the opposition.

But a member of the editorial staff accused Syrian secret service agents of having staged the attack because the magazine was the first to publish articles allegedly incriminating them in the assassination last September in Beirut of M Louis Delamare, the French Ambassador to Lebanon. These revelations were also the subject *of a documentary* broadcast on French television last night.

Last November, a packet containing an explosive charge was discovered on the newspaper's premises, but it did not explode.

However, there are disturbing coincidences which point to "Carlos." The explosion took place near the spot where his two accomplices, M Bruno Breguet, 31, a Swiss, and Fraulein *Magdalene Kopp, a German*, were arrested in a car park last February.

Following their arrest, "Carlos" sent an ultimatum to the French government through the French Ambassador in the Hague warning it of reprisals if his two "friends" were not released within a month.

On April 15, on the day when the pair were first brought to trial, two officials of the French Embassy in Beirut were shot.

Today, the court sentenced Breguet and Kopp to five and four years imprisonment repectively and fined them each 10,000 francs (about £900).

□ *Damascus.* — Syria today gave two French diplomats 48 hours to leave the country and recalled General Yussef Shakkur, its ambassador to France. (AFP reports).

Roads project backed

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Prime Minister is understood to have overruled Treasury objections to the use of private finance for new trunk roads. As a result Mr *David Howell*, Secretary of State for Transport, is to embark on detailed studies into possible hire-purchase motorways, and to hold meetings with companies interested in conducting them.

The idea is to encourage road builders to raise finance for new roads as well as building them, thus removing the cost from public sector borrowing limits. Repayment would be by an annual charge paid by the Department of Transport to the contractor on the basis of traffic using the road.

The proposal raised strong objection at the Treasury on the ground that it was not genuine privatization but merely a device to circumvent public sector finance limits for what remained public sector projects.

Mr Howell sees the proposal as a way of harnessing private capital to providing much-needed roads. A prime candidate is the 15-mile stretch of file endmotorway between Maidstone and Ashford.

Mountbatten blames failure on 'evil' Jinnah

From Trevor Fishlock Delhi, April 22

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, was an evil "genius," "a bastard," "a lunatic," "a clot" according to Lord Mountbatten, who as Viceroy presided over the partition of British India in 1947.

In a stringent assessment of his adversary, Lord Mountbatten depicted Mr Jinnah as a man whose arrogance and obstinacy led him to reject a unified India and to accept second-best:

In Mr Jinnah's own words, "a moth-eaten Pakistan".

Lord Mountbatten confessed he failed with Mr Jinnah. "He was the key to the whole thing. Dear old Gandhi held nothing at all in his hands. All this misery and trouble was caused by Jinnah and no one else, and he hasn't had one word said against him.

He was the evil genius in this whole thing. I have no worry about Jinnah being shown up for the bastard he was. He had closed his ears. Immovable and impervious... he was absolutely set on his cry of No — he was the de Gaulle of his day.

The Mountbatten assessment of the dessicated Mr Jinnah, and other leading figures at the time of Britain's withdrawal from the subcontinent, was made between 1971 and 1973 in *interviews he gave to Dominique* Lapierre and Larry Collins who were researching their book *Freedom at Midnight*, published seven years ago.

Transcripts of the interviews, as well as papers from the *Mountbatten Archive*, are the substance of another book, *Mountbatten and the Partition of India*, being published this week by Vikas,Delhi

As the writers showed in *their earlier book, Mr Jinnah* was dying of tuberculosis and living on willpower, whisky and cigarettes during the negotiations. Lord Mountbatten was not aware of this and, had he known, he might have acted differently in dealing with the threat of partition which he thought ghastly and sheer madness.

Lord Mountbatten told the writers:" I'm glad I didn't (know) because I don't know what I would have done."

The Mountbatten view of Mr Jinnah is likely to be controversial in Pakistan. Portraits of this aloof, cold man are in all public buildings and offices, and his name is frequently invoked *in speeches*.



Militant demonstrators carried away by cage from their Yamit rooftop

Siege of memorial

Continued from page 1

Twenty young supporters of the right wing Kachmovement, an offshoot of the New York-based Jewish Defence League *still occupied* a fortified bunker. Yesterday the real tension was taken out of the evacuation when the diehards in the *bunker* renounced an earlier threat to commit mass suicide at 30 minute intervals. But their spiritual leader, Brooklyn born rabbi Meir Kahane, told reporters that they still intended to fight against their removal.

□ Cairo: Senior representatives from Egypt, Israel and the United States are scheduled to meet here on Friday for yet another attempt to settle the border dispute between Egypt and Israel in advance of the planned israeli evacuation of Sinai (Our Correspondent writes).

The hastily called meeting appeared to indicate that Egypt *prefers* not to leave itself open to criticism from Arab countries *opposed* to the Camp David accord, who may view a withdrawal to the Israeli proposed demarcation lines — rather than the Egyptian — as a further concesssion to the Jewish state.

Pym holds private talks with senators

Continued from page 1

Wasington on board a *British* Airways Concorde, was taken straight from the airport to the State Department where he went into immediate session with Mr Haig. He then had a working lunch with the Secretary of State.

Mr Pym was due to address a meeting of the Senate foreign relations committee in private later this afternoon and have further talks tomorrow with senior Administration officials and Mr Haig.

In his arrival statement Mr Pym went out of his way to praise the "heroic efforts" being made by Mr Haig to find a peaceful settlement.

His remarks were intended to show that Britain continued to support American attempts to act as honest broker between London and Washington. The Reagan Administration has been strongly criticized on Capitol Hill and *in the American* press for failing to come out openly in support of Britain, its foremost Nato ally and the victim of Argentine-aggression.

British officials made it clear, however, *they* were confident that the United States would side with Britain if negotiations failed. They said that while it was right for the United States "for the moment" to stand aside from British requests to its other allies and partners to bring pressure to bear on Argentina, "it is also true that it is taken for granted that the United States cannot in the end of the day continue to be even-*handed between* the aggressor and the victim".

Although British officials emphasized Britain's desire to see the dispute settled peaceable they said there could be no compromise on the main elements to the British approach.

□ Moscow: Two Soviet satellites launched yesterday have been sent into orbit that takes them over the South Atlantic and the Falkland *Islands, suggesting they* might be used to observe British naval activities in the area (Michael Binyon writes).

The launching of the two satellites, numbers 1351 and 1352 in the Cosmos series, was routinely announced by Tass. The agency said the angle of the inclination of the first was 57°, and of the second was 70° and both were said to be carrying scientific equipment for the exploration of outer space.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Sir Keith identifies a gap — and fills it

"Mr Speaker, I wish to make a statement about the future of the Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations." From the moment the Secretary for Education, Sir Keith Joseph, uttered those words yesterday, it was clear that the council did not stand a chance.

A few minutes later it was no more. In the absences of any hostilities so far in the South Atlantic, the Prime Minister, in order to satisfy the thirst for battle on the Tory back benches, had sent out Sir Keith to sink a quango. The operation, then, was closely bound up with domestic British politics. In a demagogic outburst, Sir Keith told the Government's followers: "I have considered this matter in the light of Mrs Trenaman's report, which we published in October, and the comments on it. We *are grateful to her for her review.*"

There was no turning back

There was now no turning back. "It has prompted us to give fresh thought to the two functions of the council and the best ways of performing them", he said.

Strong words. But did the Government have the will to carry through such a threat? Sir Keith now began to indulge in the inevitable display of *machismo*. "We have concluded that a single body, constituted as an elaborate network of committees on the lines of the *Schools Council, is not well* placed to carry out both functions", he raved.

On the subject of examinations, he said bluntly: "radical changes are required." Moreover, "Ministers need independent authoritative advice on how these examinations might best serve national aims for education." Such jingo talk sounded very easy from the safety of Whitehall. But how would such a policy be enforced in a world ruled by such powers as the National Union of Teachers?

None the less, Tory back bench morale soared at this news of the destruction of the hated Schools Council for Curreculum and Examinations. Suddenly Sir Keith moved on to announce a sudden peace mission. He would "discuss with the local authority associations the establishments of an Examination Council, appointed and funded by the Secretaries of State for Education and for Wales".

So he had lain waste one quango in order to replace it with another. What kind of war was this? There was worse to come. He began talking about "curriculum development". It was a "professional activity which goes on continually throughout the education system", he said. "This activity needs to be reinforced by a national body with the limited task of identifying gaps, helping to fill them and assisting with the curricular dissemination of curricular innovation", he added ominously.

Identifying gaps and helping to fill them! What was wrong with continuing to rely on Britain's dentists for that job? But no, Sir Keith proposed instead "a School Curriculum Development Council." Another quango! That now made it two in place of the one he had blown to bits. "Its constitution should promote the sensible ordering of priorities, and efficient operation", he meandered on. By now there was a crisis of confidence on the Tory benches. Morale crashed.

A particularly deadening blow

"We shall discuss with local authority associations the establishment of such a body... envisage that it would be appointed by the Secretaries of State after consultation... financed jointly local and central government... most members would be teachers." This last was a particularly deadening blow. But it was followed a few seconds later with the final admission of a British defeat: "We hope that many ot the expert staff of the council will be ready to join the new bodies."

It was all over. Sir Keith sat down. When will certain Tories learn that the days are passed whenn Britain can use force, with any hope of success, against public bodies containing teachers?

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, President, Save The Children Fund, opens Trinity House Family Centre, Manchester, 10.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, patron, British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, attends Service of Thanksgiving, Westminster Abbey, to celebrate their Golden Jubilees, 11.25.

The Duchess of Kent dines with the North Yorkshire Police at Newby Wiske, North Yorkshire, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Contemporary Australian jewelry and recent ceramics, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until May 15).

Vikings in England, Yorkshire Museum, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until September 30).

Exhibitions in progress

Antique corkscrews, bottles, decanters, 18th century drinking glasses, Harveys Wine Museum, 12 Denmark Street, Bristol; every Friday, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.30; (visitors over 18 only).

Stamps, covers and photographs depicting sail training *ships of the world*, Maritime Museum, The Quay, Exeter; daily 10 to 5, 10 to 6 from June 3; (until Dec 31).

Late Sickert paintings, Wolverhampton Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until May 22).

Last chance to see

Installations and drawings by Brian Kennedy, Art & Research Exchange, Lombard Street, Belfast: 12 to 5; (ends today).

Oil paintings by Alan Smallwood, Eton Art Gallery, 58 High Street, *Eton, Berks; 10 to 12.30* and 2 to 5; (ends today).

Maritime Seascape: paintings and prints of British naval scenes and wood sculptures by Esme Payne, Falmouth Art Gallery, The Moor, Falmouth; 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Shells as decoration, by S M Brock, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

Music

Organ recital by David Hill, St George's Church, Gateshead, 7.30.

Concert by Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus conducted by André Previn, Wells Cathedral, 8.

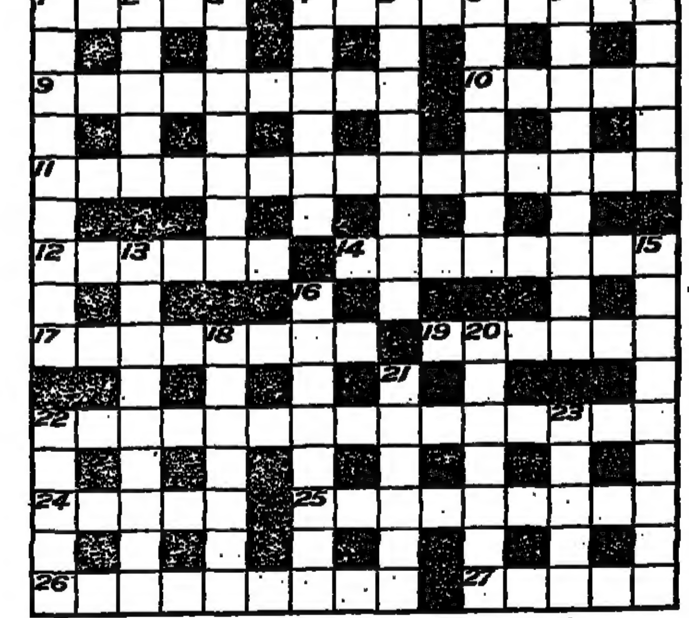
St George's Day concert, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

St George's Day concert, Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, 7.30.

General

Book Fair, Victoria Galleries, City Hall, Hull, 2 to 8 today; 10 to 5 tomorrow.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,813



ACROSS
1 A professorial sinecure, the easy one? (5).
4 Scarlet emblem of English admiral and French marshal in 11's time (9).
9 Home of idleness not as dull as it might be (5-4).
10 In Holland it is silver in colour (5).
11 The Widow Capet, victim of 22 ac (5,10).
12 Tavern crony we hear is in an institution (6).
14 One kind of band and a way to make another (army style?) (8).
17 Met with large entanglement of wire (8).
19 It *sounds frightfully comical* (6).
22 The fairest award for classical students (8,2,5).
24 Bird returns to circle a native village (5).
25 Fruit I can get cooked in this device (9).
26 Anagrammatize "back row" (9).
27 Herb's no waiter, it's said (5).

DOWN
1 Simeon as newspaper-man? (9).
2 "To what green —" was Keats's heifer being led? (5).
3 Particular esteem (7).
4 Charge small sum on Latin translation (6).
5 Fish rising in lake, including one of poor quality (8).
6 Marine creature which is a feature in eastern United States (7).
7 Rest troubled by the dark waters of the moon? (9).
8 A story about for instance a feudal lord (5).
13 Sensational performance by new model Hindu hero (9).
15 Levantine capitalist to go in for ornamental metal-work (9).
16 Support isn't common in a cockfight? (8).
18 Spinning-wheel devotee (7).
20 Original material for newspaper, it's otherwise for the scrivener (7).
21 Winnie raised old English bird (6).
22 Miller, J — some card! (5).
23 Flowing like mead, say, at the Magna Carta scene (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,812

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: British hard court championships, at Bournemouth.

Football: Fourth Division, York v Crewe (7.30).

Rugby League: Second division, Salford v Keighley (7.30).

Racing: Flat meetings at Sandown Park (2) and Beverley (2.30); National Hunt at Market Rasen (2.15).

Cricket: Cambridge University v Glamorgan (11 to 5.30 or 6).

Sport on TV

BBC2: 2 and 11.30, International Tennis — State Express Classic.

ITV: 2.25, Mid-week racing from Sandown Park.

Anniversaries

Death, 1616, and (approximate) birth, 1564, of William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon.

J W M Turner was born in London, 1775. Miguel de Cervantes, died in Madrid, 1616 and William Wordsworth at Grasmere, 1850.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Children's Homes Bill; third reading. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, report.

Top 10 Films

The top ten films in London:
1 Quest for Fire
2 Evil Under The Sun
3 Chariots of Fire/Gregory's Girl
4 Reds
5 *On Golden Pond*
6 Sharky's Machine
7 The Boat
8 Raiders of the Lost Ark
9 The Secret Policeman's Other Ball
10 Visiting Hours/Escape from New York

The top five in the provinces:
1 Chariot's of Fire/Gregory's Girl
2 Insatiable
3 Dragonslayer
4 Christiane F
5 Sharky's Machine

Compiled by Screen International

St George's Day

England today observes the feast of its patron saint. St George's birth and death cannot be assigned to any year, but it is known he served as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission.

When the persecution of the Christians was ordered he sought an interview with the Emperor, with whom he remonstrated. He resigned his military commission, and arrest and torture followed. He was martyred about 300AD.

The cult of St George is an ancient one which, about the sixth century had become popular in Europe and Asia. Two hundred years later churches in England were dedicated to him, and in 1222 a Synod at Oxford proclaimed April 23, the supposed date of his death, as a lesser holy day to be kept in remembrance as a national festival. In 1415 it was declared a feast day.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	31.35	29.35
Belgium Fr	91.25	86.25
Canada $	2.24	2.15
Denmark Kr	15.03	14.28
Ireland Pd	1.26	1.21
France Fr	11.53	10.93
Germany Dm	4.45	4.20
Greece Dr	115.50	108.50
Hong Kong $	10.66	10.06
Italy Lit	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.91	4.65
Norway Kr	11.25	10.65
Portugal Esc	133.00	126.50
South Africa Rd	2.25	2.08
Spain Pta	190.75	181.75
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.35
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
USA $	1.83	1.76
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 1.6 at 569.0.

Roads

London and the South-east: M11: Lane closures from junction 5 (Loughton) to 7 (Harlow). M1: No entry or exit at junction 13 (Bedford). A3: Lane closures at Butser Hill, S of Petersfield.

Wales and West: A55: Closed this weekend at Holywell (N Wales). M4: Only one lane eastbound from junction 20 to 21 (Bristol). A390: Stop/go boards at Probus village, between Truro and Lost Withiel.

Midlands: A5: Temporary signals at Kilsby and Cowellbend (Northamptonshire), Bicton (Shropshire) and Stretton aquaduct (Staffordshire). M1: No northbound entry at junction 16 (Northampton).

North: M18: Lane closures S of Rawcliffe, Humberside. A1(M): Lane closures near M18 junction, S Yorkshire. M1: Lane closures between junction 30 (Worksop) and 33 (Sheffield).

Scotland: A832: Roadworks between Poolewe and Kinlochewe. A92: Only one lane southbound at Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. A92: Stop/go boards of *N Stonehaven, Kincardinshire.* Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

A strike of ramp workers at Dieppe may affect Sealink services from Newhaven. Passengers should call 07912 3166.

The papers

We should resist the temptation, however great it is, to inflict total humiliation upon Argentina, says the Daily Mirror. "Wars are like strikes", it adds; "they leave a legacy of bitterness, and it is better to avoid them than to end them".

Commenting on the bombing raid into Lebanon, *Le Monde* says: "Jerusalem hit with a rare brutality and a total contempt of international reactions... Mr Begin's intention to realize 'Great Israel' by disguised or undisguised territorial annexations justifies anxiety concerning the future".

The New York Times scoffs at Agentina's invocation of the Rio Treaty, saying Argentina itself has violated the treaty commitment not to resort to force. "Its impudence is compounded by crude hints that Buenos Aires will rely on Soviet aid to sustain its aggression", the paper adds.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitting says European reaction to the Falklands crisis is in marked contrast to reaction to Afghanistan, Poland and Iran, reflecting Europein interest rather than legal principles.

Samaritans needed

The Samaritans are appealing for 5,000 more volunteers to help extend their service and reduce the suicide rate now running at 4,000 a year, with probably 200,000 more attempting suicide. There are 180 branches and at present 21,000 volunteers. Anyone interested should contact their local branch, whose address will be in the local telephone directory.

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will persist over S Britain, while a weak trough of lower pressure will cross northern areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Midlands: Mainly dry, mist of fog at first, sunny periods developing; wind variable, light, max temp 16C (61F).

E Anglia: Mainly dry, mist or fog dispersing inland, sunny periods developing, becoming cloudier later; wind variable, light; max temp 16C (61F).

E, Central N, NE England, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

SW, NW, England, Wales: Mostly cloudy, some fog or drizzle on coasts and hills, sunny intervals inland; wind variable, light; max temp 12C, (54F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, mainly dry, wind mainly moderate, max temp 13C (55F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny periods, mainly dry, wind mainly light, max temp 14C (57F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming cloudy, some rain later, max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for the weekend: Mostly dry with sunny intervals.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel: Wind NE, light to moderate, becoming moderate to fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate to fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 5.49 am Sun sets: 8.10 pm
Moon rises: 6.11 am Moon sets: 7.40 pm
New moon, 9.29 pm

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 8.40 pm to 5.17 am
Bristol 8.50 pm to 5.27 am
Edinburgh 9.05 pm to 5.16 am
Manchester 8.54 pm to 5.20 am
Penzance 8.58 pm to 5.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	12	54	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	s	14	57	Inverness	f	09	48
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey		—	—
Bristol	s	16	61	London	s	15	59
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	14	57
Edinburgh	f	15	59	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	09	48

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm, 5.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1020.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: London Weather Centre, Northolt, 18C (64F). Lowest day max: Lowestoft, Fair Isle, 9C (48F).
Highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.24in.
Highest sunshine: Penzance, 11hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY

b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, prs-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.10	6.9	2.38	7.3
Aberdeen	1.46	4.1	1.49	4.3
Avonmouth	7.42	13.3	8.04	13.4
Belfast	11.24	3.4	11.48	3.3
Cardiff	7.28	12.3	7.49	12.4
Devonport	6.12	5.5	6.43	5.5
Dover	11.21	6.5	11.42	6.7
Falmouth	5.53	5.3	6.13	5.3
Glasgow	1.10	4.4	1.37	4.7
Harwich	12.02	3.9	12.35	4.1
Holyhead	10.46	5.7	11.09	5.6
Hull	6.53	7.3	7.0	7.6
Ilfracombe	6.30	9.2	6.51	9.3
Leith	3.01	5.4	3.11	5.6
Liverpool	11.45	9.6		
Lowestoft	10.17	2.3	10.15	2.4
Margate	12.06	4.7	12.45	4.8
Milford Haven	6.42	7.1	7.03	7.2
Newquay	5.33	7.1	5.64	7.2
Oban	6.20	4.1	6.35	4.0
Penzance	5.11	5.8	5.39	5.6
Portland	7.28	2.1	8.06	2.1
Portsmouth	11.52	4.7		
Shoreham	11.40	6.2		
Southampton	11.25	4.6	11.50	4.6
Swansea	6.49	9.5	7.0	9.8
Tees	4.10	5.3	4.17	5.5
Walton-on-Naze			12.26	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	8.8	—	17	63	Sun pd	Poole	5.6	—	17	63	Sun int
Bridlington	6.8	—	11	52	Fog	Swanage	4.4	—	15	59	Sun int
Abbotsinch	0.3	.01	13	55	Rain	Weymouth	2.7	—	16	61	Cloudy
Tiree	4.5	0.7	11	52	Rain	Exmouth	2.9	—	15	59	Cloudy
Stornoway	8.5	.12	11	52	Showers	Torquay	0.9	—	16	61	Cloudy
Lerwick	3.6	.11	10	50	Rain	Falmouth	9.7	—	15	59	Sunny
Wick	1.6	.04	16	61	Showers	Penzance	11.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Kinloss	0.6	.04	13	55	Rain	Jersey	7.4	—	17	63	Sun pd
Dyce	1.9	.08	16	61	Rain	Scilly Isles	8.6	—	15	59	Sunny
St Andrews	4.9	—	16	61	Sun	Ilfracombe	5.8	—	13	55	Sun int
Dunbar	6.0	—	17	63	Sun	Tenby	5.2	—	16	61	Sun int
Littlehampton	8.4	—	13	55	Sun pd	Anglesey	3.7	—	12	54	Cloudy
Bognor R	6.5	—	11	52	Sun pd	Colwyn Bay	3.8	—	15	59	Cloudy
Hayling Is	8.2	—	13	55	Sun pd	Southport	1.4	—	13	55	Cloudy
Southsea	—	—	16	61	Sun pd	Blackpool	1.7	—	13	55	Cloudy
Ryde	6.9	—	16	61	Sun pd	Morecambe	1.4	—	13	55	Cloudy
Sandown	6.6	—	15	59	Sun pd	Douglas	2.7	.05	14	57	Showers
Shanklin	8.8	—	15	59	Sun pd	Aldergrove	0.2	—	13	55	Cloudy
Ventnor	9.8	—	14	57	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	0.4	—	10	50	Cloudy
Bournemouth	6.8	—	16	61	Sun int	Prestwick	0.4	.04	13	55	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY; c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	16	61	Copenhgn	f	13	55	Majorca	s	21	70	Rome	s	17	63
Akrotiri	c	24	75	Corfu	s	13	55	Malaga	f	18	64	Salzburg	f	11	52
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dallas	c	14	57	Malta	f	18	64	Sao Paulo	c	25	77
Algiers	s	21	70	Dublin	f	13	55	Melbourne	c	20	68	S Francisco			
Amsterdam	c	11	52	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C	f	19	66	Santiago	f	24	75
Athens	c	14	57	Faro	f	19	66	Miami				Seoul	s	21	70
Bahrain	f	28	82	Florence	s	17	63	Milan	f	16	61	Singapore	th	29	84
Barbados	s	29	84	Frankfurt	c	14	57	Montreal	c	3	37	Stockholm	s	8	46
Barcelona	s	17	63	Funchal	c	17	63	Moscow	sl	3	37	Strasbourg	f	17	63
Beirut	f	30	86	Geneva	s	15	59	Munich	f	9	48	Sydney	c	22	71
Belgrade	c	10	50	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Nairobi	th	23	73	Tangier	f	20	68
Berlin	c	10	50	Helsinki	s	6	43	Naples	f	15	59	Tehran			
Bermuda	f	24	75	Hongkong	f	27	81	New Delhi	s	33	91	Tel Aviv	f	33	91
Biarritz	f	15	59	Innsbruck	c	10	50	New York				Tenerife	s	21	70
Boulogne	s	11	52	Istanbul	c	9	48	Nice	f	15	59	Tokyo	f	15	59
Bordeaux	r	13	55	Jeddah*	s	35	95	Oslo	s	13	55	Toronto	c	3	37
Brussels	f	13	55	Jo'burg*	s	15	59	Ottawa				Tunis	c	16	61
Budapest	f	9	48	Karachi	f	31	88	Paris	f	14	57	Valencia	s	19	66
Buenos Aires				Las Palmas	f	21	70	Peking	s	19	66	Vancouver	f	12	54
Cairo				Lisbon	f	21	70	Prague	f	10	50	Venice	s	13	55
Cape Tn	s	21	70	Locarno	s	16	61	Reykjavik	c	3	37	Vienna	c	10	50
C'blanca	s	20	68	L Angeles	s	25	77	Rhodes	c	19	66	Warsaw	c	4	39
Chicago	s	9	48	Luxembg	f	14	57	Riyadh	f	35	95	Washington			
Cologne	f	13	55	Madrid	s	18	64	Rio de Jan	s	24	75	Zurich	f	11	52

*denotes last night's figures are latest available